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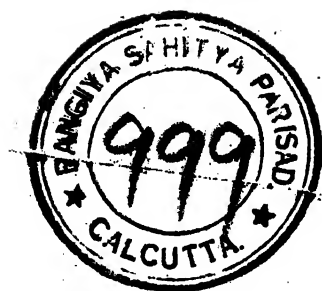
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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND
MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR
BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,
AND
AUSTRALASIA.

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CONTENTS OF VOL. XXVII.

PART I.

	Page
Review of Eastern News, No. ζ., XI., XII.	1, 89, 177, 265
The Modern Hindu Stage.....	5
The "Christa Sangita".....	9
Analysis of Eastern Works :—No. II. The Darrat al Mokallalah.—No. III.	
Story of Tamim Ansari.—No. IV. The Beharistán of Jami.—No. V.	
The Book of Victories	10, 134, 214, 316
Origin of Arcot	22
The Island of Kharak or Charrack	23
Yue Laou, or 'The Moon-light Old Man'.....	25
Route from Central Asia to British India	28
Goa	30
China	40
Battle of Seetabuldee	48
The Romance of Antar.....	57
New Fact regarding Mohamed	61
Wars between Burmah and China	62
Trade with India	68
Famine in India	69
The Tooth Relic of Ceylon	90
Important Historical Discoveries in the Inscriptions of India ...	91, 206, 271
Native Society in India :—No. III. Bânkas and Swindlers.—No. IV. Da-	
coity	94, 225
The Great Wall of China	103
Assam	104
Memoir of Baron Silvestre de Sacy	115, 182
Chinese Sentiment.....	129
To Niagara	130
New Zealand Poetry	131
Visit to Japan.....	144
Turkish Fable	198
Mohamedan Reproof of Idolatry	199
Russia, India, and England	200, 283
The Raos of Rampoor	224
Turkish Song	234
Chinese Work of P. Ferrarius	235
Come back ! Come back !.....	269
Sheikh Dulloo, the Pindarry.....	286
The Medical Service of India	297
The Palee Disease	299
The Seat of War in Cabool	300
Assam Tea	325

CONTENTS.

Critical Notices	70, 237,	326
Literary Intelligence		71
Penal Code of British India	72, 151, 240,	329

PART II.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta	1, 60, 73, 129, 221, 245,	325
Madras.....	14, 61, 95, 160, 229,	284
Bombay	15, 96, 161, 229, 286,	331
Ceylon	18, 99, 163,	295
Ultra-Gangetic Provinces	99, 295,	327
Penang	18, 164	
Singapore		165
Burmah	19, 166, 296, 328,	331
Dutch India		21, 296
China	21, 167,	297
Australasia	24, 99, 167, 213,	298
New Zealand		28, 221
Sandwich Islands.....	29,	107
Fejee Islands		103
Mauritius.....	21, 107,	167
Cape of Good Hope.....	31, 61, 103,	300
Persia.....	33, 61, 108, 220, 328,	331
Circassia		29
Syria		30
St. Helena		221

REGISTER.

Calcutta	34, 109, 196, 230, 303,	332
Madras.....	35, 113, 208, 232, 312,	335
Bombay	38, 115, 210, 233, 318,	337
Ceylon	40, 116, 211,	323
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca.....	40, 116, 211,	323, 337
Dutch India	40, 117, 212,	323
China	40, 117, 212,	323
Australasia.....	40, 117, 212,	324
Mauritius	41, 117, 213,	325
Cape of Good Hope	41, 118, 213,	325
St. Helena		213

Present Distribution of the Indian Army.....	43	
Debates at the East-India House on the 13th July, 26th September, and 17th October 1838	45, 169,	191
Imperial Parliament		61
Home Miscellaneous Intelligence	65, 119, 238,	338
Promotions, &c. in H.M. Forces serving in the East	41, 66, 118,	338
India Shipping Intelligence	66, 121, 239,	338
Births, Marriages, and Deaths	68, 123, 241,	340
Prices of European Goods in the East	70, 124, 242,	341
Indian Securities and Exchanges	71, 125, 243,	342
Shipping Lists, London Markets, &c. &c.	69, 72, 126, 244,	343

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL.

SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER,
1838.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. IX.

OWING to the non-arrival of any overland despatch this month, our Indian intelligence is scanty, and not of so late a date as that brought in July. Nor are the accounts from Persia of a much more distinct character than those we were in possession of last month. It appears (p. 33) that our envoy, Mr. McNeil, had succeeded in negotiating a treaty of peace between the Shah and the Prince of Herat, when the arrival of the Russian envoy, Count Simonitch (or Simonowitch, for these names often undergo retrenchment), overthrew all his arrangements, and induced him to retire into Turkey. Mr. McNeil addressed a circular letter to the British merchants in Persia, announcing that all diplomatic intercourse between the British embassy and the Persian Government had ceased. Some letters from Teheran suggest the probability that this decisive step will alarm the Shah, and that Mr. McNeil will be recalled before he reaches the Turkish frontier. This is more probable, if it be true, as stated in a letter from St. Petersburg, published in a Hamburg paper, that Count Simonitch, or Simonowitch, *quoquo nomine gaudet*, has been recalled from Persia by the Emperor of Russia, who has appointed Colonel Duhamel, formerly consul at Alexandria, his envoy at the court of Teheran. Meanwhile, the Heratees defend their fortress with great resolution, making bold and successful sorties; and if the Usbeks and Turcomans, who detest the Kajar rulers of Persia, join the Afghans, as expected, the pacific policy of the British envoy may be enforced by stronger considerations than his arguments have suggested. It is melancholy to find that, whilst the Shah is thus exhausting his resources in an enterprize useless to Persian interests, and beneficial only to his natural enemy, the commerce of the country is in a desperate condition.

Another attempt was made (p. 63), towards the close of the session of Parliament, to obtain an explanation of the reasons which prompted the expedition to the Persian Gulf; but the Foreign Secretary, after some awkward attempts to parry the question, took post behind the entrenchments of official reserve.

Our files of Indian papers communicate further (though not later) details
Asiat. Jour. N.S. Vol. 27. No. 105.

of the ravages of famine in the interior of British India. They are of a nature to harrow the feelings. A general order (p. 34) from head-quarters, confirming a division order at Cawnpore, for the employment of an establishment "in removing to some distance below the station the numerous dead bodies which have collected on the bank of the river, opposite the cantonments, or which may hereafter be thrown ashore," is a sad testimony to the truth of the representations from private sources. A letter from this cantonment describes it as "in many places like a charnel-house, and the river as become disgusting from the flocks of vultures tearing the starved carcasses to pieces!" A cart-horse, which was shot at the station, was torn and devoured raw in a few moments. In another, from Muttra, the writer says: "I was this day at the place where we distribute alms, and such a collection of misery I never saw; it is an absolute fact, that when we opened the door of the place where we keep them in, a woman passed out, and until the people told her, she did not know that the child in her arms was dead; she quietly laid it down, and went in again and brought out another, and that was nearly dead. We gave what relief we could, but as neither mother or child have come since, I conclude they are both dead. Our private subscriptions at this outpost amount to Rs. 400 a month, but this is nothing like sufficient; we have daily to send away hundreds. Besides what we give, the natives of the city have a subscription amounting to Rs. 1,400 monthly." At Agra, it is said, the Relief Society supports almost two thousand men, women, and children, daily. The most piteous sight is to see little children, wasted to mere skin and bone, picking out of the dust any grain they can find. A woman has been tried for throwing herself and three children into a well, in which, however, there was so little water, that only the youngest infant was drowned: she was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The Government expenditure, on account of the famine, at Agra, amounts to a lac of rupees a month.

One of the Calcutta papers thus speaks of the unexampled severity of the existing famine:

At no period within the memory of the present generation has the country been visited with an equally severe affliction. In the famous Chahsee famine of 1783, which lasted for two years, the desolation was less than at present. There was not so total an absence of vegetation as now; and milk, which is now wanting, was then procurable. In 1817 there was a scarcity of grain, and the price of food was as high as at present; but the same distress did not prevail, because agricultural labour was not entirely stopped, and their wages enabled the people to procure enough food to support existence. The drought which, four years ago, caused a famine in Bundelcund, though very severe, was confined to a comparatively small extent of country. The effects of this year's drought are almost incredible. Flourishing villages, which last year contained from three to four hundred cultivators, have now in them only half-a-dozen starving beggars; and for twenty miles in the Pergunnahs, adjoining the Jumna, where there are no wells, one may travel without seeing a vestige of cultivation. No improvement in the prospects of the people can be expected, till a fall of rain in July next may occasion a demand for labour. The pressure of

the demand for revenue has been so regulated, that though innumerable petitions are presented to set forth the ruin of their estates, the zemindars themselves admit that they have hitherto been treated with justice and leniency.

Copious showers of rain have fallen in various parts of the North-western Provinces, but the relief they afford can be only prospective.

The latest letters from Burmah confirm the previous statements of the pacific disposition of the king, and the writers appear to be of opinion that, under the present Viceroy of Rangoon, who is vested with extensive authority, commerce will be more secure and prosperous than ever. At the same time, the details given in p. 19, which are evidently supplied from an authentic source, denote pretty clearly the real sentiments and views of the court of Ava, and show that, if the new king maintains his authority, a war is not far off.

The state of native feeling in British India is a subject which ought to excite the deepest interest in those who have at heart the moral interests of India, as well as the political interests of Britain. Our sentiments on this subject have been often expressed, and every month's intelligence strengthens our confidence in their truth. There appears to be an incipient hostility growing up between the un-Anglicised natives on the one hand, and the English Instructionists on the other, which, if it continues, will effectually counteract the amelioration of the people of India, if it work no other mischief. The Instructionists are of two classes, both of whom are viewed with equal jealousy and dislike by the natives, namely, the Missionaries and the English Educationists. Whilst the former, with the Bishop of Calcutta at their head (p. 7), are denouncing the Hindu system in terms the most offensive, which must irritate thousands and can conciliate none, the latter are attacking the literature of the Hindus, and striving to abolish all traces of their learning as completely as our manufacturers, with the aid of the Legislature, have extinguished their exquisite manufactures. When every national feature is obliterated amongst the people of India, then their millenium is to commence. The natives, meanwhile, are not slow to perceive the result, and to prepare for resistance. We subjoin a translation of an extract from the *Prubhakar*:

We would strongly advise that all these smooth-tongued, but world-destroying missionaries, should have a mark put on their white faces, and that they be driven out of this city; for, until of late years, the inhabitants used, without meeting any opposition, to acquire religious merit by observing the precepts and ceremonies of the *Vedas*. Moreover, the Hindus never find fault with, nor assail the religion of others; but these white-faced, crafty missionaries, whose sole aim it is to destroy the religion of other people, have erected in different places tiled-houses (chapels), where they stand with awe-inspiring looks, and, agreeably to the command of their own foreign *Shastri*, called the Bible, proclaim the acts and praises of the Son of Lady Mary, lifting up both hands, and moving about their bodies as if they were dancing, and by every wily contrivance are destroying the religion and the caste of the Hindus. We repeat, therefore, our opinion, that the measure alluded to above (*viz.* putting a mark on their faces, and expelling them from the city), should by all means be resorted to. But what matter for astonishment is it, that the rulers of the

land are honouring the very men who seek the hurt of others, whilst those of their subjects (*viz.* the Hindus), who are spending a great portion of their lives in religious exercises and holy acts, are neglected by them ! Be this as it may, a great deal of injustice is now being committed.

The report of the Bengal Missionary Society, in noticing these explosions of native feeling, draws a happy augury therefrom, observing, "It is always when Satan finds that his kingdom is tottering and his power about to be curtailed, that he excites his adherents to opposition. It is, therefore, a cause for rejoicing rather than for lamenting, that we see this beginning to be the case in this part of Bengal." We own that we cannot take so consolatory a view of the matter.

From Bombay we learn that the steam committee of that presidency (p. 15) have arranged an excellent system for mitigating the inconveniences of the overland route through Egypt, or rather for converting that part of the journey into a source of enjoyment. The Pasha and his ministers seem to co-operate heartily in the measure, the advantages of which to the country will, it is to be hoped, be too apparent to make it the interest of any succeeding ruler to undo what Mehemet Ali has done.

There is little worthy of notice in the news from China. Edicts continue to be issued by the local authorities against the continuance of the opium traffic, accompanied by threats against Europeans engaged in it. To our astonishment, we find it stated in the *Calcutta Hurkaru*, of April 9, that "clippers for the China rivers, of thirty to forty tons, are now fitting out in the Hooghly, to be manned by Europeans and *well armed*, for the purpose of conveying the drug into places less exposed than the sea-coast to the observance of the authorities." That is, as more distinctly intimated in another paper (p. 7), it is determined to introduce the drug by force of arms. Has the British squadron, now in the China seas, been sent there to arrest or protect this shameful system ?

The intelligence from Australasia, in the midst of indications of growing prosperity, brings complaints of want of proper labourers, few of those sent out being agriculturalists. The importation of Dhangars, or Hill Coolies, from India, is urged ; but that supply is now stopped. As an evidence of the little weight to be attached to the argument that these people are incompetent to vindicate their rights, we may mention that it appears from the *Sydney Gazette*, of March 8, that several of the Hill Coolies in the colony had applied for and obtained summonses from the bench of magistrates at Sydney against their masters for ill-treatment.

Complaints are made (p. 26) at Van Diemen's Land of the neglect of the southern whale-fishery by our Government, of which the French, or rather some of our countrymen under the French flag, have taken advantage. The settlement at Swan River seems to make but slow advancement. This place has, unhappily, received a bad name, and this disadvantage is insuperable. South Australia continues the seat of broils amongst the honourables of the colony.

The Cape papers contain further and more authentic particulars respecting the conflicts between the emigrant farmers and the Zoolas.

THE MODERN HINDU STAGE.

SOME years ago, whilst on a visit to the late Sir John Malcolm, at Naulchub, I was much gratified by a succession of native theatrical performances, which formed one evening's entertainment; and as a specimen of the modern Indian stage, an account of them may not be totally devoid of novelty and interest.

The theatre itself, from its peculiarity and simplicity, merits description. It was erected in the open air, for the sake of enjoying the cool evening breeze, which, in the hot season, is very grateful. It was formed by a canopy spread a short distance from the house, supported by props of about twelve feet in height, covered with blue and white cotton, in stripes, entwined so as to form a wreath; the canopy itself was, in appearance, formed of four union flags; the crosses placed at the corners, of bright red and blue; it had a deep border of white cotton, ornamented with a waving pattern of blue, of the same materials; the lower part was enclosed, to the height of six feet, with walls of cotton, leaving an area of thirty-five feet. On the ground was spread a carpet, formed of cotton woven in stripes of blue and white, corresponding in colour with the canopy: the whole forming an elegant and airy enclosure. This species of pavilion is admirably adapted to evening entertainments in a hot climate, being extremely cool, the canopy affording protection from the dew, and the walls, being only six feet high, preclude an unnecessary exposure to the view, and prevent a draught of wind, whilst the fresh air, having free access, floats gently above the head. A semicircular row of chairs was placed at one end for Sir John and his guests, and opposite, about one-third advanced, stood the actors, consisting of three individuals; a man of thirty, a youth of eighteen, and a female rather advanced in years, and three musicians who assisted as chorus. For scenery and machinery, a curtain, drawn across one corner, sufficed. This simplicity may remind one of the early Grecian stage. But, to complete the description of this simple but not inelegant theatre, at a convenient distance between the actors and spectators, stood a row of table-shades, which, with two links held by the actors or chorus, as most convenient, to show their persons and action to advantage, were amply sufficient to light up the whole.

After a prelude in music, accompanied by the actress, who, sooth to say, was neither young, handsome, nor blessed with the finest of voices, during which the chief actor retired to alter and adjust his costume, a Hindu entered, his face half-covered with a cloth, the half revealed being smeared with ashes, representing Mahadeo or Siva. After repeating some words, and naming his character, he turned round, and covering the right and uncovering the left side of his face, presented himself as Parbhuttee, the wife of Siva. This metamorphosis having been repeated several times, with great rapidity, this hermaphrodite ensconced himself behind the curtain.

An interlude was then played, merely to beguile the tedium of the total suspension of action; and in a short time, a jogee, or Hindu fuqeer, made his appearance, accompanied by a young female of an elegant and graceful form, richly dressed. This female represented a princess, who, having become captivated by the manly form and fine features of this young fuqeer, wishes to seduce him from his religious life, and makes him many captivating offers, which he, like a Joseph, refuses. They carried on their dialogue partly in prose and partly in verse; the melody of the language making one forget the

simplicity, approaching to poverty, of the Hindustanee music. Occasionally, as it became the turn of either to reply, they advanced in a kind of dancing step, and in a variety of graceful attitudes, displayed the beauty and symmetry of their limbs and figures, accompanying any change of posture with playful and expressive gestures : at the same time, not the least indelicacy could justly be attributable to either.

After this came the following piece, the poetical dialogue of which I obtained, after the performance, from the actor's mouth.

Enter a Byragee, just returned from a pilgrimage, singing.*

Where art thou gone, my Jogin princess,
Whose long hair is plaited behind ?
Where art thou gone, my Jogin princess ?

A house is supposed to be near, to which he turns, and says : " I will die at your door if you do not produce my Jogin ;" and he immediately lies down.

Enter Jogin Ranee, who, imagining him dead, commences singing :

Once I slept in a splendid palace ;
Now I'm content with a poor wretched cot.
Alas ! my Jogee's killed !

Once I lived on cakes and milk ;
Now I'm content with scraps and leavings.
Alas ! my Jogee's killed !

Once I rode a noble steed ;
Now I'm content with a lame poney.
Alas ! my Jogee's killed !

Once I wore rich shawls ;
Now I'm content with a torn blanket.
Alas ! my Jogee's killed !

Once I rode in a palkee and litter ;
Now I'm content with the use of my feet.
Alas ! my Jogee's killed !

Jogin. Who killed my Jogee ?

Bystanders. No one killed him ; he died for you.

Chorus. Byragee, ho !

Byragee, ho !

Byragee, ho !

The Byragee returning no answer, the Jogin calls him ; on which he immediately starts up, and the following dialogue ensues :

Jogin. Where have you been on your pilgrimage ?

Jogee. I have been to Kashee (Benares) ; I have been to Gyah ; I have been to Prag (Allahabad) ; I have been to Juggernath ; and, by the way of Ramaishur, to Nasuck and Turmukh, and thence through Choolai Muhlaysur, here.

Jogin (singing). The God, seated on his throne,
Receives the devotions of all,
And distributes to each
Agreeably to his deserts.

Jogee (singing). The serpent serves no one ;
The birds of the air work not ;
Nyn doss Byragee† says,
God is the supporter of all.

* A religious mendicant.

† Supposed to be the author of the piece.

The high stand shakes,
Whilst the fair damsel guards the field.
Fair one, give me five ears of corn,
So shall your field prosper.

Jogin. The green ear of corn is disagreeable,
And were you merely to touch it, I should expire.
The owner has not tasted it,
How then can it be given to a stranger?

Jogee. The master of the house is the owner;
He can eat of it when he pleases.
I am a Sad,hoo Byragee;
There is no chance of my returning to your field.

Jogin. I have made a chamber of Mahadeo's name,
Whose doors are formed of sandal-wood,
And the lock and key of which is love,
And God alone can open it.

Jogee. At Chuttur Kote's Ghaut,
A mighty concourse was collected:
Toolsee doss was rubbing sandal-wood,
And the god was rubbing his forehead with it.

(*Together*). Of palaces or lands,
Or the whole wealth of the world;
Of brethren, love, or friendship,
Be not proud, or you will be brought low.
To cause a straw to sink,
Or cause a stone to float,
This alone is required—
For a Sad,hoo to repeat the name of God—
Ram—Ram—Ram—
For a Sad,hoo to repeat the name of Ram.

After the above followed another representation:—

Enter a brahmin, who states that, having set out on a pilgrimage to Benares, he called on a gentleman, who gave him in alms the money he demanded; that, being on his way, he had just cooked and eaten his dinner, near a tank in the neighbourhood, and was about to take some repose, when, having been informed by a villager, that there were a number of Bheels (robbers) in this quarter, against whom it behoved him to be on his guard, he had determined to secure his money (of which he had a large sum) under his head, together with his bundle, *lotah*, &c.; this he accordingly does, and then lies down and falls asleep.

Enter a Bheel, with bow and arrow, who, having quietly drawn away the bundle from under the brahmin's head, is on the point of vanishing, when the brahmin, awaking, repeats some magical words, and blowing upon the Bheel, kills him.

Enter Bheel's wife.

Bheelni. Who killed my Bheel?

Brahmin. I did.

Bheelni. Why did you kill him?

Brahmin. Because he stole my things.

Bheelni. There are a hundred such.

Brahmin. I will kill them all in the same way.

Bheelni (singing). Thou art a brahmin of Benares;
I will kiss the soles of your feet;
I will give you the ornament of my forehead.
But oh! give me back my Bheel!

Thou art a brahmin of Benares ;
 I will kiss the soles of your feet ;
 I will give you the ornament of my nose,
 But oh ! give me back my Bheel !

(And thus she continues through three more verses, offering her necklace, bracelets, and ancle-ornaments.)

Brahmin. What shall I do with them ?

Give me back my own things.

Bheelni (giving back each article, as follows, sings) :

Give me, O brahmin, my chooredan ;*

Take your lotah and keep it.

Give me, O brahmin, my chooredan ;

Take your rosary and keep it.

Give me, O brahmin, my chooreedan ;

Take your bundle and keep it.

Now raise my Bheel.

The brahmin then repeats a passage of the *Vedas* in Sanscrit ; the Bheel is restored to life, and the brahmin proceeds on his pilgrimage.

After the above we had several farces, which were acted with a great deal of spirit ; the principal actor displaying much drollery and buffoonery, and affording vast amusement to the party.

The subject of the first was a brahmin, who, being on a journey, wished to pass and cook his dinner near a tank, beyond a military post. He was stopped by a sentry, and desired not to proceed ; on which he assumed a high tone ; but finding this of no avail, he changed it to a lower key ; this proving equally fruitless, he sought a favourable opportunity, and endeavoured to pass unperceived. The soldier, being on the alert, seized him, and was leading him back, when the brahmin, unperceived by the soldier, let part of his bundle drop, and when he had reached the spot whence they had started, insisted that he should be permitted at least to go back to fetch what he had dropped. The soldier could not refuse a brahmin this trifling indulgence. When they reached the spot, he purposely let fall, as if by accident, a number more of his things ; and detained the soldier a long time from his post, whilst pretending to pick them up. In the act of doing so, and pretending to arrange them, the brahmin sets himself down in a droll but impertinent manner, as if he intended to remain there ; the soldier, losing all patience, is about to proceed to violence, when, having used some unbecoming words and actions towards the brahmin, the latter takes advantage of it immediately, and brings into play all the terrors of superstition. The soldier's heart fails him, and he begins to humble himself ; as the one lowers his tone, the other raises his, till at length the soldier considers himself well off by being allowed to treat the brahmin with every delicacy he can think of ; and, without appearing to notice the subject in dispute, permits the holy man to commence preparations for cooking and eating his meal. The brahmin enjoys his success with all the grimace of self-importance, mixed with a drollery of expression extremely expressive of what we should term "laughing in the sleeve" at the weakness of his dupe.

The second farce opened with a representation of a shop, with a jolly fellow seated behind a carpet spread for the purpose of displaying the merchandize. The customers are a male and female ; the former one of the chorus, the latter

* This alludes to the custom of Hindu women not wearing ornaments after their husbands die. She asks for her *chooreedan*—that is, by restoring her husband, to give her a right to wear choorees.

(who appeared to be a pretty girl) was the boy in disguise. The former, advancing first, inquired the price of some article; the seller, in a surly manner, informed him, and refused to take less. The damsel next approached; to her inquiries he answered in the softest manner. She, with archness, inquired whether he would not take less; when the fascinated seller presented her the article, with a grotesque air of devotedness implying that he could refuse her nothing. The bewitching damsel prosecutes her inquiries as long as the other had any thing to give her, and he at length becomes a bankrupt. Thus ends the farce, leaving no bad moral impressed on the minds of the beholders.

The last was intended to expose the bravado and falsehood of a chief, who, under pretext of furnishing a certain number of soldiers, and of protecting the country from Pindarees, received a large sum of money; but instead of fulfilling his engagements, blustered and talked big, but suffered the country to be overrun and desolated by those from whom he had engaged to defend it.

Although, from the corrupt taste of the natives, many of their plays, doubtless, would shock the delicacy of Europeans, from the above samples it would appear that the native stage in India is, on the whole, no more a pander to vice than the European; that it directs its ridicule against vice and folly; and since it ventures to touch even the sacred order, and to censure without wounding religion the vices of its ministers, it must prove of considerable benefit to society; and it displays a degree of independence which could hardly have been expected. The chief actor was himself a brahmin; there is no reason, therefore, to suppose that the vices of the other classes are touched with a more lenient hand, or less subject to the fiery ordeal of stage satire.

A. M.

THE "*CHRISTA SANGITA*."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—The following extract of a letter from the Bishop of Calcutta to the Christian Knowledge Society, dated the 6th January last, will tend to illustrate and reinforce your arguments in favour of educating the people of India through the medium of their own languages:

"Could your society make me another grant, I should like to devote £100 at once to the cheap circulation of fifty or sixty copies of Dr. Mill's Sanscrit Life of our Lord—an extraordinary production; the first, indeed, in India in which the sacred language and poetical measure of the Shastras have been employed to open the mysteries of the Gospel; and yet so expensive (Rs. 20 a copy, and unavoidably so—it will form a very thick octavo volume), as to place it wholly out of the reach of the brahminical students. The curiosity of the native scholars to use the book is intense. As I was passing by Thunassar, in the Upper Provinces, five brahmins came by night to my pundit's tent, attracted by a boy who had come to me during the day and had heard I was learning Sanscrit, to inquire the truth of the report: they were shown Dr. Mill's *Christa Sangita*—they could read it with fluency. They disbelieved the author to be an European: when assured of the fact, they declared he must be an angel; nor were they satisfied without sitting down and making my pundit read to them till break of day from 'the wonderful book; for so they termed it.'"

I am, &c.,

A. B.

ANALYSES OF EASTERN WORKS.

No. II.—THE DARRAT AL MOKALLALAH.

THE full title of this work may be translated "The crowned Pearl, on the Conquest of Mecca the Venerable." It is written by Abulhassan Albakri, and contains, as its name partly informs us, a narrative of the taking of Mecca by Mohammed, as well as of the incidents which led to the breaking of the league made by him with the Koreish, and of some events immediately following the conquest.

All works, whether biographical or historical, relating to the early times of Islam, are interesting to the student of history, as containing the greater part of the scanty information handed down to us respecting the ante-Mohammedan Arabs: and this interest is doubly excited by a history in which many of the actors are men still involved in the darkness of the "times of ignorance," and all of them born in it. The present work, along with some details undeniably fictitious, contains much which has the air of truth. The brevity of the period of time it records (not a month in the whole), and the minuteness of its details, give to the history much of the charm of biography—a charm enhanced by the simple liveliness of its descriptions. We purpose to quote largely from the text, connecting our quotations by an abridgment of the intervening narrative.

The story opens with an embassy of the Koreish to Mohammed, consisting of five of their chiefs, of whom the principal was Abu Soffian, a very prominent character in the ensuing portion of the history. The object of their mission was to procure a truce with Mohammed, in which they succeeded; the terms of it were, that for two years and eight months, each party should refrain from injuring the other, and that deserters on either side should be sent back again. An attempt of Mohammed, or his secretary, Ali, to insert the former's assumed title of the Apostle of God, in the preamble of the treaty, was opposed by the pagan ambassadors, and Ali was obliged to substitute for this title the name and patronymic of his cousin, Mohammed Ben Abdallah Almotallebi Alhashemi. With the instrument thus amended, the Koreish took their leave, and for a year and eight months the truce seems to have been faithfully observed, when it was broken by an incident strikingly illustrative of the zealous spirit of the new converts of Mohammed, and of the powerful hold he had already obtained on their respect and affection. We relate it in the words of our author.

And when the blessed and most high God would fulfil to Mohammed (may the blessing of God be upon him!) his promise, that he would conquer the illustrious city of Mecca, and purify its temple of idols, and show forth there the true faith through Mohammed, the lord of all creatures; when a year and eight months of the term of the treaty had passed, and a whole year yet remained, there came to Khizaat a certain man, of the tribe of the Beni Bakir Ben Wayil, to buy of them the merchandize in which he traded; and he was in the custom of visiting them. Now, chancing to stumble with his foot against something in the path, he said, "May God confound such-a-one!" meaning thereby the Apostle of God (may His blessing be upon him!). Here-

upon, one of the Khizai said to him, "May thy mother be bereft of thee, and thy tribe lose thee! dost thou curse the lord of the first and the last, the seals of the prophets and apostles, the beloved of God, the lord of the two worlds, Mohammed, be God's blessing on him?" The Bakri said to him, "Is this, then, a great matter to thee?" "Yes," replied he, "by the mighty God, this is a great matter to me, and thou hast angered me, and made me loathe thee and thy doings, and henceforth I will have no dealings with thee for ever." And when the other heard his words, he said, "By God! I will increase thy anger;" and he continued his blasphemy of the Prophet, cursing and reviling him. And the Khizar's zeal for the Prophet grew warm, and he was hotly angry, and going up to the blasphemer, he beat him with the leg-bone of a camel, which by chance was lying there, so violently, that he died, and fell wallowing in his own blood, and God hastened his soul into the fire: a horrible place to dwell in. Then he covered him with dust, and took what merchandize he had with him, and returned to his buying and selling: and this was all by the decree and predestination of God. And he rejoiced greatly in what he had done, and gave utterance to his joy.

This manifestation of religious zeal was not to be borne with patience by the tribe of the victim, and the Khizaat very soon received information that the tribe of Bakri were marching upon them, to take vengeance. Conscious of their inferiority, they besought protection of the Meccans, who offered them an asylum in the hall of council, and assured them of perfect safety there from their enemies. When the Beni Bakri, however, appeared, the Meccans treacherously suggested to them, and Abu Sofian appears again as the organ of their treachery, that they should attack the fugitives in the darkness, when they were in full security, under the fancied double protection of the night and of their faithless hosts.* This suggestion was adopted, and the morning sun rose on the frightful spectacle of the mangled limbs of the Khizai, ignominiously thrown into the bed of the torrent adjacent to Mecca. Two only remained to tell the horrible story of the fatal night, and they agreed to repair immediately to Mecca, and relate their melancholy story to the Prophet.

When he had heard them to an end, and found that it was the inhabitants of Mecca who had betrayed his followers to death—those in whom he so trusted that he had interrupted the fugitive's story with a remonstrance to them, for neglecting to avail themselves of neighbours so powerful—he was moved with pity and indignation:

"You have done it, you have done it, you Koreish!" was his passionate exclamation. "Thou hast done it, O Abu Sofian! The Lord finish the work which has been begun!" And by Allah, his words were not finished, when Gabriel descended from heaven, and said to him, "O apostle of God! thy lord orders me to salute thee, and he says to thee, 'The angels of the seven heavens have wept at the weeping of the people, and at what has befallen them: thou shalt not be forgetful of them, nor of taking vengeance for them.' " Then said the Prophet to the angel, "O my brother, what shall I do? for between me and them there is a league." And Gabriel said, "The Lord will do what he pleases, and establish what seems good to him." Then

* There seems also to have been an opinion, that the God of Islam was powerful only in the day, and could not protect his people from injury in the night time.

he ascended to heaven, and immediately descended hastily and said: "O Apostle, I will tell thee the words of the Most High and Most Blessed: 'If they shall break their faith after they have pledged it, and injure you in your religion, fight with them for your religion, and fight against the nation of the unbelievers who have no faithfulness; perhaps they will then cease from their hostility.' Shall ye not attack the people who have broken faith, and aimed at the expulsion of your apostle, and commenced hostilities against you? shall you hold back from reverence of them? By Allah, much fitter is it ye should reverence him—if ye be true believers."

The apostle sends messengers to the various tribes of Arabs, agreeably to the command thus given, and requires their help against the hostile and unbelieving Meccans. In ten days, the warriors of ten tribes had arrived, and the apostle was ready to march at their head, on his mission of retribution.

It had naturally been understood, that the destination of these troops should be concealed, especially from those against whom they were to be led. But in the breast of one man, the feelings of gratitude towards his former hosts overpowered his reverence for the commands of the apostle of God. Hatib Ben Abi Bilkaat, who had often experienced the hospitality of the citizens of Mecca, in his journeys past that capital, decided, after many struggles with himself, on acquainting them with their probable doom, and entrusted a letter containing this information to the care of Jiradah, a woman of Mecca, whom he found going towards that city, and she, for a bribe of a hundred pieces of gold, agreed to carry his message. Information of the treachery was given to Mohammed by his angelic brother Gabriel; and Ali and Zobeir Ben Awam, the two cousins of the Prophet, were despatched in hot pursuit of the messenger, whom they overtook before her arrival at Mecca. The document, of which she had denied the possession, and which Zobeir had sought for in vain, was discovered by Ali, *whom Mohammed had detained behind as he set out, to whisper a word in his ear*, in the long hair of the Arab woman: They hastened back with their prize. In possession of this proof of the faithlessness of one of his followers, the Prophet called his people to prayer, and when this was concluded, he proclaimed the delinquency, and inquired who was its author. We quote the following passage, as illustrating the striking moral influence which the extraordinary subject of our sketch had acquired over his followers.

Then he said, "O ye who are present, which of you has written this letter to the people of Mecca, giving them information of what we are doing, and of our intentions towards them, without my permission? Let him stand up, and if he will not, may Gabriel make him stand up by the command of the lord of the two worlds." Then the multitude who were in the mosque fluctuated to right and left, and Hatib Ben Abi Bilkaat, the Kuisi, leaped up, and passed over the necks of the spectators and between their ranks, till he stood between the hands of the Prophet of God: and he said, "Health to thee, Apostle of God;" and the Prophet returned his salutation. He said to him, "Who art thou?" And he replied, "O Apostle of God, I am Hatib Ben Abi Bilkaat, the Kuisi, who wrote this letter with my own hand." Then said

the Prophet to him, "What induced thee to do what thou hast done without permission from the Apostle of God?" He answered, "Know, O Apostle, that in certain of my journeys I passed through Mecca, and they entertained me honourably, and treated me with consideration, for three days, and loaded me with attention and kindness, and I wished hereby to make them some return for all this without thy knowledge; but the revelation of God has exposed me, and now I am in thy hands; do with me what thou wilt, and I will ask forgiveness of God (there is no God but him!), and will repent before him, and will never more return to such an action as this; and, by Allah, I have not yet played the hypocrite after my profession of Islam, nor become infidel after embracing the true faith." And the Prophet said, "Go to thy house, and weep for thy fault and thy crimes, until God shall judge concerning thee, for he is the truest of judges." Then he commanded his companions to shun him, till God and his Apostle were reconciled to him. And thereupon Hatib returned to his dwelling, already repenting of what he had done, and saying in himself, "By Allah, I would my mother had never borne me! And now am I minded to go out right forward into the desert, to be devoured by wild beasts, that I may never again hear the reproaches of the Prophet of God amongst the Mohajeran, and the Ansars, and the rest of the Arabs." Then he entered his house, and put off all the finery he had on, and put on a hair garment; and he swore that he would neither eat, nor drink, nor sleep, nor suffer any one to loose him from the bonds he had bound himself with, until God and his Prophet should be reconciled to him, or till his death; and he wept and groaned night and day, and prayed to God Most High, saying, "O most merciful of the merciful, have mercy upon me; most pitiful of the pitiful, forgive me; the greatest of pardoners, pardon me my sins, for the dignity of thy Prophet Mohammed, the Prophet of mercy and forgiveness."

Moved by these bitter expressions of repentance, the Prophet sent a message of pardon and encouragement to the humbled offender, and restored him to his favour, and to his former place and estimation amongst the true believers.

In the middle of the month of Ramadhan, Mohammed and his troops set out against Mecca, and were joined on the march by ten horsemen under the command of Hasan Ibn Abdallah Alfazari: a modicum of help which was received with many condescending expressions of thankfulness by the politic Prophet. But we may imagine his gratitude, as well as exultation, to have been far greater, when a cloud of dust on the horizon announced the approach of a troop which, on its arrival, proved to consist of 1,000 horsemen, fully armed, of the tribe of the Beni Salim, "marching under a banner such as was borne in the times of ignorance, lest they should be challenged on their march by the unbelievers:" a piece of temporising policy which Mohammed, with all his professions of entire trust in God, and detestation of every sign of paganism, was graciously pleased to excuse. The chief of this opportune reinforcement was Abbas Ben Mardas. The leaders of the two new troops very speedily showed a spirit of rivalry, which degenerated into open hostility. Hasan had ventured some satirical remarks upon Abbas, which the latter retorted with all the bitterness which his superior forces gave him the opportunity of showing, and

the quarrel thence arising recalls the chivalrous disputes and consequent challenges of our own Middle Ages:—

And when Abbas Ben Mardas heard his words, he was filled with anger, and said, "Thy mother is not to be compared with mine, and I am more honourable than thou art and all the tribe of Fizarat and Diban, from the first to the last. Rememberest thou not the Day of the Trench, when thou fled'st before the Imam Ali?" Then he confronted all the Arabs of Adnan and Kahtan, and said to them, "Did one of you stand firm before the sword of Ali in the days of ignorance, or resist his impetuous attacks?"—And they answered him with one voice, "Not one of us stood before him, but he was slain." Then said Alabbas, "In the Day of the Trench, thou wert present with ten thousand horsemen and stopp'dst the way with thy troops, opposing the Prophet in the valley; and when God led thee to Islam, then thou comest to the help of the Prophet with ten horsemen." And when Hasan heard this, he was grievously angry, and went into his tent, and put on his armour, and belted on his sword, and put his lance between his thigh and saddle, and rode his war-horse; and when Alabbas saw him do this, he also went to his tent, and did as his antagonist had done, and came out to meet him. And herewith each of them cried out and rushed upon the other, and they attacked and struck each other, so that the people of the tribes stretched out their necks in anxious expectation, and they smote one another with their swords, and their cries increased, and the noise of their combat arose till it reached the Apostle of God, and he cried out with a strong voice, "Where is my brother, the son of my uncle, Ali Ben Abu Taleb?"—And he answered him, "Here am I, Apostle of God." And he said to him, "What is this noise I hear?"—Then said Ali, "O, Apostle of God, a quarrel has fallen out between the tribes of Fazarat and Salim." Then the Prophet of God rushed from his tent barefoot, the pitiful kindness he bore to his nation hastening his blessed steps. And when he stood over them, they ceased fighting for shame and reverence of him, and the shouts and screams ceased between them, and they drew back one from the other for reverence to the Prophet of God. And he approached them, till he stood between them, and said, "O sirs, will ye act as in the days of ignorance? I adjure you, by the most high God and his Apostle, to be of the number of them whose hearts God has reconciled, and from whose inward parts strife and envy have departed, and enmity and anger have ceased between them this day." Then he took a hand of each, and bade them throw away their swords; and they obeyed him. Then he said, "Approach mutually, and take each other's hands, for the grasping of hands in friendship will remove hatred from your hearts; and may God forgive you what you have done!"

Our historian has now brought us near the walls of Mecca, and here he leaves us for a while, to take up again the history of the proceedings there, and again to introduce one who, next to Mohammed and his cousin Ali, is perhaps the most remarkable character in his work, and to whom a large portion of the subsequent pages is devoted, the wily, bold, and cruel Abu Soffian. No one could know better than the Prophet the importance of attaching to his interests and converting to his faith a man whose character and station placed him in so commanding a position. From the account of him given by our author (who speaks of him, be it remembered, as an enemy), he was clearly daring to an extreme degree, and possessed of amazing and almost unconquerable resolution; while, from more casual, but not there-

fore less valuable allusions, he evidently appears to have been crafty, bigoted, and blood-thirsty.

The inhabitants of Mecca had begun to repent of their connivance at the outrage committed on their neighbours, though, as it appears, altogether unaware of the prompt steps Mohammed had taken to avenge them; and Abu Soffian was unanimously chosen to perform their embassy on the subject of this breach of the treaty, for such they seem to have felt that it virtually was. Alabbas, the uncle of Mohammed, had determined also on acquainting the inhabitants of Mecca with their danger, and was watching at a little distance from the camp for a casual passenger to or from that city, to whom he might entrust his message, with a view of inducing them to submission; and thus it happened, that Abu Soffian, approaching the camp by night, encountered Alabbas mounted on Duldul, Mohammed's mule, who promised that he would conduct him if possible to the presence of Mohammed. Accordingly, he took up the pagan behind him on the "blessed beast," and rode through the camp with him, to bring him to an audience of the commander of the troops of the faithful. In the darkness, they were challenged by Ali, and the life of the adventurous ambassador, in spite of the immunities of his function, was in imminent danger from the two-pointed sword of the zealous cousin of the Prophet. His danger, escape, and second appearance before Mohammed, are thus related:—

So Abu Soffian rode behind Alabbas, who went round with him among the tribes, and the Arabs, and the tents, and the camp, till Abu Soffian said to him, "Why is it that thou dost frighten and terrify me, and disturb my mind, and carry me right and left?"—Then said Alabbas, "Hold thy peace, O ass of the Koreish; I am in fear for thee from a man who, if he sees thee with me, will slay thee, and will not have respect to any one." And Abu Soffian said, "Who is this?" And Alabbas said, "He is the son of my brother, Ali Ben Abu Taleb." And when Abu Soffian heard the name of Ali, all his limbs trembled, and his teeth chattered for fear of him, and he said, "O Abulfazl, by the son of thy brother, Mohammed the priest, why dost thou not take me quickly to his tent?" And Alabbas replied, "Hearing is obedience." And when they came to the lights of the Beni Hashem, he declined from them on his mule, right and left, and lo the Imam Ali cried aloud, "Who goes there, in this darkness and blackness of night?" And he answered him, "Thy uncle, Abbas, O Abulhassan." And he said, "Whom hast thou behind thee?" And he said, "One of the Koreish." Then said Ali, "Who is this long-limbed man, whom I do not know?" And he approached the mule, and struck with his right hand, and it fell on the foot of Abu Soffian, and drew it to him, so that he had him in his own power. Then he recognized him, and said to him, "May God not keep thee alive, nor sustain thee, nor benefit thee! what hath brought thee from Mecca? And now God has put thee and others in my power." And he went into his tent right hastily, to fetch his sword *Zulfikar*. Then Abu Soffian said to Alabbas, "Hasten, hasten;" and Alabbas struck the mule with his whip, and she hastened onward with them like the stormy wind. So when Ali came out of his tent and found them not, he cried out to the mule, "O Duldul, blessed creature, if thou steppest another step, by Allah I will accuse thee to the Apostle;" and the mule stood still. Then says Alabbas, "When I saw the zeal of Ali, I alighted and went up

to him, and embraced him, and kissed his breast, and said to him, 'O son of my brother, by my right upon thee, and by the right of thy brother's son Mohammed (the blessing of God be upon him!), do not vex me in the person of my captive this night.' And Ali said to him, "Go, uncle, in the faith of God, and in the faith of his Prophet, and I will go with thee to the tent of my uncle's son, Mohammed." And they found him standing, praying, and they sat down till his prayer was finished. Then Ali entered into his presence, and said, "O Apostle of God, this is Sakhar Ben Harab, who slew thy uncle Hamza and his wife, cut off his nose and ears, and ripped open his belly, and daubed himself with the blood, and ate his liver; this is he who gathered an army against thee, and brought together the enemies on the Day of the Trench; this is he who broke the treaty and the established agreement, and slew the Khizai in the council-house by night, and threw their murdered bodies into the river;" and so he went on, recounting the evil deeds of Abu Soffian, and his acts of wickedness, one after another; and hereupon Alabbas said to him, "I see thou art recounting the ill deeds of Abu Soffian, as if with the intention of causing his death, and I have given him assurance of safety." Ali said, "O uncle, suffer me to kill him, that the believers may be at rest from his malice and the mischief he will cause, and from the abundance of his hatred to the Apostle of God, and his inciting the troops and the Arabs and the champions against the Apostle."

Then the Prophet turned his gracious face, which was like the moon in the night of its fulness and perfection, and the light of his countenance arose till the place he stood in was bright with it, and he said, "O uncle, know that God, my lord, the magnificent and the mighty, hath sent down to me a revelation to this effect: 'If they break faith after they have pledged it, and are guilty of outrage against your religion, attack the race of the unbelievers, for there is no faith in them; then, perhaps, they will repent.'"

And when Abu Soffian saw the rising of the light of his countenance, he fell down before him to worship; but the Apostle was sorely angry with this, and said, "Lift up thy head, O enemy of God, worship belongeth to him only." And he said, "O uncle, take this thy captive, and keep him till to-morrow, if it please God, and when I ask thee for him, bring him to me in all haste; and go thou in peace, Abulhassan;" and he answered him, that hearing was obedience.

After a sleepless night, spent by the repentant captive in anticipation of being compelled to embrace Islam, or of suffering death from the sword of Ali, in case of his refusal, he was awaked by the Muezzin calling to morning prayers.

Then Abu Soffian cried out, "Who is that youth whose voice is like the braying of an ass?" Alabbas said to him, "Be silent, O deluded one; is he not proclaiming the hour for the morning prayer?" Abu Soffian said to him, "What is the morning prayer?" and he said, "Come out and see it, and all that belongs to it." So he took him out of the tent with him, and the people were coming out of their tents, like the spreading of locusts, and the murmur of their *tesbih* and *tehlil*, and ascription of glory to God, the lord of the two worlds, was like the murmur of bees; and the prayer was already begun, the people ranged in ranks, when Alabbas said within himself, "If, when the people worship, this ass does not worship, my nephew will doubtless slay him:" and then he thought, "If he hears the prayer of the Apostle, perhaps his heart

may be touched." So he took Abu Soffian, and placed him on his right hand; but Ali came also and stood on the right hand; so he brought round Abu Soffian to his left, and Abu Soffian looked right and left, and before him and behind him, and saw the people kneeling and prone on their faces, and he said within himself, "O for the pure-blooded Arabs—this is a wonderful obedience, such as I never saw shown to any king, for when he stands up they stand up, and when he sits they sit, and when he falls down to worship they do likewise."

And in this first prostration, after reading the opening chapter, the Apostle read the chapter of *Yas* to the end; and in the second, in like manner, the chapter *Alraman*; and hearts were melted and humbled by the beauty of his reading, and eyes were wet with tears from its sweetness, and his humility and abasedness to God, the lord of the two worlds. And Abu Soffian saw and heard all this, and he neither knelt nor fell prostrate to worship. Seeing which, Ali smote with his blessed right hand on the neck of Abu Soffian, and pressed him down to the ground so strongly, that he almost choked him, until the Prophet had finished his prayers and ascription of praise. Then Alabbas approached his nephew, the Imam Ali, and kissed his breast, and released Abu Soffian from his noble hand, and went with him into the presence of the Apostle of God, whom Abu Soffian saluted, and his salute was benignly returned. And when Abu Soffian saw the sun-rising of the light of the Apostle's countenance, he fell down to worship him; whereat the blessed Prophet was grievously angry, and said, "Lift up thy head, O enemy of God; worship belongs alone to the lord of the two worlds, and I am but a man of mortal mould, as you all are." Then the Imam Ali drew near again, and said, "O Apostle of God, suffer me to strike off the head of this manifest enemy of God and of his Prophet." And when the Prophet heard this, he smiled, and said, "O Ali, do nothing rashly to Abu Soffian; the Lord (whose name be praised!) hath a will toward him, and a work decreed for him—he is powerful over all things."

The anger, real or pretended, which this attempted worship of himself had excited in the breast of Mohammed, was appeased by Abu Soffian's showing that this arose from erroneous information given to him as to Mohammed's desire of such homage.

And herewith the Prophet's anger was appeased, and he turned to Abu Soffian, and said, "O Abu Haudalah,* how long wilt thou worship these idols, instead of the Ruler of the world? they cannot help nor profit, and if thou diest in their worship, thy journey will be into the fire. O Abu Soffian, say with me, *There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his Apostle*; so shalt thou be of the blessed in this world and in the next." And Abu Soffian said to him, "Whither wilt thou with these troops and tribes?" And the Prophet said, "I am marching with them against your Mecca." Then said Abu Soffian, "O Mohammed, thou art breaking the covenant and the treaty." Then said Mohammed, "God forbid that the prophets should break truce or treaty; you have broken them, by killing the Khizai by night in your council-house, and throwing their dead bodies into the valley, to wild beasts and animals of rapine. God has sent down from heaven a text on this occasion, authorizing us to attack you." Then answered Abu Soffian, "O Mohammed, if thou would'st turn this thy army against Thakaif and Hawazin, they are further off than we are, and richer in plunder and booty." The Prophet said to him, "When I

* A name by which Abu Soffian is often called in this work.

have entered your Meecca, and broken Lat, and Azzai, and Hubal the most high,* and have purified the sacred house from images and idols, and the denying of God, and the crime which has been committed in setting up other gods for him, the living, the steadfast, who sleeps not nor is neglectful, beside whom there is no god, the sole, the victorious ; when I have done this, O Abu Soffian, then we will attack Thaknaif and Hawazin, and the rest of the idolaters, by the command of the most high God. O Abu Soffian, return to the God most high, and say with me the words of salvation, which will save thee from the punishment of the fire—*There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his Apostle*—and thou shalt be written amongst the redeemed.”

Then said Abu Soffian, “ O Mohammed, if thou would'st turn aside with this army of thine to Syria and Greece, they would produce more spoil and plunder to thy companions.” And the Prophet said, “ O Abu Soffian, how long wilt thou evade answering me? Say, *There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his Apostle*.” Then said Abu Soffian, “ Let alone Syria and Greece, and go with thy army against Egypt and Alexandria, for they will produce more spoil to thee and thy companions.” The Prophet said to him, “ I advise thee, Abu Soffian, seriously that thou confess the unity of God, and my apostleship.” And he answered, “ This is a difficult word, and heavy on my tongue ; I can never pronounce it : and the acknowledgment of thee my mouth will never be able to utter, and an anger against thee is in my heart, and my tongue will not be able to acknowledge thee for ever.” And when the Prophet heard this, he was very angry, and his cheeks grew red as though you might have gathered the rose from them ; and with this, the Imam Ali came forward, and said, “ O Apostle of God, let me strike off the head of this avowed enemy, for the proof of him has now been made manifest, and the nature of the volume is shown by its frontispiece.”

Alabbas pleads with Mohammed for the contumacious prisoner, and addresses the latter with an argument more powerful, as it would seem, than those of his nephew :—

And with this Alabbas smote Abu Soffian violently under the short ribs, till he was ready to kill him, saying, “ O ass of the Koreish, dost thou not see the anger manifest in the face of the Apostle of God, and the sword of the Imam Ali Ben Abu Taleb, which he is shaking over thy head, waiting only for a word from the Apostle to cut it off, and then thou wilt pass into the fire ?” And Abu Soffian said to him, “ O Abulfazl, what shall I do ?” And Alabbas said to him, “ Cry, *There is no deity but God, and Mohammed is the Apostle of God* ; and this will save thee in both worlds.” “ By thy life,” said Abu Soffian, “ this word is heavy on my tongue ; I cannot speak it out, and I think that my tongue will never utter it.”

At length, Abu Soffian consents to repeat the confession of faith, but not until he had once essayed in vain to pronounce the words—the Moslem historian seeming to hint at some evil agency making a last struggle to retain this bulwark of the pagan cause. The confession, however reluctantly or tardily made, is considered effectual, and Abu Soffian was dismissed as a true convert to Islam, and permitted to return to his people.

Scarcely, however, was he dismissed, when the Prophet discovered by the light of revelation, that this profession had been made with the lips

* Names of idols often mentioned as worshipped by the pagan Arabs.

only, and Alabbas was commanded to pursue and secure, *dead or alive*, the blasphemer and renegade, who had already abjured the faith he had but just professed, and returned to the worship of his idols. The messenger, incensed at the duplicity of his prisoner and *protégé*, follows hard after and overtakes him, and after foiling an attack on his life, made by the desperate fugitive, vanquishes him, and, in obedience to the command of the Prophet, binds him with one half of his own turban, and with the other half drags him to a pass near Mecca, through which the whole host was to defile. Meantime, Mohammed had made arrangements for producing the greatest possible impression on the terrified and conscience-stricken renegade. There is something very striking in the extraordinary means used, with final success, for breaking and taming the savage and daring spirit of the Koreish leader. And Mohammed himself appears very prominently in his combined character of a keen and accurate observer of men, and a determined executor of his own plans—suffering no touch of nature, or impulse of natural magnanimity towards a brave enemy, to interfere with the carrying out of his purpose. He commands his army :

“ Put on your coats of mail and cuirasses, and steel helmets and scullicaps, and cover the steel with your turbands, and throw your arrows on your shoulders, and gird you with your Indian swords, and deck and adorn yourselves with your richest clothing, and throw out your standards and banners, and come upon Abu Soffian, troop after troop and tribe by tribe, and every chief of the people go up to him, and shake his banner in his face, and repeat somewhat of verse, and threaten him with an assault, but strike him not nor wound him, but let each cry, “ Behold, O enemy of God, what he prepares for thee and thy people ! ”

In all this pomp and circumstance, the army of Islam defiles past Abu Soffian, already half-dead with fright, fatigue, and watching :—

“ Whilst I was standing,” says Alabbas, “ by Abu Soffian, who was like a chased sheep, a troop approached us, the tribe of the Beni Solaim, commanded by Alabbas Ben Mardas Assolaimi ; and he was cased in iron, so that you could see nothing of him but the edges of his eye-lids and the black of his eye, and in his hand was the banner of the Prophet. And he came up to Abu Soffian, and began to sing thus :—

Much is there of glory in the tribes of Solaim ;
Abundant are they in renown and complicate in genealogy.

And the chosen one laid his command upon us,
When the professors of falsehood denied the truth :

Surely Abu Soffian shall confess Islam,

Driven thereto by force, with a sure confession.

Thou shalt see among the Solaimi a thousand lions,
And our swords glancing like fire-brands in the battle.

On the hands of our chiefs is the odour of the lion ;

They are executioners whose blades are like lightning ;

They guard in truth the Apostle of God,

The ambassador of the sole God, the merciful King,

On whom be blessing as a garment in all time !

The number of the drops of it be as the sands of the highway.

Then he shook the banner in his face, and rushed on him for the attack, as

if he would slay him, and said, "Behold, O enemy of God, what he prepares for thee and for thy people."

All this is described as being repeated thirteen times by various leaders; and at length the whole is crowned by a revelation from heaven.

And God commanded Gabriel (may his blessing be upon him !) to descend with a cohort of angels and array them to the right and left of Mohammed his beloved, and before and behind him ; and Gabriel did as he was commanded. And at the right of the Apostle stood a gigantic angel, mighty in make and stature and presence, brandishing his sword over his shoulder, with ten thousand angels on bay horses, clad in saffron silk, and the forelocks of their horses embroidered with saffron-coloured jacinths ; and on his left was such another angel, with as many angels mounted on dark bays, and banners of crimson silk in their hands, and the forelocks of their horses adorned with blood-red jacinths ; and the angels before him were clad in green silk, and mounted on green horses, and gems of green were in their forelocks ; and behind him were angels on white horses, with garments of white silk, and gems of white braided into the horses' forelocks ; and before him went Gabriel with the great banner borne by four angels, comprehending in their grasp the East and the West. And the Most High commanded Redwan, the treasurer of the Jinns, to perfume a cloud with the odour of camphor. Then the Jinns put themselves in march, and the fairest of the black-eyed beauties of heaven looked down from their secluded abode, and the Almighty commanded Michael and Asrafel to be about the beloved Mohammed, and to guard him, for he had made no creature more honourable and dear to him than he. And the angels obeyed the voice of their Lord, and surrounded and enclosed the Prophet, and the gates of heaven were opened, and the most high King was revealed, and it was proclaimed from before the face of the most high God, "Magnify your Lord, and extol him, and give praise unto him, and make his name great, and glorify and hallow him, and preserve the beloved of your Lord, Mohammed, for by my glory and my majesty, I will to-day remove the darkness from the heart of Abu Soffian and from his eyes, that he may see the place of my beloved, and his dignity before me." And Gabriel read out this passage of the *Koran* :—"To-day I have completed your religion, and perfected my mercy towards you, and have graciously given to you the religion of Islam."

After this sublime account of the celestial manifestation, is introduced, by a little anti-climax, a description of the banners of Mohammed, presented to him by the ruler of Egypt, the Greek emperor, the governor of Acre, and the monarch of Abyssinia ; "and God," says our author, "rolled away the mist from the eyes of Abu Soffian, so that he saw the array of the angels, and trembling and vileness came on him, for the astounding sights he had seen." Convinced by these very cogent arguments of the propriety of embracing Islam, he again takes on him the faith of the Prophet—this time, as it would seem, in sincerity—and Mohammed promises immunity, in the anticipated sack of the city of Mecca, for himself and all who should take refuge in his house, as well as all who should fly for shelter to the temple.

It seems to have been the policy of Mohammed to profess a kindly feeling towards the Koreish, which we can hardly suppose him to have felt, considering the continual opposition he had endured from them, and the

contempt with which they had treated his pretensions. Saad Ben Ibadah had been heard repeating certain stanzas, predicting shame and ruin to the Koreish, and these were carried to Mohammed by his immediate attendants. The Prophet sent for Kais, the son of Saad, and transferred to him the command of his father, giving him at the same time his own turban as a token. The father, at sight of this, resigned his banner at once into the hands of his son, with the paternal injunction, "By whatever gate thou enterest Mecca, slay its inhabitants before thee till thou comest to the gate opposite."

We have then a brief description of the storming of the city, which made but little resistance. The kindly feeling of Mohammed towards his paternal tribe seems to have been ill-understood and little approved of by his followers. A terrible slaughter was made of those whose self-confidence or distrust had led them to neglect the terms of safety propounded by the Prophet; and Khaled especially (the soldier whose ferocious zeal had procured him the title of *The Sword of God*—addressing his followers with the words "Strike your swords into them, and the blessing of God be with you!"—carried devastation before him. Thrice the wretched victims sent to implore the clemency of Mohammed against his merciless general, and thrice the message of mercy was delivered to the warrior, but accompanied by a command from the messengers—in each case, the noblest of the army—to smite and spare not. At length an angry message by the mouth of Ali stayed the carnage. The rebuked Saad Ben Ibadah approached his superior, and repeated the chapter of the *Koran* beginning, "We have made thee to conquer with a manifest victory," &c. Then, Ali standing on his right hand, and Alabbas on his left, and Amru and Othman before him, Mohammed proclaimed his name and descent, and his divinely-bestowed title, the discomfited Meccans, reproaching them with their rejection of him and his law. Then he rode, amidst the repentant tears of the citizens and the lamentations of their women, to the holy temple, and after performing his devotions there, he ordered all the idols to be thrown down from the top of the temple, except Hubal, the largest, which was secured by lead on the top of the temple. Arriving at the Caaba, the Prophet gave to the surprised Meccans a new and convincing proof of his supernatural knowledge, by revealing the place under the tapestry of the temple where the key of the Caaba was hidden. Ali was the favoured individual who was permitted to ascend the roof, and tear therefrom the huge image of Hubal, which was thrown down headlong, and falling on its front, like the idol Dagon, broke "its face, and the palms of its hands." The chosen companions of Mohammed made prize of the wreck, and the crash of its heavy fall startled the Meccans into a belief that they had been visited by an earthquake. The trunk of the fallen idol was built over on all sides, and formed, long after, a step to one of the gates of the temple, that the feet of the pilgrims might trample upon it.

Mohammed then commanded Bilal Ben Hamamah to ascend the Caaba, and call to prayer; and when he came to the confession, "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his Apostle,"

There was not in Mecca (says our author) a stone, or a tree, or a clod of earth, or a wild beast, or a bird, which did not fall down in worship to the Lord most high ; and the people of Mecca heard the voice of angels, giving praise, and crying, "Holy, holy," and glorifying, and saying, "Now hath it been graciously granted to this house to be built up to the memory of God, the magnificent and mighty."

The account of the conversion of the inhabitants of Mecca, male and female, and of the repetition of his profession of faith by Abu Soffian, closes the work ; which, for the simplicity of its style, its apparent sincerity, and the picturesque liveliness of its details, is well worth the attention of the Arabic scholar. A copy will be found in the Honourable East-India Com-

pany's library, No. 1169, title كتاب الدرة المكللة في فتح مكة .

ORIGIN OF ARCOT.

Mr. Taylor, in his Report on the Mackenzie Manuscripts, the first part of which is published in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* for January, gives the following details from a Tamil MS. of the foundation of Arcot, and the etymology of the name.

The *Brahmānda-purāna* is adduced as an authority. Nandi (the vehicle of Siva), for some fault, was sentenced to become a stone on earth, and accordingly became a mountain, called *Nandi-durga* (Nundidroog). Vishnu interceded with Siva on behalf of Nandi. Siva ordered Ganga, in his hair, to fall on the mountain (the river Pālār rises from Nundidroog), and to wash away the fault of Nandi. Ganga replied, that if she descended on earth, she wished Siva and Vishnu to be in their shrines on the banks of the river, and that she might run between both to the sea. The request was conceded ; and Siva came to Canchi-puram (Conjeveram) in the shape of a brahman. An account of the images of Siva ; and of the six *rishtas* who established them. The waste country wherein these six ascetics dwelt was termed *Shailāranya* (in Tamil *Arucādu*), 'six wildernesses,' whence came the word, popularly written and pronounced *Arcot*.

When Kulottung Cahola, and his illegitimate son Adóndai, had conquered the foresters of the country, they saw that this Shadaranya had been the abode of sacred ascetics, and hence they built many fanes, with the usual accompaniments, at Canchi-puram, and other places. Subsequently, the edifices built by them went to ruin ; and the country became a wilderness, as it had been before. Thus it remained for some time, till Nala Bomma-nayadu and Timma-nayadu, being on a hunting excursion from Pennacondai, hearing there was a multitude of beasts in this forest, came hither. They saw an old hare chase a fierce tiger, and seize it by the throat, at which they were surprised ; they considered this to be an auspicious place, and having caused it to be colonized, they cut down the forest termed Arcadu, and built there a stone fort with treasure discovered by *Anjanam* (a kind of magic) ; and, ruling there, the power descended to several generations. At length, Zulfecar Khan, with a Mahomedan force, came into the country, and, after fighting with the raja of Ginjee for twelve years, took the hill-fort of Ginjee, and placed Davood Khan in this country, as his subadar : Ginjee, and other places, were included in the district of Arcot, and the subah of Arcot thenceforward became famous. Davood Khan, after regulating all things, went to the north. Zulfecar Khan colonized the country with Mahomedans, and greatly improved it. He was superior to the former Carnataca raja ; and he made some benefactions to Hindu fanes. From the constant increase of inhabitants, the town became very large. During this Mahomedan rule, it was not allowed to the Hindus to build large houses, or to travel in any conveyance : if any such thing appeared, the persons connected therewith were seized, fined, and reduced to poverty. Such being the case with the settled residents, the persons employed as servants were six months on fatigue duty, with a bundle of rice in their hands, and another six with their hands tied together in fetters. At length, when the English came into power, and the disturbances had ceased, as Arcot was a large town, it received much attention, and the inhabitants were happily released from their troubles.

THE ISLAND OF KHARAK OR CHARRACK.

THE Government of India having, it is understood, occupied the island of Kharak or Charrack, in the Persian Gulf, the following account of it may be acceptable.

Charrack, or Corek, erroneously called also Corgo, is an island on the N. E. point of the Gulf of Persia, long. $50^{\circ} 26' E.$, lat. $29^{\circ} 15' N.$, five miles long and two broad, about sixty miles off Bushire, and close on the Persian side. The island is barren of vegetation, but has excellent water. The inhabitants, in the middle of the last century, were a few dervises, who were placed on the island to take care of the tomb of one of the prophets.

Ali Bin Culfan, the shaikh of Charrack, was expelled by Abdul, shaikh of Kishna, and imprisoned at Jaiwi. Having effected his escape from that place, he carried on depredations in the Gulf, without having a fixed habitation; and on the arrival of Nasseer Khan, the governor of Bushire, at Gombroon, proceeded to that place with his trankeys, and besought his protection and assistance towards his reinstatement at Charrack, which had belonged to his family for ages; the khan promised to effect it.

In 1751-2, in fulfilment of that promise, having assisted Ali Bin Culfan with some Persian soldiers, to enable him to attack the possessions of Shaikh Ali, he made the attempt, was defeated, taken and beheaded in 1753.

The Dutch took possession of the island, and constructed fortifications and buildings from materials and by workmen brought from Batavia; and in January 1754, two Dutch ships, with Mynheer Kniphauson, the late chief of Bussora, arrived at Charrack, from Gombroon, on the plea of chastising the Bussora government, and, to oblige them to refund some money they had taken from him; and by large presents to Meer Nasseer, of Bunderick, were assisted in forming a settlement on this island, to which, in consequence of some differences with Shaikh Nasseer, of Bushire, they retired, after destroying their house and garden at Bushire. The Dutch built a regular square fort at Charrack, of four bastions, each of which mounted ten guns. Many merchants had proceeded to the island in 1756. Their policy was directed to the establishment of eighty Chinese families at Charrack, when all the Arab families were to be sent away.

In 1762, Meer Meana, of Bunderick, took two Dutch armed gallivats, and landing with two hundred men, plundered the island. The Dutch having afforded assistance to the Persians, in attacking Meer Meana at Bunderick, in which they failed, he retaliated; and, in 1766, attacked the Dutch at Charrack, and compelled them to surrender the island, though they had a garrison of eighty Europeans in the fort, who proceeded to Bushire. Meer Meana gave out, that in any attempts he might make where the English had a factory, their property should be respected. This island, from a barren spot, with a population of one hundred poor fishermen, became, under the Dutch, a flourishing settlement, with a population exceeding twelve thousand souls.

In 1768, the Persians offered to transfer it to the Company, if they would co-operate in effecting its conquest from Meer Meana. They declined the offer, but engaged to assist the Persians in recovering it, on the promise of the grant of a free and open trade throughout Persia. An attack was made on the island on the 20th of May, but failed, from one of the Company's ships taking fire. A renewal of the attack was subsequently abandoned, in consequence of a party from the ships, whilst watering at Congo, having been sur-

prised by an ambuscade of Meer Meana's, who killed twenty-four and wounded seven of the crew.

By information received from an officer, taken and carried to Charrack, it appeared that there were about 1,500 fighting men upon the island, and about 4,000 souls. There were ten Dutchmen, who managed the meer's artillery, and several Armenians. The town wall was of mud and stone; the fortifications very weak, and unfinished, excepting those on the sea-side. The cannonade and bombardment from the English ships had produced but little effect. The island was stored with grain, which was abundantly supplied from Bussora. There was a cave upon the island large enough to secure all the meer's forces and provisions, which could be used as an ambuscade if ever the English landed on Charrack, for the reduction of which 1,500 sepoys and 300 Europeans, exclusive of a company of artillery, would be required. These must land, and make regular approaches. The meer's forces were fine, active men, most steady in their attachment to him, and in the best order. He had nine gallivats; their dimensions were about seventy feet long, twenty-four feet broad, and five feet hold: they sail like the wind, and were kept in the most perfect order.

In 1769, on the revolution at Bunderick, which led to the flight of Meer Meana, and to his death, Mr. Morley, the Resident at Bushire, proceeded off Charrack, to endeavour to obtain a portion of the meer's property, as an indemnification for the expenses the Company had incurred in co-operating against him, and for the losses they had sustained by his captures. The demands were so unreasonable, that Meer Hossein Sultan, the chief of the conspirators against Meer Meana, and the shaikh of the island, disgusted at the terms, openly set the English at defiance. The Resident proceeded to Bussora, and left the *Revenge* to cruise between Charrack and the continent; but the effects at Charrack, valued at Rs. 6,40,000, were, in spite of their vigilance, removed. The island re-devolved, on this occasion, to the sovereignty of Persia, and Hussein Sultan was appointed its governor, and admiral of the Gulf, with the title of Hussein Khan.

In consequence of the oppressions we endured from the Persians after their conquest of Bussora, in 1777, the agency looked to Charrack as the station to which the Company ought to remove, which might be defended against any country force that could be brought against it. The island was centrally situated between Bushire, Graine, Katiffe, and Bahrein, and commanded Bussora river, and there was every prospect of its becoming the emporium of the trade of the Gulf; and the customs proving sufficient to defray the expense of the garrison, and even of a marine force.

In the event of a war with Persia, the old Dutch fort might be rendered fit, at some expense, to receive a British garrison; and it offers a good position for a residency, should we quit Bagdad, Bussora, and Bushire. The policy of the French, in 1809, in conciliating the Government of Persia with ulterior views on the British territories in India, turned the attention of the Government to the occupation of Charrack. After a candid explanation of their views, a firmaun was received from the Prince of Fars, directing the governor of Bushire to admit the British troops on this island; notwithstanding that firmaun, the Government manifested its usual duplicity, in sending other orders to the governor to defend the island against the English. A change in the politics of Europe led to the abandonment of the project of occupying Charrack. Its advantages as a station, in preference to Bushire, was pointed out by Captain Paisley.

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YUË LAOU, OR 'THE MOON-LIGHT OLD MAN.'

A TALE FROM THE CHINESE.

A SHORT account of this personage, and an allusion to the tale which is here subjoined, will be found in Morrison's Dictionary, Part I. vol. i. p. 643. The 'moon-light old man,' or 'the old man of the moon-light,' is so named from his appearance at night to a person named Wei-koo. In his nature he is supposed to be immortal, a dweller of the Yuc ming, or 'obscure regions,' the Hades of Chinese mythology. Allusions to him, and to his functions of go-between, or marriage-maker, are common both in prose and poetry; but the short tale translated from the *Se hoo shih wei*, 'Ten Inheritances of the Western Lakes,' chap. 37, embraces the fullest account with which the writer of the present article is acquainted. As a specimen of national traditions, analogous to those of our elves or fairies, and those supernatural powers which are supposed to descend from their spheres on important occasions to aid mankind, it will be of interest to all occupied either in Chinese literature or archæological researches. European inquirers will, perhaps, be surprised to find that the 'Ten Inheritances of the Western Lakes' comprehends a class, and a large one too, of tales parallel to those published as the traditions of Germany or Ireland. A wide field, indeed, is open to those who possess adequate time and materials, to illustrate from the Chinese the fact, that, as far as fairy myths are concerned, a similar chain of tales, related differently according to the differences of national spirit and language, is current all over the world, and owes its origin to Eastern sources.

These works, it is true, in Europe, are not so common as the novels narrating the incidents of private life and individual misfortune—a prolific source of incidents for the class of sentimental Chinese novels, such as the *Haou kew chuen*, the *Yü keaou le*, the *Urh too mei*, and others of that school. The language, too, is more terse, less colloquial, consequently more obscure; but the difficulty and dissimilarity of Chinese and European idioms is at once well known, and a subject of regret. It is almost impossible to translate a sentence in Chinese literally and intelligibly, for there is no connexion between picture and sound, appealing as they do to two distinct organs. An attempt to catch the style of the original, and render it acceptable to European feelings, is as much as can be hoped, in which respect much credit is due to the labours of Mr. Davis, in his translation of the *Haou kew chuen*.

An abstract of the tale will also be found in the *Yew heö koo sze tsin yuen*, 'The Sources of Things and Affairs sought out for youthful Students,' chap. iii. p. 23, *dorso*, in comment upon the explanation of "The Day of Completion of Marriage is called the 'day the stars will it:' the person (go-between), 'the moon-light old man.'" It discovers no important variations from the account in the 'Inheritances of the Western Lakes.' Another allusion to it also occurs in the twenty-fifth page: "Wei-koo, discoursing upon marriage with the moon-light old man, was informed of the red cords binding the feet." The commentary merely refers to the "first appearance of the red cords." Scattered notices, without doubt, exist elsewhere upon a subject so popular, and the idea that "marriages are made in heaven" is a common proverbial observation of our own. Traces of similar myths may be found in the stories of the North, although it would be difficult to point out any individual one embracing the leading features of the tale.

As the connexion of the *size* of the chapter with the subject is extremely remote, they have been omitted.

THE MOON-LIGHT OLD MAN.

There was, during the dynasty of Tang, at Too-ling, a person named Wei-koo, who, in his infancy, lost his parents and brothers, and desired to marry early in life, in order to keep up the succession of his family.* He was not particular in respect to rank, but match after match proved unsuitable. This grieved Wei-koo excessively; and in the second year of Ching-kwan (A.D. 629), he roamed to Tsing-ho, lodged at a shop on the south of the city of Tsung, very intent on marriage, and as obstinate as a pig about it.

All of a sudden, some one came to him and said, "In this place there is an advantageous alliance—it is the daughter of Fan-fang, formerly controller of the horses at Tsing-ho. This is the person, if you seek a good alliance. If you approve of it, let us go to-morrow to his house, to conclude the marriage. I will meet you to-morrow morning before the gates of the Lung-hing temple, in the west of the city."

During the night, Wei-koo, pondering on what had been said, and thinking on the conclusion of the marriage, tossed about upon his bed, and could not sleep. He arose at cock-crow, shaved, washed, put on his clothes, and went out at the rate of "two paces in three strides." He soon arrived at the gates of the Lung-hing temple, quite unconscious that he had arisen too early—for the people were not up till the fifth watch, and there was no appearance of the go-between who had proposed the marriage. At this time the moon was still oblique in the heaven and shining bright, by which he saw a white-haired old man, who leant upon a cloth bag, and sat upon the steps at the gate of the temple, turning over the leaves of a book in the moon-light. Wei-koo thought to himself, "This old fellow must be of an eccentric disposition, to be studying by moon-light; although I see a book, I do not know what it is about." He approached the old man, and standing by his side, glanced at the book, but the letters were like the seal character, and he could not identify one. Struck with amazement, he addressed the old man, saying, "Although I have studied a few years, yet, venerable Sir, the book you are reading is to me written in a perfectly unintelligible character: what extraordinary kind of character is it?" "This is not a book of this present age," replied the old man. "Then pray, venerable Sir, who are you?" asked Wei-koo, "I am a gnome,"† he replied. "Since you are a gnome," said the other, "why are you here?" "You," replied the old man, "came too early—I, not at an improper time; the gnomes superintend events; men can act, but gnomes cannot act of themselves: such is the law of actions. The path of events is divided between men and spirits; each has his share, although mankind is unconscious of it."

Wei-koo then said, "Pray, venerable Sir, what peculiar actions do you superintend?" "I have," he replied, "the especial care of the marriages of mankind; the characters you behold comprise a list of marriages." Wei-koo, hearing this, thought he would "touch the sore,"‡ and said, "I, Wei-koo, of Too-ling, have sought to marry these ten years, but match after match has proved unsuitable; shall I accomplish this with the daughter of the superin-

* The Chinese phrase is, "to keep up the succession of the family veins:" we should say, "to preserve the family blood."

† Yue ming, 'inhabitant of the obscure.'

‡ Is like the gloomy gnome
That dwells in dark gold mine.—Moore.

‡ Perhaps, 'scratch the scab,' is nearer the original proverb.

tendent of the horse, Fan?" "You will not," replied the old fellow; "your wife as yet is only three years old, and she must attain the age of seventeen before she marries you." "What, so long to wait?" said the other. "It has been thus decreed in Hades, and you will not be able to accomplish it sooner."

"What are these things in your bag?" asked Wei-koo. "Red cords," replied the old man. "What are they for?" continued Wei-koo. "They are all for marriages," said the gnome. "At the moment of the birth of a person, I bind the foot with a red cord, and without respect to noble or plebeian, rich or poor, distant or near, old or young, Chinese or foreigners, fix the marriage, from which there is no escape. I have already tied your foot to the girl I spoke of." "Where does my wife dwell?" inquired Wei-koo. "She is at the north of the city, in a green-grocer's shop; the daughter of a shop-woman, named Chin." "Can I see her?" "You can see her, busy at her occupation of tying up vegetables; if you will follow me, we will go together, and I will point her out to you."

The person who should have come in the morning had not yet appeared. The old man shut his book, placed it into his bag, and put his bag up. He then walked on, and Wei-koo followed him to the vegetable market, where he saw an old shopkeeper, blind of one eye, who held in her hand a child of three years old, very ugly. "That," said the old fellow, pointing with his finger, "is your wife." "I'll kill her," exclaimed Wei-koo in a passion. "That girl," said the other, "will have a son, who will hold an office of considerable emolument, and because of his rank advance her to the title of *foo-jin*: why should you kill her?" When he had said this, he became invisible.

Although Wei-koo perceived the supernatural agency, yet disliking the ugliness of the girl, he seized a knife, and handed it to a servant boy.* "If," said he, "you will destroy that green-grocer's girl, I will reward you with a considerable sum of money." The servant boy, next day, concealing the knife in his sleeve, went and stabbed the green-grocer's girl who had been pointed out to him, and ran behind a tripod of water in the market. A great cry was raised, "seize the murderer!" but he ran off an unfrequented way, and escaped. When he returned to Wei-koo, the latter said, "Have you killed her?" "I fixed my eye on her," he replied, "and intending to stab her to the heart, unintentionally struck her across the eye; I do not know whether she is dead or alive."

The alliance of the controller of the horse, Fan, afterwards languished, as likewise several of his other courtships, exactly as the gnome had predicted before the gates, until fourteen years had elapsed; when, through family interest, Wei-koo got recommended to Wang-tae, censor of Keun-seang-chow, who bestowed on him the post of Superintendent of Doors and Roofs, and finding that he was a man of talent, gave him his daughter in marriage. This young lady was about sixteen or seventeen years of age, of elegant and majestic appearance, but wore an artificial flower of gold upon her brows. Upon Wei-koo inquiring of her the reason of this, she involuntarily dropping a tear replied, "I am not the censor's own daughter, but his niece; my father, who was chieftain of Tsung-ching, died in office, and while I was yet an infant, in swaddling-clothes, my mother and elder brothers successively died, and my only support was my foster-mother, Chin, who had a shop in the north of Tsung-ching, and compassionating my tender age, brought me up there, selling vegetables and getting ready the morning and evening supply every day. When I had attained the age of three years, a villain stabbed me, not mortally, but inflicted a wound on

* The other account says, 'whetted a knife, and gave it to a slave.'

the centre of my brow, to screen the scar of which I wear this ornamental gold flower. At seven years, my uncle, after mourning the loss of his wife, adopted me for his daughter, and has married me to you."

"Was your foster-mother, Chin," said Wei-koo, "blind of one eye?" "Yes," replied the lady; "perhaps you knew her?" "Was not the man who stabbed you a servant boy?" "How could you divine this?" she asked. He then explained to her how the whole affair had happened. "Owing," he added, "to the ugliness of your appearance, I loathed you in my heart, and commissioned a servant to go and stab you. Had you been like the beauty of to-day, lovely as the Fang flower, I had not dared to conceive so impious a thought." Both were astonished at a fate thus predestinating marriage, and sometime afterwards, she bore him a son named Wei-kwan, who was created *tae-show** of Yen-mun, and promoted to be *ta-foo* of the *tae-yeun-kuen*, exactly as the Moon-light Old Man had foretold. The report of this extraordinary adventure having been divulged in Tsung-ching, the shop was called "a marriage-office," and the go-between as now, "a moon-light old man." A stanza of poetry alludes to the circumstances:

For fourteen years, the wished alliance waits,
As the old wizard warned him at the gates;
No dagger can his scarlet cords divide,
Though flowers of gold the assassin's blow may hide.

B.

* The *tae-show* was the 'great keeper,' an office changed by the Tang dynasty into the *keun*—the *ta-foo* was generally the secondary officer of division.

ROUTE FROM CENTRAL ASIA TO BRITISH INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: At the present moment, when rumours are afloat regarding the designs of Russia on our Indian possessions, the subjoined extract from a journal may be interesting to your readers; as also a list of the ghauts on the Sutledge, with some memoranda attached, which were collected by a relative who was serving in General St. Leger's detachment in that quarter.

Yours, obediently,

Oriental Club, July 20th.

F. W.

Route from Delhi to Lahore, Kabul, and Kandahar.

	Coss.		Coss.
From Delhi to Paneeput	40	Chunab to the Jhylum.....	32
To Kurnaul	60	To the Jhylum or Behut river	322
To Tanasser	81	To Kawaspoora	305
To Umballa	104	Jhylum to the Indus	82
To Sirhind	128	To Rotas fort	332
To Lodheena ghaut, on the Sutlej,	158	To Pcer Jellal	342
Sutlej river to the Beyah	55	To Hussein Abdül	376
To Dekanee Sarai, on the Beyah		To the fort and ghaut of Attock	404
nulla	183	To Peshawur	431
To Goondwall, on the Beyah river	213	To Jellalabad	476
Beyah to the Rauvee.....	41	To Soorkhaub river	508
To Lahore, on the Rauvee.....	254	To Killai Zuffer	528
Rauvee to the Chunab.....	36	To Kabul	540
To Nizierabad, on the Chunab	290	To Shekabad or Shesh Gaoun	572

	Coss.		Coss
To Ghiznee	590	To Sheher Isuffa	648
To Killai Nugger.....	614	To Heratabad	656
To Killai Hillut	635	To Kándáhár	668

N.B.—It is the Acbaree coss, and does not exceed, upon an average, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile English; and in hilly and uneven country, such as the Jhylum to Kabul and Kándáhár, it is even shorter.

The distance, then, in English miles, may be reckoned from Delhi

To Lahore.....	380 miles.
To Attock.....	606
To Kabul, and	810
To Kándáhár	1,000

The journal from which this route is extracted represents the road from Kabul to Lahore much like that from Mouglhyr to Calcutta *via* Bheerboom and Burdwan; and not more difficult for troops: the first part rough and stony, the latter intersected with rivers and nullas; all, except the Attock, fordable in the dry season.

The distance from the south-east extremity of the Caspian Sea to the town of Indus on the Attock is, in a direct line, 1,130 miles, and from Attock to Delhi, 587. The whole distance, then, from Astrabad to Delhi, is 1,717 miles; or, allowing for the deviation of roads, about 2,200 miles. The principal provinces on the road are Khorassan, Segestan, Kándáhár, Lahore, Sirhind, and Delhi.

Ghauts on the Sutlej.

Mukkoowal, near the hills (rapid).	
Keerutpore (rapid), from thence...	10 coss.
Oman Cote (rapid)	5
Rooper	7
Bullaulpore	10
Muckeevara	5
Coomb	5
Durransoo	3
Lodeeana	9
Tulbun	10
Byroowal	10
Jeroowal	15

89

The snow mountains which are in sight from camp are called the Jooalla Mukkee Pahar, and are reckoned about seventy coss distant. These mountains take their name from a cavern, whence issues a flame, and to which pilgrims from all parts of India resort. At the commencement of the last quarter of the present moon, there is a grand mela or festival at Jooalla Mukkee, when thousands of Hindu devotees will be assembled. The place of worship is beyond the Sutlej, and the road to it from the eastward is by the ghaut of Mukkoowal; this road also leads to Nugger Cote, another famous place of worship, to which Hindus resort. At Mukkoowal, Keerutpore and Oman Cote, the Sutlej is fordable, but in general so very rapid as to be scarce passable. From Rooper to Lodeeana the current is less rapid, and fords are numerous, but uncertain, from the shifting of the sands, and the sudden rise and fall of the water, occasioned by rain, thaws melting the snow, and changes of the weather. The boatmen employed on the river, and the zemindars residing on its banks, are the only people well-acquainted with the fords,

Below Lodeeana there are no fords, the river from thence to the Indus being reported as very deep. In proceeding to Multaun from Sirhind or Putteeala, the road leads across the Sutlej at Jeroowal, thirty-five coss below Lodeeana. The coss here mentioned, I judge to be from $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $1\frac{1}{4}$.

G O A.

THE prevailing character throughout the cities of India is desolation ; decay and ruin mark the scenes of all its former glories : a mournful state of things, partly arising from the decline of the native power and the poverty of the people, and partly from the indifference and apathy of the native character, which deter the greater number of Asiatics from taking any pains in the preservation and repair of the works of their forefathers. In every celebrated place the stranger beholds a melancholy spectacle of fallen greatness, the remains of mighty monarchies, of which nothing now remains save the name, and crumbling masses of stone, which show the vanity of all earthly grandeur.

Amidst the numerous memorials of the instability of the different powers which have flourished and decayed in a country marked by frequent changes, none are more striking than those which we find at Goa, once famous for its wealth, and as the seat of learning and of the Christian religion. The emporium of commerce between Europe and the Indies, Goa, at one time, engrossed the richest trade in the world, and its prosperity may be estimated by the splendour of those buildings which tell the tale of former pride. The Portuguese, the European power which first succeeded in establishing a settlement in India, were for a time masters of all the advantages which the possession of a considerable portion of the Malabar coast, and several rich islands, could bestow ; but the jealousy, together with the superior commercial qualifications, of the Dutch, and the supremacy ultimately obtained over all other colonists by the British, led rapidly to the decay of their greatness, and to their final fall.

The vast extent of the ancient city of Goa is now indicated by the ruins of its once numerous convents, which lie heaped about in fragments amidst a waste of the coarsest jungle, impregnated with *malaria*, and affording refuge to reptiles and beasts of prey. Palaces, churches, and religious establishments of various denominations, lie in one wide wreck. It is difficult, indeed, to recognize in the Christian inhabitants of Goa the descendants of those great men, who planted the cross in the strongholds of paganism, and who were not more distinguished for the enthusiasm of their religious zeal, than for their military prowess and commercial enterprise. The names of the De Gamas, the De Castros, and the De Souzas, borne by men depressed by abject poverty, worn down by the ravages of pestilence, hopeless and no longer able to struggle against their fate, seem now to be pronounced in mockery, so utterly degenerate have they become. Alas, for the proud city of Goa—for its altars and its hearths, its laurels and its wealth ! how are the mighty fallen ! The triumphs and the hopes of those haughty conquerors, who trusted that they should establish a permanent empire in the seat of their victories, and compel by fire and sword surrounding multitudes to embrace their religious faith, are laid prostrate in the dust, never more to rise.

Portugal, once the mistress of such extensive and rich territories in the eastern world, whose example inspired other nations with the same adventurous spirit, and whose maritime enterprise and ardour in the pursuit of new discoveries paved the way for its rivals, has suffered her glory to be obscured, and the memorials which remain of former pride and power only serve to render the condition of the wretched remnant of her Indian possessions still more deplorable. We find in Ferishta's history the earliest mention of Goa, which in ancient times was a sea-port belonging to the kings of Beejanugger, chiefly

inhabited by Hindus. In 1469, Mullik ul Tija Khojah Jehan, the vizier of Mohamed II., thirteenth Bharmance emperor of the Deccan, captured the island, and it remained in the hands of the followers of the Prophet, under the Beejapore dynasty, until the great Alphonso Albuquerque, in 1510, annexed it to the Portuguese possessions in India. It was subsequently recovered by the Mohamedans, under Adhil Shah of Beejapore, but fell again into the hands of Albuquerque, who established the seat of his government in this city, and made it the capital of the Portuguese territory. Perceiving the great capabilities of Goa as a place of defence, Albuquerque strengthened, repaired, and augmented the fortifications; and this undertaking being completed, he commenced those splendid structures, whose ruins now so forcibly impress the mind with a sense of the former importance of the city: Palaces, monasteries, and churches arose in quick succession, each vying with the other in solidity and magnificence, the latter being adorned with all the pomp of gems and gold, which the professors of the Roman Catholic faith delight to lavish on their shrines and altars.

During the sixty following years, the prosperity of Goa continued to increase; but having reached the zenith of its power in 1570, it experienced a calamity, the first of a long catalogue of disasters and reverses, ending at length in final ruin. The ravages of pestilence sensibly diminished the population, and in the following year it was involved in a war with Beejapore, at that time under the rule of Ali, its fifth monarch. The enemy laid siege to Goa, but were compelled to abandon their enterprize, and to retreat with loss. It is said that, during the intervals of peace between these haughty rivals, Beejapore, whose magnificent remains have justified the appellation bestowed upon it of the "Palmyra of the Deccan," procured European architects from the neighbouring city, and that while employed in building tombs for Mohamedan princes, they consecrated the stones with the symbol of their own religious faith. The cross has been found deeply impressed in several of those large slabs which enter into the construction of the monuments at Beejapore. Goa, at this period, exclusive of its extensive suburbs, was six miles in circumference, and contained numerous edifices, both religious and secular, which justly claim the admiration of posterity. Its bazaar was celebrated throughout the whole of this part of the world, and its merchandize was of the most costly description. The population was said to have amounted to 150,000 Christians, and about 50,000 Mohamedans and Hindus; the number of the former is, however, supposed by many to have been greatly exaggerated, in order to impress the Christian world with an exalted idea of the zeal and the success attendant upon the efforts at conversion in the East. It must be remembered, in support of the statement made by the authorities of Goa, that the Inquisition, with all its train of horrors, was established at an early period, and so firmly placed under the domination of the priesthood, that even the viceroy was subject to its control. An institution of this nature, in aid of the pious endeavours of men who spared no pains in their attempt to obtain converts to the true faith, was likely to make many nominal Christians: that the spirit and essence of the religion were not inculcated is manifest by its decline, and by the little moral improvement it ever effected.

Though obtaining a permanent footing in the country, the Portuguese never appeared to have acquired any influence beyond their own immediate territory, which was confined to the coast. They maintained a very considerable force of European troops, which enabled them to combat successfully the native powers arrayed against them; but they never were in a position to influence the des-

tinies of native states. In 1603, the Portuguese dominion in Goa was very seriously threatened by their rivals in commercial enterprize, the Dutch, who blockaded the city with their fleet; but though compelled to withdraw, they struck a deadly blow, which made its effects visible at a subsequent period. The Dutch, defeated in their first object, were not to be deterred in their projected intercourse with eastern nations, and having been more successful elsewhere, the trade of Goa declined, and was diverted into other channels. The progress of decay was so rapid, that in the course of a single year a very perceptible change took place; families formerly revelling in wealth were reduced to beggary; and poverty being followed by sickness, *malaria* sensibly increased. The climate became unhealthy, and the richer portion of the inhabitants seeking a better atmosphere without the walls, Goa became partially deserted.

The rise of the Mahratta power in India was also very seriously felt by the Portuguese, who, impoverished, and having lost a great portion of the energy which marked their early government, were unable to contend with the fierce hordes sweeping over the face of the country, and involving Christians and Mohamedans in one wide ruin. Had it not been for the protection afforded by the British power to its old ally, the Portuguese would have been driven out of India. No longer able to engage in warfare with the native powers, they concluded a treaty of peace with the Peishwa, who now reigned over the greater portion of the Mogul conquests in the Deccan, dividing its empire with the Nizam, a Mohamedan prince, the representative of a race of far mightier sovereigns. From that period, 1759, the Portuguese have ceased to engage in warlike operations, contenting themselves with the territory secured to them, and the advantages derived from the dwindled state of their commerce, which suffered not only from reverses in India, but from the neglect of the home government.

The continued unhealthiness of Goa rendering it an undesirable residence to all who possessed the means of supporting themselves elsewhere, the viceroy withdrew to Pangi, which, from a small village, six miles nearer the sea than the adjacent city, became a place of considerable importance, and is entitled the new town, its more magnificent yet humbled neighbour now being designated as old Goa. Migrations at length becoming universal, the ancient city was, in process of time, actually deserted, except by a few monks still attached to the religious edifices; the greater portion being natives, of a low order of intellect, and lamentably ignorant of every thing save the superstitions of the religion they profess. The vice-regal palace, where Albuquerque and his successors reigned in kingly state, is roofless, and the arch which bears the name of the founder of the city, crumbling into ruin. The hospitals, the barracks, and the custom-house, are reduced to shapeless fragments, while heaps of rubbish obstruct the streets, affording refuge to wild beasts, the jackall and the hyena, which, silent and unseen by day, but prowling forth at night, add their shrieks and lamentations to the doleful cries of night-birds wailing, as it were, over the fate of the ruined city. Amid these mournful sounds, the clear musical chiming of the vesper-bell, knolled from turret, tower, and spire of the remaining churches and monasteries, soothes the ear, even while raising pensive recollections connected with dreams of the past.

Some of the religious edifices are still in tolerable preservation, and of these the Dominican monastery and church claim the precedence. The galleries of the latter, seven hundred feet in length, have an air of solemn grandeur which is very imposing, while its multitudinous portraits, telling the histories of former times, the deeds of warriors and monks, whose achievements have led

to nothing better than the present desertion and decay, read an impressive lesson to the heart. While gazing upon these stately shrines, and reflecting upon the advance in arts and learning made in Europe at the period of the occupation of India by the Portuguese, it seems extraordinary that these enthusiastic and enterprising strangers did not produce some change in the condition of the surrounding nations. Their religion, maintained by acts of cruelty and persecution, at which the blood runs cold, did not spread beyond their own frontiers, and they do not appear to have introduced the manners and customs of their nation, or, indeed, to have effected any alteration in the state of the country of their adoption. The cathedral at Goa is still in existence, and divine service is performed every day beneath its roof. There are, however, only about thirty priests attached to an establishment once supported upon a very magnificent scale. The church and convent of the Augustins, that of the Jesuits, the vice-regal chapel built on the model of St. Peter's at Rome, and now the church of the order of Caietans, the nunnery of St. Monica, and the senate-house, complete the list of buildings which show the flourishing state of the city at a former period. Opposite to the senate-house, but now nearly reduced to a heap of ruins, stands the Inquisition, whose very stones are eloquent in denunciation of the horrors which they have witnessed. No stranger visits the time-worn walls of this appalling structure without hearing tales of the most revolting nature, and without rejoicing that a building devoted to the most inhuman purposes should have more than shared the general desolation. The wealthy Hindu converts were the chief victims of this iniquitous tribunal, which spared neither sex nor age, lighting its unhallowed fires to the dismay and surprise of the surrounding native population. The followers of Brahma, shocked by continued offerings to the destructive power, and the more intolerant Mohamedans, unable to understand the remorseless zeal of men affecting to preach the Gospel of Peace, looked on with shuddering horror.

Contrasted with the magnificent buildings which still tower in solitary grandeur within the deserted precincts of Goa, are many wretched hovels, the abodes of the lower classes of the scanty population, which, including the whole religious community of abbots, monks, nuns, and their attendants, amount to only a few hundreds, the miserable remains of 200,000 inhabitants. The architecture of the buildings before-named is distinguished for the elegance and purity of the design, and the extreme delicacy of the execution. The church of St. Dominic, and the cathedral, arrest the eye by the grandeur of their dimensions, while the church of St. Augustin attracts by the gorgeousness of its interior display. The Jesuits' church, however, excites a stronger and higher degree of interest, for it contains the monument of the great St. Francis Xavier. The body of this celebrated person reposes upon a sarcophagus, or bier, of Italian marble, faced with bronzes representing his various pilgrimages, and enclosed in a shrine of mingled brass and silver, the monument being erected in a very beautiful chapel attached to this splendid religious edifice. St. Xavier died on the coast of China; his body was conveyed in the first instance to Malacca, and thence with fitting pomp and solemnity to Goa, where it found a resting-place in the college of St. Paul, being afterwards enshrined in the church belonging to the Jesuits. It was not to be expected that the canonized remains of a person so remarkable for his services to the church should be subjected to the ordinary process of decay, and therefore we are not surprised at being told that the body of this illustrious man miraculously resisted the attacks of time, and remains to the present day in a state

of perfect preservation. After it had been exposed, during a very considerable period, to the gaze of the pious, the publicity of the spectacle proving a subject of inconvenience, it was removed to the place which it still occupies, being only exhibited occasionally, and at stated times. In 1783, however, the last display of these hallowed remains took place; the shrine was then closed, and the three keys belonging to its lock deposited in different hands; one was placed under the charge of the archbishop, another in that of the senate, the third being forwarded with due solemnity to Lisbon.

Many of the viceroys, archbishops, and warriors, who made Goa famous, sleep below the pavement of this church, the place of their sepulture being indicated by a slab of marble, or a plate of brass. The stranger who, with a thousand exciting recollections crowding upon his mind, visits this interesting structure, feels that his footsteps would profane the tablets which cover the mighty dead, and turning aside while passing these affecting memorials, feels surprised at seeing the monks treading carelessly upon the grave-stones which he holds so sacred. What a scene is here for the contemplation of the mutability of earthly grandeur, and the unstable nature of human efforts, however successful and promising for the time! Could the happily unconscious dead awake again to see the end of all their toils, their brilliant conquests, and their accumulated treasures, how would they be humbled and abashed by the mortifying contrast between the glorious past and the present debasement! Surrounded by the impoverished remains of a power now absolutely contemptible in India, the stranger listens to tales of other times, and marvels at the change between what has been and what now exists. No place can be better adapted for the wondrous accounts of deeds performed by pious soldiers and warlike priests, and in no other part of India do we find the sword and the crozier so closely associated. Excepting at Goa, every thing relating to Europeans in India is comparatively modern; but while traversing these splendid religious edifices, we are carried back to the middle ages, and enter into the enthusiastic hopes of those martial adventurers, who saw no bounds to their ambition, nor period to their conquests.

Every new governor, on his arrival at the Portuguese possessions on the coast of Malabar, proceeds in state to the church of Bom Jesus, and, amid other ceremonials, presents a staff to St. Francis Xavier, receiving another in return from the hands of the archbishop, on behalf of the holy personage to whom he has made the offering. The church of the Jesuits is likewise enriched with the body of St. Pauline, which, like that of St. Xavier, has, it is said, remained undecomposed during the lapse of two centuries. In proof of this assertion, one of the hands is uncovered, which being beautifully formed, and quite perfect, credulous eyes may be easily deceived by a casual gaze; upon close inspection, however, there can be no doubt that this apparent piece of flesh and blood would prove one of the pious frauds which are supposed, by the parties by whom they are practised, to be justifiable in the promotion of a laudable object.

The once gorgeous monastery of St. Rocca is now reduced to a shapeless mass of ruins; but there are others which have withstood the ravages of time. The Franciscan convent is tenanted by forty brethren, who inhabit a spacious building, consisting of a series of quadrangles, surrounded by cloisters. This edifice contains many paintings, the walls of the corridors being covered with representations of martyrdoms, very badly executed. Each of the friars has two apartments for his own accommodation; but belonging to a begging

fraternity, and supported by voluntary contributions, their condition is said to be very deplorable, and they are compelled to solicit money from the visitants. In India, where the opportunities of attending divine service under a roof dedicated wholly to the offices of the Christian religion are comparatively few, the high mass performed in the church of St. Francis is, to a casual visitor, particularly imposing. Notwithstanding the present depression of this mendicant order, the solemnization is accompanied by all those imposing rites and ceremonies which belong to the Roman Catholic service, and is calculated to affect the mind very deeply, and to excite a strong religious feeling in breasts not usually awake to such emotions. The service is chaunted, and the voices of the brotherhood, assisted by the rich pealing notes of the organ, ascending in a grand and solemn strain, and filling the long-vaulted aisles and fretted roof, seem to carry the soul direct to heaven. Every worldly idea is banished from the mind, and it is almost with an effort that, after the last notes have died away, we turn from the spot to enter again into those busy scenes of life, which distract and divert our attention from the contemplation of a future state.

All the churches of Goa are adorned, or, it may rather be said, deformed, by paintings, the greater number being coarse daubs, and few above mediocrity. The church of St. Caietan contains the best, the altar-pieces being the work of Italian masters. This building, which has been before noticed as the most chaste and elegant of the remains of Goa, contains fonts and basins of Italian alabaster, of great beauty; the interior is very highly finished, and it is lighted by windows of which the panes are oyster-shells, rendered sufficiently transparent to produce all the soft effect of ground-glass. The gilding of the interior of the cathedral is more rich than tasteful, yet strikes the eye by its magnificence. St. Catherine appears to be the favourite saint, and her exploits, as told in monkish legends, afford the subject of some of the paintings which fill up the niches in the walls. The archbishop officiates at the altar upon grand occasions, but, generally speaking, this wide and lofty building, in which thousands were wont to congregate, is silent and forsaken. The convent of the Augustins, a brotherhood always celebrated for their good living, is the most comfortable and best endowed monastic institution in Goa. The great number of the Roman Catholic priests who officiate in Calcutta belong to this order, and they remit the surplus of the revenues collected in their chapels to the treasury of the monastery. The wealth thus accumulated is turned to good purposes, the superior being a first-rate scholar, while the whole of the brotherhood are distinguished by their information and attention to scientific pursuits. The church is the most splendid Christian edifice in India, three of its thirteen altars being remarkable for their beauty, while the whole, though somewhat disproportioned, affords a grand and imposing spectacle. There is nothing very remarkable in the convent, in which the few nuns still remaining at Goa are secluded. The city was never celebrated for the number of its female recluses, the ladies of the colony not being easily persuaded to withdraw from the world. During its most prosperous period, Goa did not possess a single nunnery, and one has always been found sufficient.

Independently of the loss of its trade, the increasing unhealthiness of Goa will always prevent it from arriving at any thing like a resuscitation of its former splendour; its doom is fixed, and every year will add to the influences at work for the completion of its final ruin. No one who is not bound by some religious vow, or who is not compelled by poverty to seek service in the

monastic institutions, will inhabit a place so little desirable for a residence. Pannily, however, a pretty suburb to the westward, contains a population of about fifteen hundred persons; and the charming village of Ribunder, on the bank of the river farther on, upon the road to Pangí, has an equal number of inhabitants. This is the favourite residence of those Portuguese families who retain some degree of affluence, and in it is situated the chief criminal court belonging to the colony. Ribunder is connected with Pangí by a very fine causeway of masonry, partly solid, and partly raised upon arches built across a morass, and spanning a stream which flows into the main river. It is reckoned the finest work of the kind in India. Pangí, which is now the port, is situated on the same bank of the river with Panilly, Ribunder, and Goa, and opens on the bay. On the north bank stands the fortress of Reis, a striking object, its ramparts bristling with cannon, while all around the same kind of rich and diversified scenery delights the eye; which is, more or less, the character of this beautiful coast. The harbour of Goa is scarcely, if it all, inferior in the splendour of its landscape to that of Bombay; it forms a noble basin, encompassed by woody promontories, separated from each other by vallies of the richest description. The cultivated portions, blooming with plantations of coco-nuts, fields of rice and other grain, present a smiling aspect, while the prospect is embellished with numerous churches, convents, and villas, standing out in bold relief, one half embosomed in the mango and tamarind groves which form the back-ground. The river, which is navigable, leads through a continuation of striking scenery, and, at a distance, Goa, with its magnificent buildings, steeples, towers, and turrets, seems to be still the proud trophy of European conquests, the capital of a great and flourishing power. How strong, therefore, is the contrast upon landing! The deserted mansions, mouldering under the progress of decay; the silent and forsaken streets, many of which are only indicated by the foundations of former buildings; and the squares and markets, now rendered fearful by the abode of noxious animals! For the pomp of vice-regal state, the merchant-princes, warriors and nobles with their retinues, the religious processions, military parade, and luxurious equipages, we encounter, either singly or in small groups, a few melancholy-looking monks (half-starved and half-clothed), soldiers, and the lowest description of mechanics. Both natives and Portuguese seem to have deteriorated. With few exceptions, amid the superior order of the religious fraternity, the European portion of the inhabitants, and the descendants of European parents, make a very miserable figure, their habits and manners according with their appearance, and all indicative of the degradation to which they have been reduced.

The gardens of Goa are famous for the Alphonso mango, the same variety as that found at Mazagong, near Bombay, which furnishes grafts for the only trees producing really excellent fruit throughout India, it having been justly observed, that "the Alphonso mango is as superior to all others, as the non-pareil to the crab-apple."

The moral character of the Goanese has never stood very high; few of the succeeding governors emulated the virtues of De Gama, Albuquerque, De Castro, and the patriotic band who first established the colony. Becoming enormously wealthy, they grew proportionably corrupt, rapacious, and cruel. Venal and dissolute, the example afforded by the higher classes produced demoralization throughout the whole community, and the darkest superstition, aided by a savage bigotry, precipitated their downfall.

The seat of government is at present, in consequence of the residence of

the viceroy, at Pangi, which is built upon the water's edge, the houses skirting the low shelving shore of the river. The government-house is a handsome building, and a few others make an imposing appearance at a distance; upon a nearer approach, however, we find the greater proportion of the place to consist of miserable huts, rising confusedly amid coco-nut groves, and destitute of all comfort, the habits of the Portuguese not improving those of the native character. The island is destitute of carriage-roads, nor does it furnish the beasts of burthen common to other parts of India, the conveyance for goods and passengers being boats, or the coolies, or porters, hired for the purpose. As it may be supposed, the shops are very indifferent; and though, in addition to fish, poultry is abundant in the market, there is no mutton, and the beef, if procurable at all, of a very inferior description. All the tobacco in Goa was brought from the Brazils, the monopoly being of so strict a nature that travellers were not allowed to introduce even a small quantity for their own consumption; if, in searching the baggage, a few cigars should be found, the whole might be seized at the option of the Government.

In consequence of the inefficient nature of the police, crime is very frequent amongst the lower classes of Goa; though in former times the whole community shared in the general immorality, there is no longer an extensive wealthy and dissipated society amid the higher orders, who, few in number, and placed in moderate rather than affluent circumstances, live in a plain and even recluse manner. There are neither rides nor drives, public promenades, balls, or theatres; all the entertainments are strictly private, and these take place very seldom, religious festivals being almost the only occasions which bring the society together. But while the better sort lead this quiet and, it may be said, dull and unintellectual sort of life, every kind of profligacy abounds among the European soldiery—a disorderly set of unprincipled and incorrigible villains, who, for the most part, have been convicted felons in their own country. These wretches, encouraged by the total absence of discipline, and the weakness of the executive power, commit all sorts of crimes with almost perfect impunity. So long as their atrocities are confined to persons of the inferior classes, little or no notice seems to be taken of them, and unfortunate people are robbed, maltreated, and even murdered, without inquiry into the circumstances, or measures being pursued to bring the perpetrators to justice. In several parts of the town of Pangi, it is dangerous to be found after dark; but unless the outrage be one of a very desperate nature, such as cutting down a priest at the altar, it excites very little sensation. In addition to their excesses and unmilitary conduct, the Portuguese soldiery of this unhappy colony are dirty in the extreme, their appearance being slovenly beyond description, and their habits the worst imaginable.

No pains are taken to secure the health of the inhabitants by the attention to cleanliness, so necessary in a hot climate; the whole atmosphere is impregnated by an odour of the most disagreeable nature, arising from the fish, which is permitted absolutely to pollute the air. Every thing smells of it, tastes of it, and is tainted by it, and neither by night nor by day can this nuisance be avoided, since, contrary to the usual course of things in India, the nights are insufferably hot, and no one can sleep with closed windows. As it may be supposed, cutaneous disorders prevail both at Old and New Goa; the whole island is, indeed, the least healthy of any of the Portuguese settlements in India, and the least fertile, nor is it ever likely to improve in these particulars, since there is neither wealth nor enterprize amongst the inhabitants, nor energy on the

part of the Government. Under different and happier circumstances, although the possession of political power must be out of the question, the Goanese might still carry on a very considerable trade, it being quite possible to regain a large portion of the advantages which they have lost.

There are, however, places in the vicinity more agreeable than the old city or Pangi. The monastery at Cabo occupies a fine position; it is situated on the headland which forms the entrance to the harbour on the south, and is tenanted by a brotherhood of reformed Franciscans, their abbot usually exercising the kindest hospitality to the stranger. The view from the monastery is of the most splendid description. Immediately to the north, at the extreme western point across the bay, Alguarda or Aguad, a fortress which defends the harbour, forms a noble and imposing object, its batteries rising from the water's edge to the summit of the hill; thence a bluff rocky shore stretches for two miles, a second fortress, that of Reis, commanding the bar of the river, and the town of Pangi lying beyond, beautifully shaded by foliage of the richest description, while the broad waters meander as they flow, until their source is lost in the magnificent mountainous background. Below Pangi, along the shore to the rock beneath the monastery, the bay sweeps in graceful curves, its waves rolling on the sandy beach, and throwing up volumes of surf, curling and thundering as the silvery masses rise and fall. Riding safely at anchor are to be seen one or two of the larger classes of ships, a Portuguese frigate or merchant vessel, with their colours streaming in the air, while the whole surface is covered with smaller craft; fishing-boats hoisting their white lateen sails, and flying before the western breeze, or the various descriptions of row-boats, with a strange-looking crew uttering wild cries as they labour at the oar. To the south, fortress and promontory appear as far as the eye can reach, and the broad expanse of ocean spreads itself, until, mingling with the distant horizon, both become indistinct.

Cabo is raised considerably above the sea, and is always cool, while nothing can exceed the purity of the air. Sailing excursions may be here enjoyed to perfection; the fine estuaries, which, extending many miles inland, and ultimately uniting, enclose the island on which Goa is built, afford the most delightful objects for a voyage, the open sea, and the long beautiful back-waters being equally inviting. Adjoining the monastery are the barracks and the hospital, which were built and occupied by the British troops stationed at this place from the year 1801 to 1815. The situation was well-chosen, but the remains of its desolate cantonments cannot be surveyed by visitors from the same country without painful emotions; not a single dwelling inhabited by the living is still in existence, but the spot consecrated to the dead displays the tombs of those who terminated their existence in this far and foreign land.

The prevalence of the European costume, or something approaching to it, forms a striking peculiarity of the Portuguese settlements at Goa; the turban is seldom to be seen, and if Malabar converts can be said to merit the appellation, the community, both native and foreign, may be called Christian, the majority at least professing that religion. At one time, the ruling powers at home entertained an expectation that the inhabitants of all the neighbouring provinces might be *compelled* to embrace the Papal creed, and endeavoured to expedite this desirable object by measures more bold than politic. Orders were despatched for the immediate conversion of the natives belonging to certain portions of the Portuguese territories, who were commanded to abjure the idolatrous faith of their ancestors, on pain of the heaviest penalties. The

governor for the time being, who happened to be better able to judge between right and wrong, did not carry this mandate into full effect. He gave the unfortunate people whom he might have put to the sword, the option of retreating to another country, allowing fifteen days for the realization of their property and the removal of their effects. Rich persons availed themselves of this permission, and carried all that was tangible away with them. The country, thus drained of the superior classes of its population, became desolate and impoverished; the crime carrying its own punishment along with it. The exiles retired to Tulava, where they engaged in trade, and by their spirit and industry speedily recovered from their distresses. They are still called Kan-kanics, from the district they were compelled to abandon, and their descendants are said to be in flourishing circumstances. Persecution upon religious accounts is at the present time entirely abandoned by a government that has witnessed the fallacy of those expectations which rendered it in former times so cruel and oppressive. The zeal of its missionaries, unaccompanied by the kind and tolerant measures which might have promoted their success, produced nothing except a forced obedience from the indigent and ignorant, who now submit to the forms, without in the slightest degree comprehending the tendency, of the religion they profess.

Learning at Goa is confined to the monasteries at the present period, and never appears to have advanced beyond their walls. General instruction formed no portion of the system pursued, and though many of the priesthood are men of considerable erudition, no attempt has been made for the diffusion of useful knowledge. From the greater number of the religious fraternity, acting as *cicerones*, the stranger learns nothing but the lives of saints, in which history is perverted for the purpose of exalting the greatness of the personages. The superior information of those who may listen to fabulous tales of the most puerile description is never taken into consideration, and we are confounded by the attempts made in an age of so much general advancement to impose upon our credulity.

Goa, though, in consequence of the various mutations to which the mother-country has been subjected, somewhat neglected by the Portuguese Government, is esteemed an honourable command by the nobles of Lisbon; its emoluments are, however, now very scanty. The amount of private wealth in the colony is small. The governor's appointment is not worth more than Rs. 20,000 per annum. The archbishop stands next to the governor, and his yearly receipts are about Rs. 8,000. The commander-in-chief, a field-marshal in the Portuguese service, is paid at the rate of Rs. 7,000, and of the other appointments, the majority are paltry in the extreme. Purity of blood is difficult to be met with, and the half-caste Portuguese are much blacker than the natives, and not half so good-looking. The dress of the lower classes of the women, though sufficiently decorous, is very ugly and unbecoming; it consists of a body made tight to the shape, and a petticoat of a different colour. They have not, in general, any pretensions to beauty, but those who are inclined to engage in service with English ladies are much esteemed in all parts of India.

CHINA.*

IF it were possible to open a direct communication with one of the planets in our system, or with the satellite which attends the orb we inhabit, so as to obtain a knowledge of the races which people its surface, our curiosity would scarcely be stimulated by more legitimate attractions than are offered by the vast empire of China. Comprising an extent of territory of more than seven millions of square miles, with a dense population equal to one-third of the entire terrestrial race, it prefers additional and peculiar claims to our attention in the antiquity and originality of its system of civilization. Severed, as the people of China seem ever to have been, from the earliest times, down to the present moment, from the other great families of mankind, and shut in by a stormy sea, a vast desert, and lofty chains of mountains, their country appears to have been destined by nature as the cradle of a peculiar people, as the arena in which they should be left to elaborate for themselves a form of society wholly distinct in all its elements from that of other nations. The resources which the annals, the science, the literature, the manners of such a race afford to the moral philosopher, the historian, the antiquary, are inexhaustible; and, as if no motive should be wanting to provoke the zeal of English inquirers, commerce has brought us into actual contact with China, and has made it our interest to study her history and institutions, to become familiar with her manners and customs, and to promote a course of friendly political relations between the two people. Strange, however, to say, there is, perhaps, no country on the globe with which we are so imperfectly acquainted as with China; the very originality of its social constitution, instead of soliciting, has repelled our investigation, and so far from friendly relations with it being desired, the aim of English traders has been, and still is, to bring about hostilities, on no other ground than the very natural adherence of China to its primitive and not unwise policy. The boundless literature of the Chinese has remained, with rare exceptions, untouched by English scholars, and we are mainly indebted to those of the Continent, who have no other incentives to their study than the pure love of letters, for the scanty knowledge we possess of Chinese writings.

* *L'Univers Pittoresque. Chine, ou Description Historique, Géographique, et Littéraire de ce vaste Empire, d'après des Documents Chinois. Première Partie, comprenant un Résumé de l'Histoire et de la Civilisation Chinoises depuis les Temps les plus Anciens jusqu'à nos Jours.* Par M. G. PAUTHIER, Membre de plusieurs Sociétés savantes. Paris, 8vo., 1837. Didot.

Le Tâ-Hio, ou la Grande Etude, ouvrage de Khoung-fou-tsu (Confucius), et de son Disciple, Thseng-tsu; traduit en François, avec une Version Latine et le Texte Chinois en regard, &c. Par M. G. PAUTHIER, &c. Paris, 8vo., 1837. Didot.

Le Tao-te-King, ou le Livre Révéré de la Raison Suprême et de la Vertu, par Lao-Tseu; traduit en François, et publié pour la Première Fois en Europe, avec une Version Latine et le Texte Chinois en regard; accompagné du Commentaire complet de Sie-Hoet, d'Origine Occidentale, et de Notes tirées de divers autres Commentateurs Chinois. Par M. G. PAUTHIER, &c. Paris, 8vo., 1838. Didot.

The Chinese: A General Description of the Empire of China and its Inhabitants. By J. F. DAVIS, Esq., F.R.S., late his Majesty's Chief Superintendent in China. London, 1806. Two vols. post 8vo. Knight.

China Opened; or a Display of the Topography, History, Customs, Manners, Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, Literature, Religion, Jurisprudence, &c. of the Chinese Empire. By the Rev. CHARLES GUTZLAF. Revised by the Rev. ANDREW REED, D.D. Two vols. London, 1838. Smith, Elder, and Co.

China, its State and Prospects, with especial reference to the Spread of the Gospel. By the Rev. W. H. MEDHURST, of the London Missionary Society. London, 1838. Snow.

We can speak on this head from experience. Desirous of lending our aid to the advancement of sinological studies in this country, we engaged, some years back, the services of a very profound Chinese scholar; but he, as well as ourselves, was so discouraged by the little interest which his labours inspired, that he abandoned the ungrateful toil in disgust. It is some consolation to think that the number of works respecting China which of late have issued from the press of this country denotes a rising spirit of inquiry into its literature and history, which, if not checked by that strange crusade against Eastern letters now preaching by certain fanatics, may in time remove what appears to us to have been a reproach upon the intellectual character of England.

The space we can devote to the subject is far too limited to enable us to give an analytical review of the works enumerated in the note at the foot of the first page, each of which deserves an extended examination. We can afford but a cursory notice of their contents and character, which may, however, supply the reader with some means of appreciating their nature and merits.

The first in the list is a history of China, by M. Pauthier, a French orientalist of rising reputation, who unites to an extensive acquaintance with the Chinese language and literature, a knowledge of the Indian dialects and of Sanscrit learning, which affords considerable help to the elucidation of the Buddhistic writings of the Chinese, who derived their form of Buddhism from India. The *Chine* of M. Pauthier, which is a branch of a very comprehensive work, describing the history, religion, and manners of all the nations of the earth, contains a copious and accurate digest of the annals of China from the earliest periods to the present time. The most remarkable epochs of the history are treated of with some fullness, and especially those events and characters which are frequently referred to by Chinese writers, and thus exert an influence upon the minds and morals of the people. In this respect, M. Pauthier's work will prove useful to students of Chinese. The ground-work of the history is evidently taken from the translations of the Jesuit missionaries, but there are many indications of original research, and the notes and illustrations attest the industry and sagacity of the author.

The two treatises which follow, the *Ta-hëo*,* and the *Taou-tih-king*, are translations of two celebrated works by two eminent characters—the first by Confucius and the last by Laou-tsze. We have given an account of the *Ta-hëo*, and of M. Pauthier's edition and translation of it, in a former Journal.† The *Taou-tih-king*, or 'Book of Reason,' which is now for the first time, we believe, rendered into a modern European tongue, we shall notice at length when M. Pauthier's work is completed, the present being only the first part.

Mr. Davis's Description of the Empire of China owes its origin, as that

* The different renderings of this title by European scholars show the difficulty of an exact translation of the Chinese language. The Jesuits render it, 'The School of Adults;' Mr. Davis, 'The Study of Grown Persons;' and M. Pauthier, 'The Great Study.'

† See vol. xviii. p. 185.

gentleman tells us, to a collection of notes the author made whilst in China, where he resided for twenty years, during which period he accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to Peking, and thus obtained the means of enlarging and rectifying the notions of the Chinese which he acquired from observation at Canton, and from a study of their writings. Mr. Davis's translations, which have placed him in a high rank amongst Chinese scholars, evince a refined taste and an extent of general knowledge not always found in a skilful linguist. His present work, which is intended for the use of general readers, is of a popular character, and the topics are treated summarily. It consists of an account of the early European intercourse with China; a geographical sketch of the empire; a concise summary of its history; and compendious descriptions of its government and legislature, of the character and manners of the people, their religion, language, literature, arts, sciences, and inventions; the natural history, agriculture, statistics, and commerce of China. It is almost needless to say that Mr. Davis has executed his design with ability, and has produced an elegant epitome.

Mr. Gutzlaff's work, the next in order, is upon a similar plan, though it is more comprehensive, and the topics are differently arranged. It commences with some brief "Observations upon the Geography of the Chinese Empire," followed by a "General View of China Proper," its natural productions and its topography, under the different provinces. These chapters are succeeded by an account of Mantchouria, Corea, Kirin, &c.; of Mongolia, Ele, and Tibet. A "General View of the Chinese" preceeds a summary of Chinese history, or rather of the different dynasties of this "hoary-headed nation." Then follows an account of the Chinese language and literature, which affords a tolerably good popular view of the subject. The manners, customs, and institutions of the Chinese, their industry, arts and sciences (including trade and manufactures), which are treated with fullness and ability; their religion and government, including the various departments or boards, the court, nobility, &c., fill the whole of the second and part of the first volume. Mr. Gutzlaff has bestowed more pains upon this than he did upon his history, and the result is, that he has compiled a very useful book, from which and Mr. Davis's conjointly, the English reader will acquire pretty correct ideas of this curious people.

The last work is more especially devoted to a missionary view of China, though it contains what the author modestly terms "allusions" to the statistics, history, civilization, literature, and religion of the Chinese. Most of the disquisitions on these subjects are brief and superficial (that on the language and literature being the best), and not to be received as a fair and impartial report. We do not mean that Mr. Medhurst has intentionally misrepresented facts; but his object being to show the call there is in China for missionary efforts, he exposes the worst parts of its institutions and manners, and thus gives a picture, true, perhaps, as far as it goes, but which presents to the apprehension of general readers a false representation of the character of the people.

It is not merely in their moral and political aspect that the Chinese have been misrepresented or misapprehended ; their very persons have been seen through a ridiculous medium, and the absurd manner in which their official papers are rendered into English, either through awkwardness or design, tends to confirm the wrong impression. "People in Europe," observes Mr. Davis, "have been strangely misled in their notions of Chinese physiognomy and appearance by the figures represented on those specimens of manufacture which proceed from Canton, and which are commonly in a style of broad caricature. A Chinese at Peking might as well form an idea of us from some of the performances of Cruikshank. The consequence has been, that a character of silly levity and farce has been associated, in the minds of many persons, with the most steady, considerate, and matter-of-fact people in the world, who, in grave matters of business, are often a match for the best of Europeans."*

Correct notions of the history, chronology, and literature of the Chinese, of their government and institutions, of their religion or religious philosophy, of their arts and inventions, all of which are impressed with a character of originality, would exhibit them in a point of view very superior to that in which they are regarded by European nations, and to that in which it is the aim, and, perhaps, the interest of most foreigners who have intercourse with the Chinese, they should be seen. Let us take a rapid glance at them in these several aspects.

Of the antiquity of Chinese history, its internal evidence is strong ; it is, moreover, supported by other proofs, and as the period to which it extends reaches far beyond the limits of authentic profane history, the absence of synchronical testimony is no defect. The system of Chinese chronology, which is quite original and peculiar, is so constructed that it is difficult to conceive how it can have been falsified, and if true, it dates from the year 2637. before Christ. In that year, the sixty-first of the reign of the Emperor Hwang-te, the computation by cycles of sixty years commenced, and the present year is the thirty-fifth of the seventy-fifth cycle. The annals, from that remote period, can be consecutively traced, and though till B.C. 841, when the more authentic history of China begins, the chronology, with relation to events, is uncertain, yet the accuracy of the system is not affected by the difficulty of fixing the exact date of occurrences. It is a vulgar error to suppose that the Chinese carry back their history to antediluvian periods, or claim the monstrous antiquity arrogated by the Hindus. Their pretensions (rejecting their mythological periods) are perfectly reconcilable with the Mosaical chronology.

The historical fragments of these remote periods were collected and authenticated by Confucius, who was born B.C. 551. Of the existence, era, and writings of this personage, there can be no more doubt than of any historical event to which the world affords implicit credence. The veneration paid not only to his writings, but to his family, who can trace their genealogy up to their renowned ancestor, is a sure guarantee. If we restrict

* *The Chinese*, &c., i. 206.

the commencement of the Chinese authentic annals to the era of the Kung-ho regency, the fifty-seventh year of the thirtieth cycle, this date is anterior to the building of Rome, and we find the Chinese empire not merely in existence, but in a state of political vigour, when Lycurgus was giving laws to the rude Spartans, and before Carthage was founded. From this period, the stream of Chinese history is regular; the events it records, the characters of the princes, the duration of their reigns, the changes of dynasties, are all so probable, and wear so little the appearance of invention, that we can refuse credit to them only on grounds that would invalidate all historical evidence.

Without relying upon the celebrated inscription cut by the Emperor Yu (B.C. 2198) on Mount Häng, in Sze-chuen, in ancient Ko-tow characters six inches long, the remains of which still exist, there are slight synchronisms to be met with, in the early annals, which tend to strengthen our confidence in them. In the first seven years of the reign of Ching-tang, the celebrated founder of the Shang dynasty (B.C. 1766 to 1759), there was a remarkable drought and famine, and it is a curious fact (noticed by M. Pauthier), that the seven years' drought mentioned in the Old Testament,* which must have been universal throughout the East, occurred about this very date. Again: it is recorded in the great Chinese work, *Le-tue-ke-tsze*, in a hundred volumes (a work scarcely known in Europe), that, "in the third year of Tac-woo (B.C. 1634), ambassadors from distant regions, with interpreters, came to the Chinese court from seventy-six kingdoms." These states must have been situated in Central and Western Asia, and it is a singular coincidence (also noticed by M. Pauthier), that those very regions were, at this identical time, invaded by Sesostris, from Egypt, at the head of a mighty army; and nothing is more probable than that the princes of these states, terrified by the irruption of a countless host of swarthy Africans, should have despatched ambassadors to the large and powerful empire of China, for succour against a common enemy. Another synchronism, which affords a decisive testimony to the authenticity of the Chinese records, is the following curious fact. The great Emperor Tsin-che-hwang-te, the founder of the fourth dynasty, abandoning the pure doctrine of Confucius, and adopting the belief in spirits or demons, cherished by the Taou sect, was induced to send a number of youths and virgins to three islands in the eastern seas, said to be the abode of spirits, in order to obtain a drug that would confer long life, in their custody. It was conjectured by some European scholars, that these islands might be those of Japan, of which the Chinese had then but vague notions; and upon examining the historical records of the Japanese, they confirm the fact that, about this period, three hundred couple of young persons, under the care of a Chinese physician, arrived from China, whence they had departed in quest of the drug of immortality.

We might add to these attestations, the evidence supplied by the casual notices of eclipses in the early annals, and from which Father Gaubil has deduced, in his *Chronologie Chinoise*, such irrefragable proofs of their authenticity.

The arguments in favour of the antiquity of the history of the Chinese apply to that of their literature, which dates at least from the era of Confucius, the burning of the books by the orders of the Emperor Che-hwang-te, in B.C. 213 (an historical fact), accounting for the non-existence of earlier works than the *King*. But it is evident that earlier works must have existed, the titles of some of which are known, or whence could the philosopher have obtained his materials, and what were the books burnt by the emperor? Since that period, however, the literary works of the Chinese, in almost every department which marks a state of refinement—in philosophy, politics, jurisprudence, morals, history, poetry, the drama, geography, statistics, natural history, the fine arts—have augmented to such a degree, that there are few nations which can boast a larger collection. “One of the most remarkable national peculiarities of the Chinese,” Sir George Staunton remarks, “is their extraordinary addiction to letters.”

When we find the antiquity of the Chinese, in comparison with whom modern nations are but as of yesterday, to be founded upon such solid grounds, and their civilization to be traceable to a period when the most celebrated people of antiquity, who have passed through the successive stages of infancy, maturity, splendour, decay, and extinction, had not commenced their existence, ought we to stigmatize their pride as unreasonable, or regard their prejudice in favour of their own institutions as absurd?

Their government and institutions are of that primitive character, which corroborates their claim to antiquity as a nation. The patriarchal form was given to them before Confucius wrote, to whom it is customary to ascribe it. He professed to inculcate nothing more than the early monarchs practised. He points to the examples of Yaou and Shun, in ancient times, and to the apophthegms of Ching-tang, in comparatively modern, as the rules of conduct for princes and subjects. Their object was to establish that bond of unity between prince and people which keeps families together, namely, mutual affection. “He who gains the people’s hearts secures the throne, and he who loses the people’s hearts loses the throne,” is one of his axioms. Mr. Davis justly remarks, that “there is every reason to believe, that the recollection of this has tended to soften in practice the absolute theory of the Chinese Government, and contributed to its general quiet and stability.*

The religion, or rather the religious philosophy of the Chinese, though generally the point on which they are most assailed, is in reality the least assailable part of their system of civilization. Missionaries, and persons who look at such systems with reference to a standard to which Christians, though they profess to do so, never completely conform, are partial judges of their merits. The question is, not whether the religious opinions of the Chinese are true, which they cannot be if contrary to the word of God, but whether they approximate nearer to the truth than other creeds not divinely revealed. Mr. Medhurst says: “It is strange, that while Confucius recommends such an excessive veneration for parents, he should have overlooked the reverence due to the Father of our Spirits; and while he traced

* The Chinese, &c., li. 40.

up the series from parents to ancestors, requiring the highest degree of honour to be paid to our first progenitors, he should not have considered Him from whom all beings spring, and who is entitled to our first and chief regard.”* This remark betrays a kind of hallucination which we should not have expected even in Mr. Medhurst; an ignorant reader would be led by the remark to suppose that Confucius had access to the books of Moses, or knew by intuition the contents of those Scriptures which were to be written five centuries after him. But the assertion, that Confucius “overlooked the reverence due to the Father of our Spirits,” is not correct. The *She-king* and the *Yih-king* are full of praises of the Deity; and the *Shoo-king* gives the following definition of the Shang-te, or Supreme Being: “He is the Creator of all things that exist; he is independent and omnipotent; he knows all things, even the most hidden secrets of the heart; he watches over the motions of the whole universe, wherein nothing happens but by his ordinance; he is holy; his justice is without limit; he inflicts signal punishment on the wicked, not sparing even kings, whom he deposes in his wrath; public calamities are the warnings he gives to mankind to reform their manners, which is the surest means of appeasing his indignation.” It is true, Confucius does not often speak of the Supreme Being, and the reason assigned for this is calculated to raise our esteem for his understanding: “To converse about the Deity,” says a commentator on the *Lun-yu*, one of the Confucian books, “although not wrong in itself, yet might cause doubts to arise in the mind; for as his nature and ways are deep and mysterious, it is not easy to discourse clearly concerning them. As future events are concealed by an impenetrable veil, we ought to be silent respecting them, and attend to our social duties, considering that the Deity will surely punish our infractions of human laws. Hence, Confucius spoke rarely of Him, wishing that men should find good motives of action in themselves.” Let us add the testimony of Mr. Davis to the doctrines taught by the sage: “The purity and excellence of some of his (Confucius’s) precepts, whatever may have been said to the contrary by persons ignorant of the language, will bear a comparison with even those of the Gospel.”† The golden rule of our Saviour, “Do unto others as you would they should do unto you,” had been inculcated by the Chinese philosopher several centuries before.‡

The Taou doctrines, promulgated by Laou-tsze, a contemporary of Confucius, are of a more metaphysical cast, and lean towards spirit-worship, to which, as well as to other corruptions, their votaries in modern times are addicted. This is, however, regarded as a proscribed sect. Of Buddhism, another heterodox creed, of more recent date, derived from India, we merely remark, that, in its purer form, it is a creed by no means so despicable as it is sometimes represented to be. Mr. Gutzlaff, whose religious feelings were naturally shocked at the superstitious ceremonies of the Chinese Buddhists, and who is free in his invectives against all the creeds of China, admits §

* China, its State and Prospects, p. 197.

† Memoir concerning the Chinese, *Trans. R. A. S.* ii. 5.

‡ *Chung-yung*, c. xiii, s. 3.

§ China Opened, ii. 218.

that "the most superficial observer will discover in this system (Budhuism) some resemblance to a spurious kind of Christianity."

European nations are now disposed to concede to the Chinese the early and independent knowledge of arts and inventions upon which Western nations used to pride themselves. The discovery of the polarity of the magnet, and its application to travelling, is ascribed by Sze-ma-ts'een (who lived in the second century B.C.) to Ching-wang, B.C. 1110. The claim of the Chinese to the first invention of the mariner's compass is now undisputed. In like manner, their pretensions to the discovery of gunpowder, printing, paper-making, and a variety of useful arts, in some of which they are still unrivalled, cannot be denied. Their roads, causeways, and canals, some of which were made in times very remote, are monuments of their skill, as well as industry; and the great wall, the materials of which are more than sufficient to surround the circumference of the earth, on two of its great circles, with two walls, each six feet high and two feet thick,* has survived twenty centuries, to attest the wealth and resources of China in the time of the great Che-hwang-te.

In enumerating their inventions, we must not omit their written character, which manifests a wonderful degree of skill and ingenuity, and being unlike every other, their right to its invention cannot be questioned. As a contrivance of human art, to communicate the operations of the mind, it is far superior to the clumsy expedient of letters, though the latter system has, by the improvements of successive ages, acquired a perfection which the Chinese character-system wants. Still, however, the ideographic forms of Chinese writing convey meanings with an energy and fullness of expression of which the literal systems are incapable, whilst they provide a security against the corruptions incident to every other written tongue. The peculiar construction of the Chinese characters has led European theoretical writers into many absurdities. They were supposed at one time to be modifications of Egyptian hieroglyphics; and an American doctor, in a learned dissertation,† has put forth some strange notions respecting the Chinese characters; one is, that they represent primarily *words*, not *ideas*. His theory has been well exposed in an article in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*‡ for July. Another foreign scholar, M. de Paravey, has just discovered a relation between the Pehlvi and the "hieroglyphical language" of China.§

But enough, we trust, has been shown in this superficial sketch of some of the most important features of the Chinese people, to vindicate their title to a more favourable estimate than is commonly formed of them by Western nations. A better appreciation of their character will, perhaps, correct the unjust and oppressive principles which have of late regulated our intercourse with this ancient and populous empire.

* Barrow's Travels in China, p. 334.

† On the Nature and Character of the Chinese System of Writing, by Peter L. Du Ponceau, LL.D. Philadelphia, 1838.

‡ We may take this occasion to observe, that this Review devotes much attention to Oriental matters, which are treated with ability.

§ *Journ. Asiatique*, Juin, p. 602.

BATTLE OF SEETABULDEE.

To those who are acquainted with the brilliant affair at Seetabuldee, in 1817, the honour of the Grand Cross of the Bath, recently conferred upon Sir Richard Jenkins, M.P., then Resident at the Court of Nagpore, must afford the highest satisfaction. Many persons, however, are wholly ignorant of the claims of that gentleman to this distinction, in consequence of the long period which has elapsed since those memorable events, in which he took so active and honourable a part. We therefore avail ourselves of the opportunity thus offered, and of authentic documents in our possession, to direct the attention of the readers of the *Asiatic Journal* to a narrative which places in a striking point of view the valour of the British troops, European and native, and the firmness, diplomatic talent, and decision manifested by the Resident on that most important occasion.

For the political events which led to the overthrow of Appa Saheb, the Raja of Nagpore—for the intrigues he carried on with hostile powers while pretending to maintain a friendly alliance with the British Government—we must refer the reader to Colonel Blacker's *Mahratta War*; Mr. Prinsep's *History of the Political and Military Transactions of India*; the *Journal of Colonel Fitzclarence* (now Earl of Munster); and to one of the papers published in this *Journal*, entitled, "Sketches of the later History of British India;"* our business at present being merely with the minuter details of the action, which have escaped the notice of those historians.

While closely watching the conduct of the Raja of Nagpore, Mr. Jenkins saw reason to believe that he was playing a double game, and communicated his suspicions to Lord Hastings; who, however, not thinking the danger to be so imminent as it subsequently proved, neglected the necessary measures of precaution, and left the Resident in a situation of great hazard, supported only by a handful of troops, apparently quite inadequate to keep a hostile power in check. Though the Raja protested friendship to the last, the Resident foresaw, unless some vigorous step should be taken to counteract the designs of this treacherous ally, the most disastrous consequences to the British interests. The force at his disposal consisted of the first battalion of the 20th Madras N.I., and the first of the 24th, two companies forming the Resident's escort, three troops of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, and a detachment of the Madras Artillery, with four 6-pounders. Lieut. Colonel Scott, of the first battalion of the 24th, commanded the whole; and it is material to state, that the greater part of this small force had been much reduced by sickness. When called into action, all the convalescents reported themselves well, and though unable to do their duty, insisted upon joining the detachment: so anxious were they to display their zeal and devotion to the service, and their affection for their officers. Meanwhile, nothing had been wanting on the part of the Nagpore Government to seduce the sepoy from their allegiance; the most tempting offers had been made to these men, who saw themselves opposed to an overpowering

force, and who could scarcely hope to sustain any thing but defeat in the event of a conflict.

Appa Saheb, having taken the field, and showed an evident design to seize the residency, the troops in the neighbouring cantonments were directed, on the morning of the 25th of November, to take up a position of defence. On the march of the British column, the Nagpore horse, under Gunput Rao, were perceived advancing from their camp on the road leading to the city and residency. Colonel Scott, suspecting their intentions, immediately accelerated the pace of his small force, and, by this movement, arrived in time to occupy the Seetabuldee heights, which completely commanded the British residency. Mr. Jenkins, whose foresight had pointed out this danger, had previously despatched his escort to forestal the Arab mercenaries in the service of the Nagpore Government, who also seemed disposed to make an attempt to possess themselves of so important a post. The British residency was situated within a quadrangular compound, six hundred yards in length and three hundred in breadth, surrounded by a prickly hedge, which, though offering some defence against the attack of horsemen, could be penetrated on foot in many places. The principal building consisted of a large flat-roofed house, and there were the bungalows belonging to the officers attached to the suite and escort, together with the out-offices, servants' tenements, and tents, which are always to be found within such an enclosure. Immediately in front of this compound, and contiguous to it, on the eastern face, are the Seetabuldee heights, consisting of two distinct hills, about three hundred feet high, connected by a low ridge of rocky ground, of three hundred yards in extent. The southern hill, which formed the right of the British line, terminates in a platform of considerable extent, and being a Mohamedan burial-place, is thickly sprinkled with tombs; it is, however, lower than that to the northern extremity, which formed the left of the line, and which afforded but a small space upon the summit. Towards the base, an extensive natural terrace spread itself, overlooking the adjacent bazaar of Huna Bace. An officer, who describes the topography of the place in a more circumstantial manner than can be found in any of the accounts published in England, says, "Had there been an open plain at the base of the Seetabuldee ridge, the front of the British position would have been secure; but, unfortunately, a range of mud huts was situated at the base of this ridge, immediately in its front, and extending on the right flank of the British position, while the bazaar of Huna Bace, in which there are many puckah houses, occupied the whole space between the city of Nagpore and the left front of the British line. The left flank of the residency compound was partially covered by the treasury, a solid building, surrounded by a wall with a banquette; but the huts of the Resident's escort also extended on this flank. The whole of the rear and right flank was uncovered and assailable. It must, therefore, be obvious that the British detachment was placed in a perilous situation, as the key of the position (the Seetabuldee heights) might be approached under cover within pistol-shot, and assaulted simultaneously in

front and on both flanks, while the enemy's horse might penetrate into the residency compound from its rear and right flank."

Many military men are of opinion that it would have been more advisable to have abandoned the British residency to plunder, and to have taken up a much stronger and more tenable position at about five miles' distance; but Mr. Jenkins determined against making any retrograde movement, being well aware of the effect which the slightest symptom of apprehension would exercise upon the minds of the natives. He had left nothing undone to prevent the predicament in which he now found himself placed; he had despatched expresses to General Doveton, representing the perilous situation of the troops, and urging their immediate succour; and meanwhile he endeavoured to temporize, for the purpose of retarding the menaced blow.

The military arrangements made by Colonel Scott, upon reaching the Seetabuldee heights, which he found occupied by the Resident's escort, were these: "The 24th regiment of Madras sepoy, with two six-pounders, were posted on the *terre pleine* at the base of the smaller hill, which formed the left of the British position. This plateau overlooked the Huna Bacc bazaar and adjacent huts, and being within musket-range of the treasury, our troops were enabled not only to protect their own immediate position in front and on the left flank, but to take in rear the enemy's columns, should an attempt be made on the treasury (which was occupied), or to penetrate in this direction to the residency compound. The 20th Madras N.I., the Resident's escort, and some untrained recruits of a new levy, with two six-pounders, occupied the summit of the large hill on the right, the three troops of the 6th Cavalry were posted in the rear of the residency compound, so as to cover the western entrance, in a narrow slip of ground bounded in front by a fordable nullah, and in the rear by the edge of the residency compound, into which were huddled all the cattle and baggage, while the families of the British officers and the Resident's suite, and those also of the Madras sepoy, were accommodated in the residency and the adjacent buildings. It is also necessary to add, that the ground beyond the nullah, in the rear of the residency, was interspersed with gardens in high cultivation, and that the Naj nullah (another fordable rivulet) formed a junction with the former nullah about four hundred yards from the residency compound, and from thence diverged gradually to the right in a slanting direction from the British position. In this situation, a force consisting of about 1,300 native troops found themselves isolated, and completely dependent upon their own courage and the skill of their officers."

During the whole of the day and night of the 25th, the enemy, not having yet determined upon his mode of attack, remained quiet, and the detachment was unmolested; but on the following morning, about ten o'clock, the Arabs and the Nagpore infantry were seen to muster very strongly, appearing in large masses, and then closing in under cover of the huts on the front and flanks of the Seetabuldee heights. Guns were also brought up so as to enfilade the British position, masked behind the mud walls of the village of Seetabuldee, while numerous bodies of the enemy

were crowding into the puckah houses of the Huna bazaar and contiguous huts, which afforded a ready lodgment close to the base of the British position. Our troops were thus kept upon the *qui vive* during the whole of the day, within pistol-shot of an enemy whose intentions could not be mistaken, but who, not having made the hostile declaration which would have justified an attack on our part, were allowed to complete their preparations without remonstrance or molestation. At sun-set, Colonel Scott observed the usual precaution of posting sentries in advance of his position. The Arabs, who, presuming upon their numbers, set all military regulations at defiance, though assured that no assault would be made upon them as long as they continued quiescent, insisted upon the removal of these sentries, and upon refusal fired upon them.

The attack, thus commenced, was vigorously followed up; the British force upon the heights maintaining a steady fire, which the enemy were not slow in returning, although their artillery, being ill-directed, did not at first do much execution. The evening was dark but clear, and the roar and flash of the cannon, contrasted with the "silence deep as death," and the unbroken shade in which the adjacent country was enveloped, formed a striking contrast to those who could survey the scene with the calmness necessary to enjoy its poetical aspect. About eight o'clock, Captain Fitzgerald, who commanded the three troops of Bengal cavalry, was directed to take up a position on the left bank of the Naj nullah, near its junction with that which skirted the rear of the residency compound, and being well acquainted with the localities of the place, and concealed by the high cultivation, he was enabled to execute this movement without attracting the notice of the enemy. While employed in this noiseless march, the sound of columns moving heavily along to the foot of the Seetabuldee hills was distinctly heard; and in taking up the new ground, which was not exposed to the spent shot which sometimes, in consequence of the guns being too much elevated, had rolled over the hill, and fallen in the midst of the detachment, they obtained a good view of the heights, now crested with a blaze of light from the incessant firing of musketry. The rising of the moon gave a new character to the scene, and soon afterwards a desperate charge was made by the Arabs. The explosion of a tumbril on the large hill set fire to a faqueer's hut, and, uttering loud cries, they rushed from their defences, pressing forwards with great animation, until, driven back by the incessant fire of the assailed, they withdrew, amidst the shouts of the British sepoys. Skirmishing, if it might so be called, of this serious nature, was kept up for some time; the cavalry being obliged to return to their old position, in consequence of the approach of the enemy's horse.

A detachment under Capt. Pew, which had been left at the cantonments, quitted the previous day, and it now became necessary to direct him to abandon his post, and join the force at Seetabuldee. Capt. Fitzgerald was, therefore, ordered to acquaint him with the mandate. Two troopers, who were successively despatched on this duty, were pursued and driven back, all communication being apparently cut off; but a havildar, named Roshun

Ally, having volunteered to carry the mission at all hazards, or die in the attempt, it was entrusted to him, and he succeeded in delivering it into the hands of Capt. Pew.

Before midnight, the Arabs had made three attempts to dislodge the British troops from the small hill, and on two of those occasions were driven back by the 24th, at the point of the bayonet, the European officers leading on their men to the charge. In repulsing these attacks, Capt. Sadler, the senior officer, was killed, and Capt. Charlesworth being desperately wounded, the command devolved on Lieut. Macdonald, a Highlander, who, with the indomitable courage of his country, cheered on the small band of soldiers to new efforts.

Every individual was now fighting under the eye of Mr. Jenkins, who is reported to have displayed "that cool, rational presence of mind, which has so often been evinced by the gentlemen of the civil service, who have occasionally accompanied our armies in momentous times." Present during the whole action, Colonel Scott, in his despatch, declares, "that his animating conduct contributed very considerably to excite the troops to their duty." The fire of the British continued to preponderate until about 2 A.M. on the morning of the 27th, when no fewer than thirty-six guns and about five thousand matchlocks were brought to bear on their front and flanks, which gave the ascendancy to the roar of the Nagpore artillery. The 24th, exhausted by incessant service during the night, were now relieved, the defence of the small hill being chiefly entrusted to the Resident's escort. Captain Lloyd, the commandant, finding that he had not sufficient men to maintain the ground at the base, was compelled to occupy its summit, to which the guns were removed, a hasty breastwork of grain-bags being thrown up, to protect the men from a murderous fire, kept up without the slightest intermission. Capt. Lloyd was twice wounded while these defences were preparing, and during the action was struck by four balls, two of them inflicting severe injuries; but he refused to quit the field.

The Arabs, encouraged by the withdrawal of the Madras sepoy, and the abandonment of the base of the hill, charged up with great resolution, and succeeded in overpowering the escort, and driving them away. When they were re-formed, and preparing to advance again, Mr. Jenkins, sharing in the *esprit de corps*, which is the essence of military virtue, addressed them in a few energetic words, and after appealing to their best feelings, told them, that if they did not retake the post, they should no longer form *his* escort. This intimation acted like magic; down they went like a torrent, and their success, and the numbers of killed and wounded, showed their determination to conquer or die. The enemy's force, however, increasing hourly, it was impossible to maintain this position, and the hill was eventually lost.

The breaking of the day showed but too plainly the perilous situation of the British force. An immense body of Mahratta horse, with guns and elephants, had formed in the rear of the residency compound, on the left,

while the right was occupied by two 12-pounders and twenty *jumbools*, or swivels, mounted on camels, supported by a regiment of infantry, which formed itself within eight hundred yards of the compound. Large masses of horse, dividing themselves into *goles*, or bodies of one thousand each, were spread over the whole plain, and between eight and nine o'clock the rear and right of the British position were completely hemmed in by swarms of cavalry, Gunput Rao's horse showing themselves occasionally in the rear. All retreat was, therefore, completely cut off, and the British infantry, greatly reduced in numbers and in physical powers, in consequence of a contest of fifteen hours' duration, were

Few and faint, but fearless still.

The cavalry detachment, under Capt. Fitzgerald, became now the object of the enemy's attack, and that officer, being fettered by his orders, despatched his adjutant, Lieut. Hearsay, to Colonel Scott, to make a report and receive fresh instructions. The adjutant rode with all speed to the large hill, and on communicating Capt. Fitzgerald's message, was directed by Brigade-major Taylor to inform Capt. Fitzgerald, that it was Colonel Scott's orders, that the cavalry should be withdrawn into the residency compound, and should shelter themselves from the enemy's guns by drawing up the three troops near Capt. Lloyd's bungalow. As the adjutant was returning down the hill to deliver this message, he was recalled by Colonel Scott himself, who asked him whether he perfectly understood the orders he had received. Lieut. Hearsay repeated them, and Colonel Scott being satisfied that he would deliver them correctly, he galloped down the hill. Immediately afterwards, the small hill was lost, a tumultuous host of Arabs rushing up the slope, and succeeding in putting all who opposed them to the rout, those who survived fighting their way to the main hill, and leaving their guns in the possession of the enemy, by whom they were immediately turned against them. An assault was now made upon the treasury by the Arabs, but it was repulsed by the steady fire of the small party who formed its garrison. At this juncture, Lieut. Hearsay came up, and reporting the disaster on the left hill, communicated the orders with which he had been entrusted. Capt. Fitzgerald, upon receiving these instructions, expressed a doubt of the expediency of entering so crowded an area as the residency compound, where his men could not act in a body, the ground being encumbered with cattle, baggage, and camp-followers. During this brief consultation, the native officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, of the three troops, who had been also consulting together, advanced very respectfully to the front, and addressing Capt. Fitzgerald, said, "That, having understood that orders had been sent for the cavalry to retire into the residency compound, they now came forward to assure their captain, that both the men and themselves would rather fall on the field of battle or in the plain, fighting sword in hand, than be knocked down by the enemy's shot; and that having from their youth eaten the Company's salt, they were ready to die like soldiers." The reply of Capt. Fitzgerald was awaited in breathless suspense. He did not hesitate; those noble sentiments found an echo in his own breast, and he determined to take the whole responsibility

of a deviation from orders so precisely given, rather than check the ardour and enthusiasm of a gallant band, eager to signalize themselves or perish. He exclaimed: "We'll charge them, by God!" The soldiers now manifested their resolution to conquer or die, according to their native custom, the Hindus throwing a handful of earth over their heads, while the Mohamedans shouted "*Deen ! Deen !*"

A tremendous charge ensued; on they came like a wedge, overwhelming the enemy by the indomitable spirit which actuated the whole compact mass; the foremost assailants, a picked battalion of horse, were overthrown, and tumbled headlong into the nullah, and encountering the *élite* of the Mahratta cavalry, they rode over them, and cut them down; those who escaped the sabres being pistolled as the resistless tide swept on. The native chief was shot by Lieut. Hearsay, each individual performing prodigies of valour. The attack was as unexpected as it was overpowering, and the front of the Mahratta *gole* having been thus put to the sword, the rest turned and fled; the British cavalry rushing on in hot pursuit, and though as nothing, when compared to the still surrounding enemy, bore down every thing before them. At this juncture, two 12-pounders, which covered the infantry position, opened within grape-distance of the rear of the Bengal squadron. Lieut. Hearsay immediately halted with thirty men, charged directly on this artillery, which they carried, put the infantry regiment to the rout, and the troopers, throwing themselves from their horses, manned the guns, which they turned against the enemy. The gallant conduct of a Rajpoot soldier, Chene Sing, saved the life of Lieut. Hearsay. This officer had received a severe cut in the neck from a two-edged sword, in personal conflict with a Nagpore golundauze, who was about to repeat the blow, when Chene Sing, darting forward, cut him down, and afterwards dismounting, presented the sword to his officer. Another trooper, Wahid Ally, also particularly distinguished himself, as being the first man who dismounted, and reloaded the captured guns.

Capt. Fitzgerald, still engaged in pursuing the flying enemy, now found himself cut off by the cavalry of Gunput Rao, who, with a body of fresh horse, came up to the rescue. While attacking the Bengal troopers in front, however, he was galled by the 12-pounders, which opened a steady fire behind him, and Capt. Fitzgerald, taking advantage of the momentary pause which ensued, charged through, and rejoined the gallant detachment at the guns, and being farther reinforced by twenty-five men of the Madras body-guard, the whole now advanced, and put the confused, disordered, but still numerous enemy to flight.

Although the Nagpore horse had now abandoned the plain, the Arabs still held possession of the small hill, where they were thickly crowded; but the escort, together with three companies of the 24th regiment, reanimated by the success of Capt. Fitzgerald's charge, and re-formed under their gallant officer, Capt. Lloyd, giving a simultaneous *hurrah*, rushed up the hill, and drove the Arabs, at the bayonet's point, over the crest towards the plateau at its base, while a party of the 6th Cavalry, under Cornet Smith, opportunely arriving, pursued the Arabs into the Hana Bacc bazaar, pistolling

numbers. Capt. Stone and a detachment of the Madras Infantry coming up, spiked the guns, and drove the enemy from the huts, though the distant guns did not cease to fire on the British position until noon.

Thus ended, after eighteen hours' incessant fighting, the battle of Seetabuldee; an action which, for bravery and determination on the part of the few, who made up in courage for the want of numbers, can never be surpassed. The loss on the British side was severe, including several officers, and Mr. George Sotheby, a young civilian, the assistant of Mr. Jenkins, who fell gallantly on this occasion. In fact, nothing could exceed the heroism displayed by every person present, both natives and Europeans, military and civil, and even the ladies evinced a degree of fortitude and resolution which could not be exceeded. The sepoy, though assailed by all the arts of seduction, and though they saw their wives and children exposed to dangers from which they would be relieved did they abandon the British cause, stood firm; not a man quailed or quitted his ranks, even to see how it fared with those he loved; nor did the wailings of the widowed and fatherless produce any other effect than to stimulate and confirm their courage and constancy. Two British officers, Capt. Sadler and Lieut. Clarke, were killed, whose ladies were at the residency. Surrounded on all sides, there was no place free from danger; the walls of the house where the English ladies were placed for security, together with as many of the native families as its outbuildings would contain, were pierced with several cannon-shots. Threatened every instant with death, the native servants vied with the sepoy in steadiness and resolution, bringing, with perfect coolness, the meals of those who were engaged in the field, under a heavy fire. The hookah-buridar, in particular, attached himself to Mr. Jenkins during the hottest of the fight, carrying his sword and double-barrelled gun with the greatest *sang-froid*, while on all occasions men were to be found ready to volunteer on the most perilous services.

Mr. Jenkins, when addressing the troops, and thanking them for their steadiness and good conduct, which he assured them should be reported favourably to the Governor-general, was struck by a fine trait in the character of the native sepoy. The senior subahdar of the Madras 24th Infantry stepped forward, and said, "All we ask is, to have our number restored." They had lost it in consequence of the participation of the other battalion in the mutiny of Vellore, and from the second regiment, were marked lower down in the list as the 24th. Their prayer was granted, and they are now the 1st regiment.

It has been remarked, and with justice, that the honours conferred upon men who, in general orders, were said to have "*covered themselves with glory*," were few and inadequate. Capt. Fitzgerald was rewarded by being nominated honorary aid-de-camp to the Governor-general. The subahdar-major of the 6th Cavalry, Bhugwunt Sing, received a small jaghire and a gold medal. Chene Singh and Wahid Ally were promoted to the rank of naiks (corresponding to that of corporal), and an honorary standard was given to the 6th Cavalry. Captains Hearsay and Smith are distinguished merely by "the scars of their wounds," and Mr. Jenkins has only

just received those honours which ought assuredly to have been bestowed at the time, since the eminent services rendered upon the occasion were acknowledged both in public orders and private testimonials. Mr. Secretary Adam writes thus to Mr. Jenkins, in a private letter dated March 1, 1818:

The Governor-general experiences a sensible gratification in recurring on this occasion to the brilliant achievement of the 26th and 27th of November 1817, which laid the foundation of the arrangements referred to in this despatch, and has already received the marked and public expression of his lordship's applause. It is peculiarly fitting, however, in this place, to renew the declaration of his lordship's sense of the signal merit of your personal conduct in that arduous crisis, and in the transactions which immediately preceded and followed it. The testimony borne by the officer who commanded, and by the whole of the gallant band who so nobly maintained the honour of their country at Seetabuldee, to the spirit and confidence inspired by your conduct, is a proud distinction, which must be highly gratifying to your feelings. The extraordinary temper, firmness, and prudence, which marked your conduct in the anxious crisis preceding the attack, and the circumspection and vigilance with which you provided for every event, forms a distinguished feature in your proceedings. It was the just prelude to the coolness and intrepidity displayed by you in the action, corresponding with the calm, dignified, and resolute spirit with which you refused to listen to any negotiation with the enemy, till his troops were withdrawn from their advanced positions. The value of such an example of courage and fortitude is inappreciable, and extends far beyond the immediate influence of those qualities on the conduct of the enemy with whom you were actually engaged, great and decisive as it was.

Mr. Canning, in a speech which he made on the 4th of March 1819, brought the conduct of Mr. Jenkins before the notice of Parliament, observing:

What has been stated of the unexpected hostility of the Peshwa applies, in its general outline, and with change only of names and places, to the Rajah of Berar. At Nagpore, as at Poonah, an attack was suddenly made on the British residency, while the attention of the Governor-general was supposed to be exclusively occupied by the Pindarry war. A similar resistance was successfully opposed to this attack by the Resident, Mr. Jenkins, who affords another instance of the happy union of military qualifications with diplomatic skill, and whose courage and constancy had been heretofore displayed under very trying circumstances.

It will appear from the preceding narrative, not only that the honours conferred upon Sir Richard Jenkins have been most justly earned, but that they have been retarded for too long a period. This neglect, however, affords an opportunity of recalling to the public mind the heroic deeds of an army whose services are apt to be overlooked. We doubt not that, when circumstances shall call them forth, the native troops of British India will evince the same firmness, courage, and conduct which they displayed upon this trying occasion; but it would have been equally politic and just, had a stimulus been afforded them by medals worn by all the survivors of the affair at Seetabuldee, by pensions to the families of the slain, and by distinctions to the officers who so gallantly directed their heroism and led them on to victory.

THE ROMANCE OF ANTAR.

THE Romance of Antar, and the biography of that *preux chevalier* of the Ante-Islamite Arabians, have recently become topics of lively discussion amongst some of the Continental orientalists. M. Fresnel, who writes some highly curious letters from Jiddah, on the history of the Arabs prior to Islam, full of details culled from Arabian authors, or gleaned on the spot, has spoken disparagingly of the Romance, which is proscribed, he says, by the Islamite clergy, though it is still read in the tent of the Bedouin, and in "a certain coffee-house" at Cairo; "but as the style is flat, and the poetry homely, the literati of the country do not include it amongst the works which compose the literature of Arabia." M. de Hammer-Purgstall* protests against this sentence of M. Fresnel, observing that the style is of the best times of Arabian rhetoric, in the sixth century of the Hegira, displaying a richness of embellishment and a variety of rhyme, surpassed, perhaps, at a later period, only in the works of Ebn Arabshah.† "It would appear," he adds, "that M. Fresnel never saw the original edition, and speaks with reference to some extract disfigured by modern tale-tellers. If the Ulemas of Cairo deprecate at the present day this chief of Arabian romances, as Mr. Lane tells us they do, it tends to prove the decay of Arabian literature."

M. de Hammer-Purgstall gives some particulars respecting the author of the Romance, which was written about seven centuries back, and he states that he had the good fortune to bring, thirty-six years ago, from Egypt to Europe, the first complete manuscript of the Romance of Antar, which is four or five hundred years old, and is now in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

The *Kassas*, or story-tellers of the East, can be traced up to the first century of the Hegira. The first, it is said in the *Ewayl*, or *Origines*, was Obeyd son of Omayr, in the time of Omar, who pursued his vocation at Mecca. The first story-teller in Egypt was Selim son of Anz, A.H. 39. One of their favourite subjects was no doubt the romantic exploits of Antar, the father of the Arab chivalry; but the work itself was not written till the sixth century of the Hegira, the author being Abul Moyed Mohammed Ebn-es-Saygh, surnamed for this reason *At-Antari*, or the Antarian. The year of his death is not known, but Abu Ossaibeh, in his biography, mentions a letter which he addressed to Hajjet-eddin Merwan, vizier of the Atabeg Zangui, son of Aksonkar, who died A.H. 540 (A.D. 1145), and gives a list of his works, which include a poetical apostrophe to his soul, which rivals (M. de H. Purgstall says) the celebrated verses of Avicenna on the same subject. The Arabian biographer's account of him is, that he was a celebrated physician and scholar, and distinguished himself in philosophy and other branches of science. "The physician Sedid-eddin Mahmoud ben-Omar informed me," he says, "that the Antari wrote at the beginning of his career traditions (tales) of Antar the Absite, and that he became celebrated through the attribute of this name." In one of the copies of the Romance, the author is said to have been Sayyid Yuscf, son of Ismael, who procured most of his materials from writers versed in ancient traditions, espe-

* *Journ. Asiatique*, Avril 1838, p. 384.

† M. Caussin de Perceval, who has given a notice of Antar, and an extract from the Romance in the *Journ. Asiatique* for August 1833, p. 97, characterizes the work in these terms: "A style, various and elegant, reaching sometimes to the sublime; characters drawn with force and skilfully sustained, render this work eminently remarkable: it may be termed the *Iliad* of the Arabians." Sir Wm. Jones, in his *Poësoos Asiaticæ Commentarii*, p. 323, says "Nihil est elegans, nihil magnificum, quod huic opêri deesse putem. Ita sane excelsum est, ita variun, ita periculosum, ut non verear eum inter poemata perfectissima recensere."

cially from a learned contemporary of Harun Alrashid, named El Aamay, to whom the work is sometimes attributed. The entire work consists of more than thirty volumes. Mr. Terrick Hamilton's translation comprehends not more than a third part.

Of Antar himself, it is difficult to obtain authentic particulars. It is said in the *Kitáb al-Agháni*, which contains several of Antar's songs, that Mahomet himself declared, the only "man of the Desert" whose reputation inspired him with a desire of seeing him, was Antara. It is impossible to fix the exact date of Antar. Hajji Khalfa, who wrote at Constantinople about the middle of the seventeenth century of our era, makes no mention of him in his catalogue, which proves that the Romance is not of great antiquity. Ebn Khallikan is equally silent respecting Antar in his Biography of Illustrious Men.

Antar, or Antara, according to the Arabian genealogists, was the son of Amr, son of Sheddad; others say that Sheddad was his father, who was the son of Amr. Antar had the nickname of *al-Faljá*, on account of his having hare-lips. Afterwards, he received the name of *Gharáb*, from the darkness of his skin. His mother was an Abyssinian slave, named Zabiba, and he was himself considered as of servile birth, though his father was free: for the Arabs of that age did not recognize their progeny by slave-mothers until they had distinguished themselves by talent or courage. In an expedition of the tribe of Abs against that of Thay, Antar was declared free, and obtained the "rights of tribe." The Absites had carried off their enemies' flocks, and in dividing the spoil, Antar had the mortification to find himself excluded from a share on the ground of his servile condition. During this discussion, the Thayites had time to rally, and returned to the attack; upon which Antar refused to fight, observing, "It is your affair—you are equal in number to the enemy." The Absites, deprived of his aid, were worsted, and fled, abandoning the booty they had taken. At this moment, Sheddad appealed to his son. "Charge, Antar," he cried. "It is not for a slave to charge the foe," returned Antar; "he is fit only to milk the camels." "To the charge," repeated the father, "thou art free." Antar no sooner heard this than he rushed upon the enemy, routed them, and recovered the flocks. Henceforward, he was the glory and the safeguard of his tribe, and beheld his renown increase daily. He united the love of poetry to martial virtue; in the midst of the conflict he expressed his ardent sentiments in verse, and when he returned from his expeditions, he recited to the assembled tribe some of those poems which have immortalized his name. Many of his verses celebrate his passion for the fair Abla, who was his cousin, a damsel of illustrious birth, who became his wife. The history of their love it is vain to seek; the details of it given in the Romance are probably mere fictions.

In one of his poems, Antar says:

'Tis not war's toils and hardships that have spent
My body's force, but the long lapse of years:

which proves that he attained a great age.* The mode of his death is uncertain. The account given in the Romance is considered to deserve no confidence. It is as follows:

Wazar, son of Jabír, a savage and vindictive man, had often sought perfidiously to destroy Antar. Twice had the latter generously pardoned him; but, irritated by a third attempt, he put out his eyes. Ten years after, Wazar, still cherishing an eager desire of revenge, heard that his foe was returning from a

* M. de Slane; *Journ. As.*, Mai 1838.

distant expedition with an immense booty, and was encamped on the Euphrates. He set off on his camel, attended by his slave Nejm, carrying his bow and quiver filled with poisoned arrows. Arriving at Antar's camp, on the Euphrates, Wazar waited till night, and was then conducted by Nejm to the entrance of Antar's tent, where the hero was solacing himself with his beloved Abba, whom he had met after a long absence. Hearing the growlings of his faithful dogs, Antar went out of his tent, when a poisoned arrow from the bow of Wazar penetrated his bowels.

Three traditions respecting his death, irreconcilable with each other, are recorded by the author of the *Kitáb al-Agháni*. According to the first, which is traced up to Ebn al-Kalby, Antar, having become old, headed an expedition into the territory of the Banu-Nabhan, of the Thay tribe, and having carried off some of their camels, was returning with his booty, singing a popular or rather vulgar ditty, when Warid, son of Jábir, a Nabhanite, stood upon the watch where Antar had to pass, and launched an arrow at him, saying, "Take that from Ebn-Salma." The arrow pierced Antar's back, but he had strength enough to regain the camp of his tribe, to whom he announced the circumstance in some verses which are extant.

Another version, ascribed to Ebn Amr, the Shaybánite, states that Antar had gone to attack the children of Thay, at the head of the horsemen of his tribe, when, the Absites being routed, Antar fell from his horse, and by reason of his great age, could not recover his seat. He endeavoured to conceal himself in a grotto, but a Thayite discovered him, and not daring to attempt to take him prisoner, shot him to death with his arrows.

Ebn-Obeydah, the recorder of the third tradition, prolongs the age of Antar beyond the limits which the preceding occurrences would justify. He reports that the hero, through age, had become poor, being incapable of joining an expedition, and having a demand, upon a man of Ghatafán, of a female camel, he took a journey in order to obtain payment of the debt, and was surprised between Kharj and Názhirah by a hot wind, which suffocated him.*

M. de Perceval says that copies of the Romance are very rare in Egypt; that those which are found in European libraries were mostly obtained from Aleppo, Damascus, and the neighbouring parts. He thinks, nevertheless, that Syria was not the primitive country of the work. Popular tradition, he says, confirmed by the testimony of several manuscripts, distinguish two editions, slightly differing from each other—that of Irak, and that of the Hejjaz, which is esteemed the best. It is probable, therefore, that the work was originally edited in one or other of those countries.

M. de Slane, in his "*Choix des Poésies les plus remarquables des Anciens Arabes*,"† has furnished some specimens of Antara; we select one of them, which is remarkable for its ease and elegance, and which is often cited by Arabian writers:

Oft with a trusty band of comrades, bright
With glittering armour, have my lance and sword
Thinned the opposing ranks of adverse tribes.
Silent our march; the instruments of death
Flash light upon our path, like greedy flames
Seeking for aliment. None but the brave,
And sons of brave, are there, whose splintered spears,
Broke in the desperate fight, and heaped around

* M. de Fresnel; *Journ. As.*, Février 1838.

† *Journ. As.*, Mai 1838.

The Romance of Antar.

The coursers' legs, obstruct their eager charge,
 Whilst from the clash of arms a light bursts forth,
 Like torches borne by desert travellers,
 That e'en the dust of conflict cannot shroud.
 Their steeds of purest blood, sleek skin, swift feet,
 Small flanks, short back, curved neck, and plaited mane,
 Beneath the weight of riders fully armed,
 And when long marches have impaired their force
 And hurt their hoofs, still agile in the fray,
 Dash wildly on the foe, or, like the wind,
 Fly when the standard signals a retreat :
 Their riders beauteous, well-born, bold and prompt
 To challenge death when coward hearts expire.
 How oft have I awakened such as these,
 Whose manly heads drooped under want of sleep,
 To join me in a course ! We choose a spot
 Where shade defends us from the mid-day sun ;
 When it relents, a troop of horse appears,
 And the first rider drops beneath my lance.
 The chief falls headless to the earth ; my young
 And powerful steed leaps in the thickest throng,
 And routs the adverse troop ; his harness, black
 With use, acquires a crimson dye, whilst lakes
 Of gore are choaked with carcasses of slain.
 Triumphant I return, bearing the head
 Of the defeated chief, which I devote
 To glut the hunger of some savage beast.
 Ne'er have I injured woman ; ne'er have wooed
 Undowered one whom war has made my own.*
 Ne'er have I robbed the man of worth ; his goods,
 If taken, were restored to him two-fold.
 In my own tribe, ne'er do I look upon
 Another's wife ; I enter not a tent
 Whose owner's absent. When a stranger fair
 To my protection is consigned, my eyes
 Rest on the earth until her face is hid.
 My temper's kind ; noble my sentiments ;
 I keep a bridle on my passions. Ask
 Abba, she'll say I seek no other wife.
 Her prudent counsel is my guide ; from ill
 I will defend her, and that gentle breast
 Shall feel no pang of anguish given by me.

Some modern writers are of opinion, M. Reinaud amongst the number, from the chivalric character of these poems, but particularly of the Romance, that the notions and customs of our middle ages have been copied therein. But M. de Perceval, though he admits that some details do occur, the complexion of which, "owing probably to an imperfect knowledge of Arabian manners," appears to have a Western tinge, insists upon the originality of the work. "I do not refer," he says, "to the armour with which the author provides his warriors, nor to the single combats amongst them. Challenges of man to man, of which we find numerous instances in the narratives of the

* The reference here is to women found under the protection of a tribe not their own. Being strangers, it was rare that they were treated with respect ; Antar, therefore, acted with generosity in assigning a dower to a foreign female whom he wished to espouse. In such circumstances, many of his countrymen would have carried off the lady without troubling themselves about dower or marriage.

wars of the early disciples of Mahomet, must have been equally common amongst the Arabs half a century before. It was well known, too, that in the time anterior to Islam, the Arabs used shields, casques, and cuirasses, which doubtless they purchased of the Greeks. But in the Romance there occur certain tourneys, or jousts, in which the warriors try their skill and address, lance in hand. I acknowledge that I have found nothing in ancient authors which sufficiently justifies the supposition that sports of this kind existed amongst the Arabs in former times. One is, therefore, tempted to suspect that this was borrowed from our chivalric manners. But may not men, who were passionate admirers of valour, and made war their chief occupation, have had exercises adapted to form them to the habit of arms?"

NEW FACT REGARDING MOHAMED.

WITHIN the last sixteen years, the presses of Tahràn and Cairo have sent forth four works on the biography of Mohamed, which contain a mass of new facts hitherto unknown to all European biographers of the Prophet, and which furnish ample materials for a more characteristic biography than those of Gagnier, Boulainvilliers, Turpin, Savary, Mills, Bush, and the Cyclopædias. Of the four above-named works, the first was published at Tahràn; it forms the second volume of the *Haiwat al Kulub* ('Life of the Hearts'), 450 leaves in folio, by Muhammed Bater. Three years after its publication appeared, at Cairo, the Turkish biography of the Prophet, by Waisi, and three years later, the continuation of it by Nabi, who rank both amongst the first writers of the Ottomans. But Nabi's biography not reaching further than to the conquest of Mecca, it has been continued by Nazmizadeh, whose continuation, however, has not yet made its appearance in print; instead of it, the commentary of Ibrahim of Haleb was published at Cairo in May 1833. This is by far the most important of the four works, and from it the following notice of the first Arabic translation of the Gospel is extracted.

Three years after Mohamed's having set up his claim to prophecy, and ten years before his emigration (*Hijrat*) from Mecca to Medina, in the year 612, died Warka, the son of Naufel, the cousin of Khadija, a Christian priest, of whose momentous influence on Mohamed's mind and knowledge nothing has been recorded by the European biographers of the Prophet. He translated the Gospels (or rather the Bible) into Arabic, and this accounts at once for Mohamed's deep acquaintance with it, proved by so many passages in the *Koran*. Mohamed held in the highest esteem this cousin of his most respected wife, and sanctioned his high esteem to all future times by the following tradition: "I have seen a priest in Paradise, dressed in green silk, and he was no other than Warka, the son of Naufel." The passage which records him to have translated the Gospel into Arabic is the following (page 53): "Warka, the son of Naufel, the cousin of Khadija, had become a Christian at the time of ignorance (before Mohamed), and translated the Gospels from the Hebrew into Arabic."

By "the Gospels," the Bible must here be understood, not only on account of the Hebrew, but also because the *Koran* evinces, in a great many passages, a greater acquaintance with the books of the Old Testament, particularly with the Psalms, than with the Gospels; at any rate, Warka, the son of Naufel, the cousin of Khadija, is the first Arabic translator of a part of the Bible.*

* *Oriental Christ. Spectator* of Bombay.

WARS BETWEEN BURMAH AND CHINA.

(*Concluded from page 328.*)

The Shye-weng-dò-mhú, having crossed the Eráwadi river with his 15,000 men, and landed at the landing-place of the Ba-mò mart, marched round the north of the Len-ban-gya stream, and cut off the supplies of the Chinese, capturing every convoy of men, horses, and mules, which was approaching by the Maing-tein road, and then turned round to attack the rear of the Chinese army; whilst the Let-wé-weng-mhú, who had been detached to Mó-meit, having put that town in a state of defence, and placed in it a strong garrison with its Tsó-buáh, was advancing towards Kaung-toñ with his ten divisions. The Chinese generals, Thú-koun-yé and Akoun-yé, hearing that the Shye-weng-mhú and Let-wé-weng-mhú were advancing in two directions from the rear to attack them, sent out a force of 5,000 horse and 50,000 foot, under Yó-tá-yín, the governor of Lhyín-yín, to meet the Let-wé-weng-mhú, and another force of the same strength under Kó-tá-yín, to meet the Shye-weng-mhú.

As the Let-we-weng-mhú was advancing from Mo-meit, and had crossed to the northward of the Tsín-khan river, he fell in with 5,000 Chinese horse, which were preceding the Chinese general, Yó-tá-yín, and immediately attacked them with 100 elephants and 2,000 musqueteers, and broke them. He then sent against the right and left flanks of the Chinese force 500 Cassay and 500 Burmese horse, whilst he himself penetrated into the very centre of the Chinese force with the rest of his ten divisions. The Chinese were completely defeated and driven back with great loss, and the Let-wé-weng-mhú halted his force, and took post on the north bank of the Tsín-khan river.

The Shye-weng-mhú also fell in with the Chinese force sent against him, at a spot beyond the Nán-ma-buê river, to the eastward of the great Chinese stockade at Shue-nyaung-beng, and, dividing his force into three portions of five divisions each, received the Chinese attack. The Chinese horse advanced with great impetuosity, but being received by the fire of 3,000 musqueteers from the Burmese right and left wings, they were driven back with the loss of 500 or 600 men. The whole Burmese force then advanced and attacked the Chinese, and forced them to fall back to their great stockade at Shue-nyaung-beng, with a heavy loss. The stockade being as large and extensive as a city, the Shye-weng-mhú halted, and took post on the east side of the Nán-ma-buê river.

On the Let-wé-weng-mhú then sending out a party of 100 horse to open a communication with the Shye-weng-mhú, the latter reported that all the supplies of the enemy had been intercepted, and their communication with the rear cut off, and proposed that the two Burmese forces should make a combined attack on the great Chinese stockades at Shue-nyaung-beng, as, after capturing them, the Chinese army before Kaung-toñ would be enclosed like fish in a net. The Let-wé-weng-mhú, on receiving this proposition, summoned all his officers, and after praising it to them, advanced with the whole of his ten divisions, and joined the Shye-weng-mhú's force before the great Chinese stockades at Shue-nyaung-beng. A plan of attack being then arranged, the Chinese stockades were stormed at four points—to the east, by six regiments under the Shye-weng-mhú; to the south, by six regiments under Men-ngay-bala; to the west, by seven regiments under the Let-wé-weng-mhú; and, to the north, by six regiments under the Lain-bó.* Some of the Burmese entered by ladders, whilst others entered by the openings which were made by elephants.

* Officer of Lain, a town and district near Rangoon.

employed to butt against and throw down the gates and timbers. Although the Chinese, with their general and the whole of their officers, received the Burmese on the top of their works, and maintained a heavy fire, the Burmese, urged on by their generals, the Shye-weng-mhú and Let-wé-weng-mhú, succeeded in entering the works, when the whole of the Chinese rushed out of the western face, and joined the army which was before Kaung-toŭn, under their generals, Thú-koun-yé and Akoun-yé. The Burmese generals, having captured the Chinese entrenchments at Shue-nyaung-beng, with an immense quantity of guns, jingals, muskets and ammunition, and horses and mules, placed a garrison of 5,000 men in charge of these stockades. The Let-wé-weng-mhú, with ten divisions, then proceeded and took post at Naung-byít, on the north bank of the Tsín-khan river, four miles to the south-east of Kaung-toŭn; whilst the Shye-weng-mhú, with ten regiments, took post on the bank of the Len-ban-gya river, opposite to Mó-yú village, and eight miles distant from Kaung-toŭn.

The Wún-gyih then sent eight divisions of his fleet under the Mek-kha-rá-bó, and seven other officers, to attack the Chinese boats which were blockading Kaung-toŭn. This attack succeeded; but the Burmese having returned to the Wún-gyih with the boats and guns they had captured, the Chinese fleet rallied, and resumed the blockade. The eight divisions of the Burmese fleet, as soon as they had refitted and repaired, again attacked the Chinese fleet, and after a severe engagement, forced the crews to jump on shore, and leave all their boats, guns, &c., of which the Burmese took possession. The Wún-gyih's army then opened a communication with the garrison of Kaung-toŭn, and the Wún-gyih sent ten regiments under Men:-yé-zeya-gyò to cross the Eráwadí below Kaung-toŭn to the eastward, and post themselves along the Tsín-khan river, to the south-east of that town, so as to communicate with Naung-byít, where the Let-wé-weng-mhú was stockaded. The Wún-gyih also sent ten regiments under Men:-yé-yán-naung to cross the Eráwadí above Kaung-toŭn, and to place themselves along the Len-ban-gya river, to the north of that town, so as to communicate with Moyú, where the Shye-weng-mhú was posted. The Wún-gyih also, in order to induce the Chinese to believe that strong reinforcements were daily joining him, made large parties of men, elephants, and horses cross over every day from the west to the east bank of the Eráwadí, and at night brought them all secretly back again to the west.

The Chinese generals, Thú-koun-yé and Akoun-yé, then summoned all their officers, and after describing the defeats which both their land and water-forces had so repeatedly sustained, and the severe sufferings which their army was experiencing from the want of every kind of supplies which the Burmese had intercepted, and observing that, even if they succeeded in an attempt to force the Burmese armies around them, the Chinese troops would be unable to go far, owing to the scarcity of provisions; they proposed to depute a mission to the Burmese camp, in order to open a negotiation for peace, and for a passage for their army to China. This proposition being unanimously approved of, the Chinese generals addressed the following letter to the Burmese commander-in-chief:—

"The generals, Thú-koun-yé, Akoun-yé, and Youn-koun-yé, to the (Burmese) general. When we three, who were appointed to march to Ava by three different routes, were about to commence our march in the year 1129 (1767-8), the (Burmese) general sent eight Chinese with a letter, stating that all sentient beings desired rest. We therefore delayed our march a year. Even now, we should be happy only to see our dispute settled, which it will not be for years, if we go on fighting. We are not come because we want the Burmese domi-

nions. If the sun-descended king (of Ava) sends presents, as was the former custom in the sixteenth year of the emperor of China's reign, we shall send presents in return. Our master the emperor's orders are : ' Fight, if they fight ; or make peace, if they make peace.' We three generals, desirous of settling this dispute, have come with a moderate force only. In our Chinese country we are not accustomed to say more than one word, and are used to speak with truth and sincerity only. The present war has arisen from the circumstance of the Tsò:-buáhs of Thein-ní, Bá-mô, Mō-gaung, and Kyaing-yoŭn having come and invited us. We will deliver up the Tsò:-buáhs, subjects of the sun-descended king, who are now in China. Let them be restored to their former towns and situations. And after the (Burmese) general has delivered up to us all the Chinese officers and soldiers who are in his hands, let him submit to the sun-descended king and great lord of righteousness, and we will also submit to our master, the emperor and lord of righteousness, that the two great countries may continue on the same terms as they always were before ; that all sentient beings may be at rest ; that there may be no war ; and that the gold and silver road may be opened."

The Kue-chow-bó* coming to the advance of the Burmese army with the foregoing letter on the 3d December 1769, the Wún-gyih sent out some officers with a Chinese interpreter to meet the bearer of the letter. One of the Burmese officers, hearing that the object of the letter was to open a negotiation for peace, told the Kue-chow-bó, that in order to establish an important precedent, such negotiation ought to take place on the boundary line between Ava and China. The Kue-chow-bó replied, " Very true, but only say where the boundary is." The Burmese asked, if Buddhist pagodas were not built in the towns of Hó-thá, Lá-thá, Móná, Tsandá, Kaing-máh, Khantí, and Khan-nyen ? The Kue-chow-bó said that they were built, and that they are still in existence. The Burmese rejoined : " The Chinese do not build or worship Buddhist pagodas, but the Burmese do ; such buildings are erected throughout the King of Ava's dominions, and their existence in Hó-thá, Lá-thá, and the other towns, is a convincing proof of those places belonging to the King of Ava. The Chinese army ought, therefore, first to retreat beyond those towns to the boundary of the Chinese empire at Mò:-myín and Kyeng-thí" (Kyang-si?). The Kue-chow-bó then asked, if there is not such a place as Ta-roup-mò (Chinese point) in the King of Ava's dominions ; and on being answered that there is, below the city of Prome, he asked, if the Burmese history and ancient records do not mention, that in a former king of Pagan's time, a Chinese army invaded the country, and marched along the Eráwadi as far as that place, which was thence called Ta-roup-mò ; and on again being answered in the affirmative, he observed, " An army, under the son, brother, and son-in-law of Tshen-byú-myá:-yen, King of Pegu, only came as far as those towns of Hó-thá, Lá-thá, &c. during the reign of that king, and built those pagodas ; but if you refer to the spot only to which an army may have happened to reach, the Burmese army ought, on the same principle, to retreat as far as Ta-roup-mò."† The letter from the Chinese generals was then taken in to the Wún-gyih, who, after reading a translation of it which was made, sent word that all his officers had not yet joined him, and that the Kue-chow-bó must come again in four or five days.

The Wún-gyih summoned thirty of his principal officers, and consulted with

* That is, " The officer of the Kue-chow city ;" but this name is generally written in Burmese history, Kue-tsue-bó.

† The ground on which the Burmese claimed Hó-thá, Lá-thá, &c. is precisely the same as that on which the Burmese of the present day founded their right to Kobo valley, Manipur, and even to Chittagong and Dacca.

them as to the answer which should be made to the letter from the Chinese generals. They all recommended that no terms should be given ; but the Wún-gyih observed, that whenever the Chinese had heretofore erred and attacked Ava, the Burmese kings restrained their feelings and granted them peace, recollecting the long friendship which had existed between the two countries ; that even if the Chinese force then before them were entirely destroyed, the empire of China would still possess abundance of troops and population ; that if the Burmese refused to grant terms to the Chinese when asked by them, and cut them to pieces, such a proceeding would be recollected for many successive generations with feelings of animosity and desire of revenge on their part, and the inhabitants of both countries would continue deprived of peace and quiet. For these reasons, the Wún-gyih gave it as his opinion that terms ought to be granted to the Chinese, and declared that, if the King of Ava disapproved of the measure, he would take the whole responsibility of it upon himself. The other officers acquiesced, and the Wún-gyih then addressed a long reply to the Chinese generals, recapitulating the causes and events of the war, and concluding with an inquiry, whether the Chinese generals desired to settle the dispute by arms or by negotiation. The Chinese generals, Thú-koun-yé and Akoun-yé (the latter here stated to be the Emperor of China's son), next sent a long letter, addressed to the King of Ava, closing with a request, that officers of rank and intelligence on each side should meet and settle all points of difference ; and with this condition, that the Chinese army should not retire until after the Burmese army was withdrawn ; for, as the Chinese generals said, if we retreat first, we are afraid the Burmese army may follow and attack us, as was done at Thein-ní. This letter was brought to the outposts of the Burmese camp by the Kue-chow-bó and the interpreter, Nga-myat-thuon-aung, on the 10th December 1769. The Burmese officers who came out and met him, at first refused to take the letter, observing that the business must be discussed with them ; that the King of Ava ought not to be addressed ; and that, in fact, they dare not forward any such letter to him. The Kue-chow-bó assured the Burmese that the person who had written the letter from the Chinese generals had made a mistake through ignorance, and that the letter was intended for the Burmese generals and officers. The Kue-chow-bó further proposed, that if the Burmese really desired to make peace, they should permit the Chinese army to retire freely to a suitable situation, at which the negotiation might be concluded ; and displayed great anxiety for peace as soon as possible. The Burmese officers sent him back with a promise only to report all he had said to their general.

The Kue-chow-bó returned to the Burmese camp on the 12th of December, when the Wún-gyih delivered to him a letter for the Chinese generals, expressing his willingness to negotiate a peace. The moment the Chinese generals understood the contents, they sent the Kue-chow-bó back to the Wún-gyih, to beg of him to fix the day on which certain officers of the two armies should meet and discuss the matter. The Wún-gyih appointed the following day.

On the 13th December 1769, fourteen Burmese and thirteen Chinese officers of rank met in a large shed, which was erected for the purpose at the south-east angle of the town of Kaung-toŭn. On the part of the Chinese, the Kue-chow-bó was the principal speaker ; on that of the Burmese, the Wún-dauk Ne-myo-mahá-thura. The Burmese demanded that the Tsó: - buáhs of Thein-ní, Ba-mó, and Mō: - gaung should be immediately made over to them. The Chinese said that these Tsó: - buáhs were not in their camp, and affirmed with an oath that they should be forwarded to Thein-ní, and surrendered to the Burmese

there, within six months from that date. The following treaty was then written on white paper with ink, and a copy delivered by the Chinese to the Burmese:—

“Wednesday, 13th December 1769, in the temporary building to the south-east of the town of Kaung-toŭn. His excellency the general of the lord who rules over a multitude of umbrella-wearing chiefs in the great western kingdom, the sun-descended King of Ava, and master of the golden palace, having appointed [here follow the names and titles of the fourteen Burmese officers], and the generals of the master of the golden palace of China, who rules over a multitude of umbrella-wearing chiefs in the great eastern kingdom, having appointed [here follow the names and titles of the thirteen Chinese officers], they assembled in the large building, erected in a proper manner, with seven roofs, to the south-east of the town of Kaung-toŭn, on the 13th December 1769, to negotiate peace and friendship between the two great countries, and that the gold and silver road should be established agreeably to former custom. The troops of the sun-descended king and master of the golden palace of Ava, and those of the master of the golden palace of China, were drawn up in front of each other when this negotiation took place; and after its conclusion, each party made presents to the other, agreeably to former custom, and retired. All men, the subjects of the sun-descended king and master of the golden palace of Ava, who may be in any part of the dominions of the master of the golden palace of China, shall be treated according to former custom. Peace and friendship being established between the two great countries, they shall become one, like two pieces of gold united into one; and, suitably to the establishment of the gold and silver road, as well as agreeably to former custom, the princes and officers of each country shall move their respective sovereigns to transmut and exchange affectionate letters on gold, once every ten years.”

The Burmese negotiators, after receiving the above treaty, applied to the Chinese to make over to them such boats as the Chinese still appear to have had near Kaung-toŭn. The Chinese promised to deliver the same, after they had been employed in bringing up their stores to Ba-mô; but the boats were burnt on the same day by the Chinese generals, and some difference of opinion afterwards took place about them. Presents being exchanged between the Chinese and Burmese generals, and some sent by the Chinese to the King of Ava, the Chinese army began their march towards China on Monday, the 18th December, followed at a distance of a jinjal-shot by the Burmese divisions, under the Let-wé-weng-mhú and Shyc-weng-mhú, until the Chinese reached the boundary of their country, when the Burmese returned to Ba-mô and Kaung-toŭn. At the same time, the Chinese commanders-in-chief having sent the necessary orders to that portion of their army which had marched towards Mō-gaung, that force also retired into China.

The Chinese armies having suffered long from want of provisions, those men only who were able-bodied succeeded in reaching China, and the forests and mountains were filled with countless numbers, who died on the route from starvation.

When the officer, whom the Wún-gyih sent with a report of the peace which had been concluded with the Chinese, and with a large quantity of silks and satins that had been received from the Chinese generals as presents for his majesty, arrived at Ava, the king disapproved of the conduct of the general and officers for allowing the Chinese army to escape, refused to accept the presents, and ordered that the wives of the general and other chief officers should be placed, with the Chinese presents on their heads, in front of the

western gateway of the palace; and notwithstanding that the wife of the general-in-chief was a sister of the principal queen, she and the wives of the other officers were exhibited for three days at the appointed place, with the bundles of Chinese silks and satins on their heads.

The Wún-gyih and other officers, hearing how highly the king was displeased, were afraid to return to Ava immediately, and determined to go first and attack Manipur, the Tsò:-buáh of which, they heard, had been fortifying himself again. In January 1770, therefore, the Burmese army crossed to the westward of the Eráwadi, at Kaung-toñ, and marched to Manipur, and although the Tsò:-buáh of that place made arrangements for checking the progress of the invaders at every defile and narrow pass, the Burmese army succeeded in penetrating to the capital, when the Tsò:-buáh fled with his family and as many of his adherents as he could, and concealed themselves in jungles and high hills. The Burmese army seized the whole of the population and property they found in the country, with the Princess of Mueyen Tuonkò, and Princes Hémò and Tsanda-yó-kay, and brought them to Ava, where they arrived on the 23d of March 1770.

The king, still displeased at the Chinese army having been allowed to escape into China, refused to see the Wún-gyih and other officers of the Burmese army, and ordered them to be removed out of his kingdom into some other territory. They were conveyed to the eastern side of the Myit-ngay, which joins the Eráwadi near the north-east angle of the city of Ava; and two other Wún-gyih's were also ordered by the king to be taken to the same place, for having presumed to speak to his majesty in favour of the general and other officers. About a month after, the king forgave the whole of them, and allowed them to return to Ava.

The Chinese generals, Thù-koun-yé and Akoun-yé, returned and reported to the Emperor of China, that having made peace with the Burmese at Kaung-toñ upon these conditions—namely, that the Tsò:-buáh's of Thein-ní, Ba-mò, and Mò:-gaung, subjects of the King of Ava, should be surrendered at Thein-ní; that all the Chinese officers and soldiers taken prisoners by the Burmese in the years 1765, 1766, 1767, and 1769, should be given up; and that ambassadors should be sent by both sovereigns once in ten years, the armies of both nations had retired; and that two officers, the Kue-chow-bó and Kyín:-men:-titúba, had much distinguished themselves. The Emperor of China was greatly pleased, and desired to promote these officers; but two of the imperial kinsmen, Há-tá-yín and Tshín-tá-yín, with two Tartar nobles, the governors of Atsi-kyain and Maing:-thín, submitted that they should first be allowed to go down to Mò:-myín, and see how far the statements of the Kue-chow-bó were founded in truth. These four individuals accordingly came down to Mò:-myín, and sent a letter to the Burmese governor of Kaung-toñ, in charge of a subordinate officer and upwards of fifty men; but the governor finding, from a translation of the letter, that its contents were very unfriendly, seized and confined the whole of the Chinese mission. A report of the Burmese governor's proceeding was immediately forwarded to the Emperor of China at Pekin, who ordered the Kue-chow-bó to go down himself and see how the matter could be settled.

The Kue-chow-bó came down to Mò:-wún with upwards of 1,000 soldiers, and sent a very civil letter to the governor of Kaung-toñ, requesting him to release the Chinese party he had confined, and to send back with them the letter which had been addressed to him by the governors of Atsi-kyain and Maing:-thín, by order of Há-tá-yín and Tshín-tá-yín. The governor of Kaung-

toñ immediately complied with this request; and on the Kue-chow-bó perusing the letter which had been sent to Kaung-toñ, and finding its contents to be not only uncivil but warlike and threatening, he forwarded it to Pekin. The emperor was exceedingly angry, and ordered Há-tá-yín and Tshín-tá-yín, with the two Tartar nobles who had written the letter, to be sent up to Pekin in irons. Há-tá-yín died on the road, but on the arrival of the other three individuals at Pekin, the emperor ordered them to be executed. In the same year, in October 1770, the caravans of Chinese merchants came down as before to Ba-mô, Kaung-toñ, and other places in the Burmese dominions.

TRADE WITH INDIA.

Comparative Statement of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, &c. entered inwards and cleared outwards, from and to places within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, from the 1st January to 30th June inclusive, in the years 1837 and 1838.

INWARDS.

		AT LONDON.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		TOTAL.	
		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
From									
Calcutta	{ 1837	42	23,935	29	10,661	2	962	73	35,558
	{ 1838	37	23,382	25	9,548	4	1,467	66	34,397
Madras	{ 1837	12	5,834	2	690	—	—	14	6,524
	{ 1838	11	6,291	—	—	—	—	11	6,291
Bombay	{ 1837	16	7,797	15	6,999	—	—	31	14,796
	{ 1838	11	5,958	13	6,434	—	—	24	12,392
China	{ 1837	22	13,743	12	4,389	3	1,426	37	19,558
	{ 1838	22	13,652	2	871	—	—	24	14,523
Ceylon.....	{ 1837	13	3,492	—	—	—	—	13	3,492
	{ 1838	8	2,655	—	—	—	—	8	2,655
Singapore & Penang	{ 1837	11	3,291	4	876	—	—	15	4,167
	{ 1838	9	3,079	—	—	—	—	9	3,079
Philippean Isles.....	{ 1837	2	594	5	1,133	—	—	7	1,727
	{ 1838	8	3,535	2	537	—	—	10	4,072
Siam	{ 1837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ 1838	1	388	—	—	—	—	1	388
Java and Sumatra ...	{ 1837	2	798	1	338	—	—	3	1,076
	{ 1838	1	388	—	—	—	—	1	388
New South Wales ...	{ 1837	16	4,448	5	1,499	—	—	21	5,947
	{ 1838	24	7,603	2	781	—	—	26	8,384
Mauritius	{ 1837	37	10,041	8	2,339	8	2,213	53	14,593
	{ 1838	44	12,868	8	2,615	6	2,189	58	17,672
Madagascar.....	{ 1837	1	205	—	—	—	—	1	205
	{ 1838	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	{ 1837	13	2,408	3	409	—	—	16	2,817
	{ 1838	6	1,287	—	—	—	—	6	1,287
South Seas	{ 1837	9	3,084	—	—	—	—	9	3,084
	{ 1838	12	4,382	—	—	—	—	12	4,382
Total	{ 1837	196	79,610	84	29,333	13	4,601	293	113,544
„	{ 1838	194	85,468	52	20,786	10	3,656	256	109,910
Increase in	1838		5,858	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease in	1838	2	—	32	8,547	3	945	37	3,634

TRADE WITH INDIA.

OUTWARDS.

For		FROM LONDON.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		TOTAL.		
		Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	
Calcutta ..	1837	26	14,443	23	8,585	2	869	51	23,897	
	1838	23	14,660	21	7,182	2	621	46	22,463	
Madras	1837	7	4,765	2	842	—	—	9	5,607	
	1838	5	2,975	—	—	—	—	5	2,975	
Bombay	1837	9	4,426	15	7,273	—	—	24	11,699	
	1838	14	6,602	16	7,563	—	—	30	14,165	
China	1837	12	11,398	6	1,994	—	—	18	13,392	
	1838	14	10,054	13	5,600	1	484	28	16,138	
Ceylon.....	1837	4	1,194	—	—	—	—	4	1,194	
	1838	7	2,387	1	274	—	—	8	2,661	
Singapore	1837	—	—	3	783	—	—	3	783	
	1838	2	555	8	2,591	—	—	10	3,146	
Philippean Isles.....	1837	—	—	3	620	—	—	3	620	
	1838	2	433	—	—	—	—	2	433	
Java and Sumatra ...	1837	—	—	1	468	—	—	1	468	
	1838	2	440	3	1,116	—	—	5	1,556	
Arabia.....	1837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1838	1	148	—	—	1	233	2	381	
New South Wales ...	1837	40	13,431	4	1,470	—	—	44	14,901	
	1838	63	23,715	10	4,149	1	546	74	28,410	
Mauritius	1837	15	4,006	3	946	1	330	19	5,282	
	1838	25	7,174	3	946	1	443	29	8,563	
Cape of Good Hope	1837	20	4,462	3	660	—	—	23	5,122	
	1838	19	4,270	3	544	—	—	22	4,814	
South Seas	1837	9	2,646	—	—	—	—	9	2,646	
	1838	12	3,736	—	—	—	—	12	3,736	
Total.....	1837	142	60,771	63	23,641	3	1,199	208	85,611	
	1838	189	77,149	78	29,965	6	2,327	273	109,441	
Increase in		1838	47	16,378	15	6,324	3	1,128	65	23,830

Office of the East-India and China Association,
5th July 1838.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: Though wholly unconnected with India, I take much interest in its welfare. I have just read with gratitude the article in your August number, on the means of preventing famine in India. Your correspondent's suggestions are eminently worthy of deep attention. On the spur of the moment, it has occurred to me, that something might be done in the way of introducing some vegetable crops not hitherto in use; I mean *root-crops*, and above all potatoes: of their partial cultivation in India I have heard. Root-crops are not in so great danger of failure as grain-crops; and besides this, it is rare that roots and grains both fail in the *same* year.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

13th August 1838.

C. D.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Observations on the Neilgherries, including an Account of their Topography, Climate, Soil, and Productions, and of the Effects of the Climate on the European Constitution: with Maps of the Hills, and the Approaches to them; Sketches of the Scenery, Drawings of the Principal Buildings, Tables of Routes, &c. By R. BAIKIE, Esq., M.D., late Superintending Medical Officer on the Neilgherries. Edited by W. H. SMOULT, Esq. Calcutta, 1834.

THIS is a very complete and comprehensive description of the Neilgherry country; it comprises every species of information which can be needed by visitors either for health or pleasure. The medical properties of the climate, and the effects it produces upon different diseases and conditions of temperament, are treated very fully; and the routes and tables of expenses, &c. leave nothing deficient on this head. The work is, in short, an admirable "hand-book" for travellers in the Neilgherries.

Strictures on a Life of William Wilberforce, by the Rev. Wm. Wilberforce and the Rev. S. Wilberforce. By THOMAS CLARKSON, M.A. *With a Correspondence between Lord Brougham and Mr. Clarkson. Also a Supplement containing Remarks on the Edinburgh Review of Mr. Wilberforce's Life, &c.* London, 1838. Longman and Co.

WHEN, in noticing* the Life of the late Mr. Wilberforce, by his sons, we spoke of the partial, and therefore unjust account it gave of the alleged usurpation by Mr. Clarkson of the credit due to Mr. Wilberforce in the matter of the slave-trade abolition question, we little suspected that the Messrs. Wilberforce had laid themselves open to such charges as wilful misrepresentation and deliberate suppression. From the simple and irresistible statement of Mr. Clarkson, and the keen and trenchant notes and supplement of his editor, Mr. Crabb Robinson, we regret to find that the Life, as far as regards this point, is absolutely faithless, and this fact will necessarily, by an ordinary rule of evidence, make us incredulous on other points, and thus destroy the main charm of a biography which gave us so much delight. We recommend the *Strictures*, as a complete defence of Mr. Clarkson, to be read by all who have suffered themselves to be influenced by the unjust statements contained in the *Life*.

Refutation of the Misstatements and Calumnies contained in Mr. Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart., respecting the Messrs. Ballantyne. By the Trustees and Son of the late Mr. James Ballantyne. London. 1838. Longman and Co.

THE statements contained in this *Refutation* have certainly surprised us. According to them, the allegation distinctly made by Mr. Lockhart, that the pecuniary misfortunes of the late Sir Walter Scott arose from the mismanagement (to use no stronger term) of the Messrs. Ballantyne, and especially of Mr. James Ballantyne, is not only groundless, but the ruin of that family resulted from the gross imprudence of Sir Walter. It appears, if we can rely on these statements, that, in order to enable Sir Walter Scott, with a blindness to or disregard of consequences, to extend his purchases of land, the accommodation-bill system was carried by him, as a partner of the Ballantynes, to such a pitch, through the firm, that, at the balance of their affairs, in 1822, "the bills then current, in the name of James Ballantyne and Co., but for Sir Walter Scott's private accommodation alone, amounted to £26,896;" an amount which was subsequently increased; that when James Ballantyne summed up the liabilities of the firm on Sir Walter's account, he always concluded his estimate of available resources with "then add Abbotsford," and considered that Abbotsford "stood between him and ruin," and that he did not know, till the catastrophe of 1825-26, that Sir Walter had divested himself of that estate, and put it out of the reach of the creditors of the firm, in January 1825, a year before. This is but

one, though it is the main, ground upon which Mr. Lockhart is charged with unfair dealing towards the Ballantynes. There are other points in which he is accused, apparently with reason, of unjust treatment of those gentlemen, who seem to have been most sincerely and disinterestedly attached to Sir Walter, and to have rendered him services, and whose memory, therefore, ought to have been spared as much as is consistent with truth and fidelity. Mr. Lockhart appears to have laboured under some misapprehension in respect to the "bills and counter-bills," from which he has deduced some wrong inferences, all to the disadvantage of the Ballantynes. This is a very painful chapter in Sir Walter's history, which his friends least like to see analyzed, and his biographer ought to have had more tact than to have provoked further inquiry into it by undue severity towards others.

Lives of the most Eminent Literary and Scientific Men of France. Vol. I. Being Vol. CV. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1838. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS volume contains the lives of Montaigne and Rabelais, the wits of old France, who will be read as long as moral satire is relished; of Corneille and Racine, the princes of French tragedy; of Molière, the purest writer of French comedy; of the lively Rochefoucauld; of La Fontaine, an original fabulist; of the simple and exemplary Pascal; of the sprightly Mad. de Sévigné; of Boileau, the first of French poets; and the amiable and virtuous Fénelon. We know not that a volume of biography can be mentioned which possesses so many attractions.

The Suburban Gardener, and Villa Companion, &c. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., H.S. &c. London. Longman and Co.

THIS work, which we have before noticed, as it appeared in numbers, is now complete, in one volume; and we cordially assent to the indefatigable author's statement, that it is "a book full of original information, such as can be found in no other publication whatever, and when the number of engravings is considered, will be found of almost unparalleled cheapness." It originated in a happy idea of Mr. Loudon's, for there are many persons greatly in want of the information it contains, who know not where to obtain it. We have no doubt that it will prove one of his most popular works.

The Wonders of the World, in Nature, Art, and Mind. Edited by HENRY INCE, M.A. London. Grattan.

THIS work, which is published in weekly parts, illustrated with wood engravings, is on the plan of the *Penny Magazine* and other similar works. Its articles are well compiled from various authorities.

Memoranda for Travellers proceeding viâ Egypt from India to England. London, 1838. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

A very useful hand-book for the overland route, containing information and hints which will spare the traveller much inconvenience.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Professor Garcin de Tassy's *History of Hindui and Hindustani Literature* is nearly ready for publication. This interesting work, in the execution of which the author has spared neither labour nor expense, and on which he has been engaged for several years, is derived from original biographies, and will contain notices of 800 writers, in both dialects, and an enumeration of all the works that have come to his knowledge, with analyses and translated extracts, notices of the authors, and incidental mention of works by Hindustani authors written in other languages, especially Persian.

PENAL CODE OF BRITISH INDIA.

(Continued from last vol. p. 352).

CHAP. XII.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN.

230. COIN is metal used as money, and bearing some mark that it is issued by the authority of some Government, in order to be so used.

Illustrations.

- (a) Cowries are not coin, as not being metal.
- (b) Lumps of unstamped copper, though used as money, are not coin, inasmuch as they bear no mark of the authority which issues them.
- (c) An ancient Denarius is not now coin, inasmuch as such pieces are not now used as money.
- (d) Medals are not coin, inasmuch as they are not intended to be used as money.
- (e) Bank tokens issued by a private bank are not coin, inasmuch as they are not put forth by the authority of any Government.

231. Coin first issued by the authority of the Government of India, or of the Government of any presidency, to be used as money within the territories of the East-India Company, is designated as Company's coin.

232. Whoever counterfeits coin shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation. A person may commit the offence by causing a genuine coin to appear like a different coin.

233. Whoever counterfeits the King's or the Company's coin shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

234. Whoever makes any die for the purpose of counterfeiting coin, or of enabling any other person to counterfeit coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

235. Whoever makes any die for the purpose of counterfeiting the King's or the Company's coin, or of enabling any other person to counterfeit the King's or the Company's coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

236. Whoever is in possession of any implement or material, with the intention of employing the same for the purpose of committing any of the offences defined in any of the four clauses last preceding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

237. Whoever previously abets by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, the counterfeiting, without the territories of the East-India Company, of the King's or the Company's coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

238. Whoever imports into the territories of the East-India Company, or exports from the said territories, any coin which he knows to be counterfeit, intending or knowing it to be likely that such coin may pass as genuine, shall

be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

239. Whoever imports into the territories of the East-India Company, or exports from the said territories, any coin which he knows to be a counterfeit of the King's or Company's coin, intending or knowing it to be likely that such coin may pass as genuine, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

240. Whoever, having any counterfeit coin which, at the time at which he became possessed of it, he knows to be counterfeit, delivers the same to any other, or attempts to induce any other to receive it, with the intention that such counterfeit coin shall pass as genuine, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

241. Whoever, having any counterfeit coin which is a counterfeit of the King's or the Company's coin, and which at the time at which he became possessed of it he knew to be a counterfeit of the King's or the Company's coin, delivers the same to any other, or attempts to induce any other to receive it, with the intention that such counterfeit coin shall pass as genuine, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

242. Whoever, knowing any coin to be counterfeit, delivers the same to any other person as genuine, or attempts to induce any other person to receive it as genuine, shall be punished with fine to an amount which may extend to ten times the value of the coin of which such counterfeit coin is a counterfeit.

Illustration.

A, a coiner, delivers counterfeit Company's rupees to his accomplice B, for the purpose of uttering them. B sells the rupees to C, another utterer, who buys them, knowing them to be counterfeit. C pays away the rupees for goods to D, who receives them not knowing them to be counterfeit. D, after receiving the rupees, discovers that they are counterfeit, and pays them away as if they were good. Here A, B, and C are guilty of the offence defined in the last preceding clause. D is guilty only of the offence defined in this clause.

243. Whoever is in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit, and intending or knowing it to be likely that such counterfeit coin may pass as genuine, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

244. Whoever is in possession of counterfeit coin which is a counterfeit of the King's or the Company's coin, having known at the time when he became possessed of it that it was counterfeit, and intending or knowing it to be likely that such counterfeit coin may pass as genuine, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

245. Whoever, being employed in any mint lawfully established within the territories of the East-India Company, does any act, or omits what he is legally bound to do, with the intention of causing any coin issued from that mint to be of different weight or composition from the weight or composition

fixed by law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than two years, and shall be also liable to fine.

246. Whoever performs on any coin any operation which diminishes the weight or alters the composition of that coin, with the intention that the said coin shall pass as if its weight had not been so diminished or its composition so altered, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year and must not be less than three months, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation. A person who scoops out part of the coin, and puts any thing else into the cavity, changes the composition of that coin.

247. Whoever performs on any of the King's or the Company's coin any operation which diminishes the weight or alters the composition of that coin, with the intention that the said coin shall pass as if its weight had not been so diminished or its composition so altered, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

248. Whoever is in possession of any implement or material, intending to employ the same for the purpose of committing any of the offences defined in either of the three last preceding clauses, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year and must not be less than three months, and shall also be liable to fine.

249. Whoever, having coin in his possession with respect to which the offence defined in clause 246 has been committed, and having known at the time when he became possessed of such coin that such offence had been committed with respect to it, delivers such coin to any other, or attempts to induce any other to receive the same, with the intention that such coin shall pass as if no offence had been committed with respect to it, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year and must not be less than three months, and shall also be liable to fine.

250. Whoever, having coin in his possession with respect to which the offence defined in clause 247 has been committed, and having known at the time when he became possessed of such coin that such offence had been committed with respect to it, delivers such coin to any other, or attempts to induce any other to receive the same, with the intention that such coin may pass as if no such offence had been committed with respect to it, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

251. Whoever is in possession of coin with respect to which the offence defined in clause 246 has been committed, having known at the time of becoming possessed thereof, that such offence had been committed with respect to such coin, and intending to cause the same to be in circulation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year and must not be less than three months, and shall also be liable to fine.

252. Whoever is in possession of coin with respect to which the offence defined in clause 247 has been committed, having known at the time of becoming possessed thereof, that such offence had been committed with respect to such coin, and intending to cause the same to be in circulation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

CHAP. XIII.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

253. Whoever, in dealing, fraudulently uses any balance which he knows to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

254. Whoever, in dealing, fraudulently uses any false weight or false measure of length or capacity, or fraudulently uses any weight or any measure of length or capacity as a different weight or measure from what it is, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

255. Whoever is in possession of any balance, or of any weight, or of any measure of length or capacity, which he knows to be false, and which he intends to use fraudulently in dealing, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

256. Whoever makes any balance, or weight, or measure of length or capacity, which he knows to be false, intending the same to be fraudulently used in dealing, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

CHAP. XIV.

OF OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND CONVENIENCE.

257. Whoever malignantly or wantonly does any act which he knows to be likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

258. Whoever knowingly disobeys any rule made and promulgated according to law by the Government of India, or by the Government of any presidency, for putting any vessel into a state of quarantine, or for regulating the intercourse of vessels in a state of quarantine with the shore, or with other vessels, or for regulating the intercourse between places where an infectious disease prevails and other places, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

259. Whoever adulterates any article of food or drink, so as to make such article noxious as food or drink, intending or knowing it to be likely that such article may be sold as wholesome food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

260. Whoever sells or offers for sale, as wholesome, any food or drink, knowing the same to be noxious, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

261. Whoever adulterates any drug or medical preparation, in such a manner as to lessen the efficacy or change the operation of such drug or medical preparation, or to make it noxious, intending or knowing it to be likely that such drug or medical preparation may be sold or issued from any dispensary, as if it had not undergone such adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

262. Whoever, knowing any drug or medical preparation to have been adulterated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, sells the same, or offers it for sale, or issues it from any dispensary, as unadulterated, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

263. Whoever knowingly sells, or offers for sale, or issues from any dispensary, any drug or medical preparation, as a different drug or medical preparation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

264. Whoever, by any act, or by omitting to take order with property in his possession, voluntarily causes the atmosphere in any public way to be in a state noxious to health, or offensive to the senses, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

265. Whoever drives any vehicle, or rides, on any public way in a manner so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for human life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000, or both.

266. Whoever navigates any vessel in a manner so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for human life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000, or both.

267. Whoever, being in charge of any vessel, conveys for hire any person by water in that vessel, when that vessel is in such a state or so loaded as to endanger the life of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000, or both.

268. Whoever does with any poisonous substance any act so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for human life, or omits to take such order with any poisonous substance in his possession as he believes to be sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such poisonous substance, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000, or both.

269. Whoever does with fire or any combustible matter any act so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for human life, or omits to take such order with any fire or any combustible matter in his possession as he believes to be sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such fire or combustible matter, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000, or both.

270. Whoever does with any explosive substance any act so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for human life, or omits to take such order with any explosive substance in his possession as he believes to be sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from that substance, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000, or both.

271. Whoever does with any machinery any act so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for human life, or omits to take such order with any machinery in his possession or under his care as he believes to be sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such machinery,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000, or both.

272. Whoever, having such a right over any building as entitles him to pull down or repair that building, omits to take such order with that building as he believes to be sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from the fall of that building, or of any part thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000, or both.

273. Whoever omits to take such order with any animal in his possession as he believes to be sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life, or any probable danger of grievous hurt, from such animal, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000, or both.

274. Whoever, by doing any act in any public way or public line of navigation, or by omitting to take order with any property in his possession, which property is in any public way or public line of navigation, voluntarily causes danger, annoyance, or obstruction to those who pass along that way or line of navigation, or who reside in the neighbourhood of that way or line of navigation, shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 200.

CHAP. XV.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION AND CASTE.

275. Whoever destroys, damages, or defiles any place of worship, or any object held sacred by any class of persons, with the intention of thereby insulting the religion of any class of persons, or with the knowledge that any class of persons are likely to consider such destruction, damage, or defilement as an insult to their religion, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

276. Whoever voluntarily causes disturbance to any assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship, or religious ceremonies, if in causing such disturbance he assaults any person, or makes show of assaulting any person, or threatens to assault any person engaged in such worship or ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

277. If any person, by doing any thing whereby he commits an offence under the last preceding clause, also commits an offence under any clause contained in any other chapter of this Code, the punishment shall be cumulative.

278. Whoever, in any place of worship, does any thing whereby he voluntarily causes disturbance to any assembly lawfully met therein for the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

279. (Is a repetition of clause 277).

280. Whoever, with the intention of wounding the feelings or insulting the religion of any person, commits any trespass on any place of sepulture, offers any indignity to any human corpse, or causes disturbance to any assembly assembled for the performance of funeral ceremonies, shall be punished with

imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

281. (Is a repetition of clause 277).

282. Whoever, with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of any person, utters any word or makes any sound in the hearing of that person, or makes any gesture in the sight of that person, or places any object in the sight of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

283. Whoever does any act with the intention of causing it to be believed in any quarter that, by doing that act, he renders some other person an object of divine displeasure, or of causing it to be believed that by doing that act he obliges some other person, on pain of the divine displeasure, to do any thing which that person is not legally bound to do, or to omit any thing which that person is legally entitled to do, or threatens any person with doing any act which would, in any quarter, be believed to render the person threatened an object of divine displeasure, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A sits Dhurna at Z's door, with the intention of causing it to be believed that by so sitting he renders Z an object of divine displeasure. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A threatens Z that, unless Z performs a certain act, A will kill one of A's own children, under such circumstances that the killing would be believed to render Z an object of divine displeasure. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

284. Whoever, with the intention of causing any person to lose caste, commits any assault which causes that person to lose caste, or induces that person to do ignorantly any thing whereby that person incurs loss of caste, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

Illustration.

A, with the intention of causing Z, a brahmin, to lose caste, mixes beef broth with Z's food. Z swallows it in ignorance, and thereby loses caste. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

285. Whoever intentionally causes any food belonging to any person to be in a state in which that person, according to the rules of his religion or caste, cannot use it as food, shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

286. Whoever, having been convicted of the offence defined in the clause last preceding, again commits the offence defined in the clause last preceding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or both.

CHAP. XVI.

OF ILLEGAL ENTRANCE INTO AND RESIDENCE IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

287. Whoever, being a subject of the King and not a native of the territories of the East-India Company, on his arrival by sea in any place within the said territories, omits to make known in writing his name, place of destination, and

object of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of Customs, or other officer authorized for that purpose at the place at which such subject of the King has arrived, shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

288. Whoever, being a subject of the King and not a native of the territories of the East-India Company, enters the said territories by land, not being legally authorized so to do, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000, or both.

289. Whoever, being a subject of the King and not a native of the territories of the East-India Company, and not having such a license as is by law necessary to authorize such a subject of the King to reside in a certain part of the said territories, enters or resides in that part of the said territories, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000, or both.

290. Whoever, having been convicted of the offence defined in the clause last preceding, again commits the offence defined in the clause last preceding, shall be punished with banishment for life, or for any term, or with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, to which banishment or imprisonment fine may be added.

CHAP. XVII.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO THE PRESS.

291. Whoever keeps in his possession a press for the printing of books or papers, not having made and subscribed the declaration required by law to be made and subscribed by every person keeping such a press in his possession, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000, or both.

292. Whoever prints or publishes any book or paper which has not printed legibly on it the name of the printer, the name of the publisher, and the place of the printing and publication, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000, or both.

293. Whoever prints or publishes any periodical work whatever containing public news, or comments on public news, otherwise than in conformity to the rules of law whereby the printing and publishing of such works is regulated, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or fine which may extend to Rs. 5,000, or both.

NOTE F.

ON THE CHAPTER OF CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

We were at first disposed to have one chapter for contempts of the lawful authority of courts of justice, another for contempts of the lawful authority of officers of revenue, and a third for contempts of the lawful authority of officers of police; but we soon found that these three chapters would be almost the same word for word. It appeared to us also that, in the existing state of the civil administration of India, the separation which we were at first inclined to make would produce nothing but perplexity. The functions of magistrate and collector are very frequently united in the same person: and that person is perpetually called upon, both as magistrate and collector, to per-

form acts which are judicial in their nature, to try offenders, and to decide litigated questions of civil right. While the division of labour between the different departments of the public service is so imperfect, it would be idle to make nice distinctions between those departments in the Penal Code.

In order to frame this chapter, we went carefully through the existing regulations of the three presidencies, and extracted the numerous penal provisions which are intended to enforce obedience to the lawful authority of different classes of public servants. Having collected these provisions, and discarded a very few which we thought obviously unreasonable, or superfluous, we proceeded to analyse the rest.

It is possible that our analysis may be imperfect; and it is highly probable that the punishments which we propose may require some modification. It will be seen that we propose the same punishment for all the offences which fall, in our analysis, under the same head. For example: one head is the omitting to obey the lawful summons of a public servant. For this offence we have only one punishment; and this punishment will be applicable alike to the witness who omits to obey the lawful summons of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to the witness who omits to obey the lawful summons of a moonsiff, to the putwarree who in Bengal omits to obey the lawful summons of the collector, to the ryot who in the Madras presidency omits to obey the lawful summons of the collector, to the trader who in the same presidency omits to attend a meeting lawfully convened for the distribution of the Vizabuddy. In the same manner we propose one punishment for the captain of a ship in the Hoogly who illegally refuses to admit a Custom-house officer on board, for a landholder who refuses to admit a surveyor lawfully commissioned by the collector to measure land, for a distiller who refuses to admit the proper officer to examine his distillery. Again, we propose the same punishment for the person who resists the taking of goods in execution under a decree of a court of justice, for the person who resists the taking of property by way of distress for arrears of revenue, for the person who resists the seizure of salt by lawful authority, for the person who resists the seizure of a boat in default of toll by lawful authority, by the person who resists the seizure of smuggled goods by lawful authority.

We are sensible that there may be reasons which have escaped us for making distinctions in punishment between offences which in our classification fall under the same head. But it is impossible to find in any single person, or in any small body of persons, so extensive and minute a knowledge of every province of India, and of every department of the public service, as would be a security against errors of this description. We have no doubt that if his Lordship in Council directs the Code to be published for general information, valuable suggestions will be received from servants of the Company in different parts of India, and that those suggestions will enable the Government to modify the provisions which we propose, by introducing proper aggravations and mitigations.

The only provision which appears to us to require any further explanation, is that which is contained in clause 182.

We have, to the best of our ability, framed laws against acts which ought to be repressed at all times and places, or at times and places which it is in our power to define. But there are acts which at one time and place are perfectly innocent, and which at another time or place are proper subjects of punishment; nor is it always possible for the legislator to say at what time or at what place such acts ought to be punishable.

Thus it may happen that a religious procession which is in itself perfectly legal, and which, while it passes through many quarters of a town is perfectly harmless, cannot, without great risk of tumult and outrage, be suffered to turn down a particular street inhabited by persons who hold the ceremony in abhorrence, and whose passions are excited by being forced to witness it. Again, there are many Hindu rites which in Hindu temples and religious assemblies the law tolerates, but which could not with propriety be exhibited in a place which English gentlemen and ladies were in the habit of frequenting for purposes of exercise. Again, at a particular season hydro-

phobia may be common among the dogs at a particular place, and it may be highly advisable that all people at that place should keep their dogs strictly confined. Again, there may be a particular place in a town which the people are in the habit of using as a receptacle for filth. In general this practice may do no harm, but an unhealthy season may arrive when it may be dangerous to the health of the population, and under such circumstances it is evidently desirable that no person should be allowed to add to the nuisance. It is evident that it is utterly impossible for the legislature to mark out the route of all the religious processions in India, to specify all the public walks frequented by English ladies and gentlemen, to foresee in what months and in what places hydrophobia will be common among dogs, or when a particular dunghill may become dangerous to the health of a town. It is equally evident that it would be unjust to punish a person who cannot be proved to have acted with bad intentions for doing to-day what yesterday was a perfectly innocent act, or for doing in one street what it would be perfectly innocent to do in another street, without giving him some notice.

What we propose, therefore, is to empower the local authorities to forbid acts which these authorities consider as dangerous to the public tranquillity, health, safety, or convenience, and to make it an offence in a person to do any thing which that person knows to be so forbidden, and which may endanger the public tranquillity, health, safety, or convenience. It will be observed that we do not give to the local authorities the power of arbitrarily making any thing an offence; for unless the Court before which the person who disobeys the order is tried shall be of opinion that he has done something tending to endanger the public tranquillity, health, safety, or convenience, he will be liable to no punishment. The effect of the order of the local authority will be merely to deprive the person who knowingly disobeys the order of the plea that he had no bad intentions. He will not be permitted to allege that if he caused harm, or risk of harm, it was without his knowledge.

Thus, if in a town where no order for the chaining up of dogs has been made, A suffers his dog to run about loose, A will be liable to no punishment for any mischief which the animal may do, unless it can be shown that A knew the animal to be dangerous. But if an order for confining dogs has been issued, and if A knew of that order, it will be no defence for him to allege, and even to prove, that he believed his dog to be perfectly harmless. If the Court think that A's disobedience has caused harm, or risk of harm, A will be liable to punishment. On the other hand, if the Court think that there was no danger, and that the local order was a foolish one, A will not be liable to punishment.

We see some objections to the way in which we have framed this part of the law; but we are unable to frame it better. On the one hand it is, as we have shown, absolutely necessary to have some local rules which shall not require the sanction of the legislature. On the other hand, we are sensible that there is the greatest reason to apprehend much petty tyranny and vexation from such rules; and this although the framers of those rules may be very excellent and able men. There is scarcely any disposition in a ruler more prejudicial to the happiness of the people than a meddling disposition; yet, experience shows us that it is a disposition which is often found in company with the best intentions, with great activity and energy, and with a sincere regard for the interest of the community. A public servant of more than ordinary zeal and industry, unless he have very much more than ordinary judgment, is the very man who is likely to harass the people under his care with needless restrictions. We have, therefore, thought it necessary to provide that no person should be punished merely for disobeying a local order, unless it be made to appear that the disobedience has been attended with evil, or risk of evil. Thus no person will be punished for disobeying an idle and vexatious order.

The mode of promulgating these orders belongs to the Code of Procedure, which will of course contain such provisions as may be required for the purpose of enabling the Government to exercise a constant and efficient control over its local officers.

NOTE G.

ON THE CHAPTER OF OFFENCES RELATING TO PUBLIC JUSTICE.

Many offences which interfere with the administration of justice are sufficiently provided for in other chapters, particularly in the chapter relating to contempts of the lawful authority of public servants. There still remain, however, some offences of that description for which the present chapter is intended to provide.

The rules which we propose touching the offence of attempting to impose on a court of justice by false evidence differ from those of the English law, and of the codes which we have had an opportunity of consulting.

It appears to us, in the first place, that the offence which we have designated as the fabricating of false evidence is not punished with adequate severity under any of the systems to which we refer. This may perhaps be because the offence, in its aggravated forms, is not one of very frequent occurrence in western countries. It is notorious, however, that in this country the practice is exceedingly common, and for obvious reasons. The mere assertion of a witness commands far less respect in India than in Europe, or in the United States of America. In countries in which the standard of morality is high, direct evidence is generally considered as the best evidence. In England assuredly it is so considered, and its value as compared with the value of circumstantial evidence is perhaps overrated by the great majority of the population; but in India we have reason to believe that the case is different. A judge, after he has heard a transaction related in the same manner by several persons who declare themselves to be eye-witnesses of it, and of whom he knows no harm, often feels a considerable doubt whether the whole from beginning to end be not a fiction, and is glad to meet with some circumstance, however slight, which supports the story, and which is not likely to have been devised for the purpose of supporting the story.

Hence, in England, a person who wishes to impose on a court of justice knows that he is likely to succeed best by perjury, or subornation of perjury. But in India, where a judge is generally on his guard against direct false evidence, a more artful mode of imposition is frequently employed. A lie is often conveyed to a court, not by means of witnesses, but by means of circumstances, precisely because circumstances are less likely to lie than witnesses. These two modes of imposing on the tribunals appear to us to be equally wicked, and equally mischievous. It will indeed be harder to bring home to an offender the fabricating of false evidence than the giving of false evidence. But wherever the former offence is brought home, we would punish it as severely as the latter. If A puts a purse in Z's bag, with the intention of causing Z to be convicted as a thief, we would deal with A as if he had sworn that he saw Z take a purse. If A conceals in Z's house a paper written in imitation of Z's hand, and purporting to be a plan for a treasonable conspiracy, we would deal with A as if he had sworn that he was present at a meeting of conspirators at which Z presided.

The exception in clause 190 is in strict conformity with this principle. We propose to treat the giving of false evidence and the fabricating of false evidence in exactly the same way. We have no punishment for false evidence given by a person when on his trial for an offence, though we conceive that such a person ought to be interrogated. The grounds on which this part of the law is founded will shortly be submitted to Government in our report on the law of evidence. As we do not propose to punish a prisoner for lying at the bar in order to escape punishment, so we do not propose to punish him for fabricating evidence with the view of escaping punishment, unless he also contemplated some injury to others as likely to be produced by the evidence so fabricated. If A stabs Z, and afterwards on his trial denies that he stabbed Z, we do not propose to punish A as a giver of false evidence. And on the same principle, if A, after having stabbed Z, in order to escape detection, disposes Z's body in such a manner as is likely to lead a jury to think the death accidental, we do not propose to punish A as a fabricator of false evidence.

It appears to us that the offence of attempting to impose on a court of justice by false evidence is an offence of which there are numerous grades, some of which may be easily defined. The authors of the French Code have not overlooked these circumstances, though they have not, in our opinion, marked the gradations very successfully. The English law makes no distinction whatever between the man who has attempted to take away his neighbour's life by false swearing, and the man who has strained his conscience to give an undeserved good character to a boy accused of a petty theft. The former is punished far too leniently; the latter perhaps too severely.

The giving of false evidence must always be a grave offence. But few points in penal legislation seem to us clearer than that the law ought to make a distinction between that kind of false evidence which produces great evils, and that kind of false evidence which produces comparatively slight evils.

As the ordinary punishment of false evidence, we propose imprisonment for a term of not more than seven years, nor less than one year. If the false evidence is given or fabricated with intent to cause a person to be convicted of a grave offence not capital, we propose that the person who gives or fabricates such evidence may be punished with the punishment of the offence which he has attempted to fix on another. If the false evidence be given or fabricated with the intention of causing death, we propose to punish it in the same manner in which we propose to punish the worst attempts to murder. If such false evidence actually causes death, the person who has given or fabricated it falls under the definition of murder, and is liable to capital punishment. In this last point, the law, as we have framed it, agrees with the old law of England, which though, in our opinion, just and reasonable, has become obsolete.

We think this the proper place to notice an offence which bears a close affinity to that of giving false evidence, and which we leave, for the present, unpunished, only on account of the defective state of the existing law of procedure. We mean the crime of deliberately and knowingly asserting falsehoods in pleading. Our opinions on this subject may startle persons accustomed to that boundless license which the English law allows to mendacity in suitors. On what principle that license is allowed, we must confess ourselves unable to discover. A lends Z money. Z repays it. A brings an action against Z for the money, and affirms in his declaration that he lent the money, and has never been repaid. On the trial A's receipt is produced. It is not doubted, A himself cannot deny, that he asserted a falsehood in his declaration. Ought A to enjoy impunity? Again: Z brings an action against A for a debt which is really due. A's plea is a positive averment that he owes Z nothing. The case comes to trial; and it is proved by overwhelming evidence that the debt is a just debt. A does not even attempt a defence. Ought A in this case to enjoy impunity? If, in either of the cases which we have stated, A were to suborn witnesses to support the lie which he has put on the pleadings, every one of these witnesses, as well as A himself, would be liable to severe punishment. But false evidence in the vast majority of cases springs out of false pleading, and would be almost entirely banished from the Courts if false pleading could be prevented.

It appears to us that all the marks which indicate that an act is a proper subject for legal punishment meet in the act of false pleading. That false pleading always does some harm is plain; even when it is not followed up by false evidence it always delays justice. That false pleading produces any compensating good to atone for this harm has never, as far as we know, been even alleged. That false pleading will be more common if it is unpunished than if it is punished appears as certain as that rape, theft, embezzlement, would, if unpunished, be more common than they now are. It is evident also that there will be no more difficulty in trying a charge of false pleading than in trying a charge of false evidence. The fact that a statement has been made in pleading will generally be more clearly proved than the fact that a statement has been made in evidence. The falsehood of a statement made in pleading will be proved in exactly

the same manner in which the falsehood of a statement made in evidence is proved. Whether the accused person knew that he was pleading falsely, the courts will determine on the same evidence on which they now determine whether a witness knew that he was giving false testimony.

We have as yet spoken only of the direct injury produced to honest litigants by false pleading. But this injury appears to us to be only a part, and perhaps not the greatest part, of the evil engendered by the practice. If there be any place where truth ought to be held in peculiar honour, from which falsehood ought to be driven with peculiar severity, in which exaggerations, which elsewhere would be applauded as the innocent sport of the fancy, or pardoned as the natural effect of excited passion, ought to be discouraged, that place is a court of justice. We object therefore to the use of legal fictions even when the meaning of those fictions is generally understood, and we have done our best to exclude them from this Code. But that a person should come before a court, should tell that court premeditated and circumstantial lies for the purpose of preventing or postponing the settlement of a just demand, and that by so doing he should incur no punishment whatever, seems to us to be a state of things to which nothing but habit could reconcile wise and honest men. Public opinion is vitiated by the vicious state of the law. Men who, in any other circumstances, would shrink from falsehood, have no scruple about setting up false pleas against just demands. There is one place, and only one, where deliberate untruths, told with intent to injure, are not considered as discreditable; and that place is a court of justice. Thus the authority of the tribunals operates to lower the standard of morality, and to diminish the esteem in which veracity is held; and the very place which ought to be kept sacred from misrepresentations such as would elsewhere be venial, becomes the only place where it is considered as idle scrupulosity to shrink from deliberate falsehood.

We consider a law for punishing false pleading as indispenably necessary to the expeditious and satisfactory administration of justice, and we trust that the passing of such a law will speedily follow the appearance of the Code of Procedure. We do not, as we have stated, at present propose such a law, because, while the system of pleading remains unaltered in the courts of this country, and particularly in the courts established by royal charter, it will be difficult, or to speak more properly, impossible to enforce such a law. We have, therefore, gone no further than to provide a punishment for the frivolous and vexatious instituting of civil suits, a practice which, even while the existing systems of procedure remain unaltered, may, without any inconvenience, be made an offence. The law on the subject of false evidence will, as it appears to us, render unnecessary any law for punishing the frivolous and vexatious preferring of criminal charges.

No other part of this chapter appears to require comment.

NOTE H.

ON THE CHAPTER OF OFFENCES RELATING TO THE REVENUE.

In order to frame this chapter, we took a course similar to that which we took with the chapter relating to contempts of the lawful authority of public servants. We went carefully through the revenue laws of the three presidencies, extracted the penal clauses, analyzed them, and reduced them to a small number of general heads.

His Lordship in Council will perceive that we have not thought it proper to insert in the Code any provision for the confiscation of property on the ground of a breach of the revenue laws, and that we leave the existing rules on that subject untouched. We have done so because it does not appear to us that such confiscation is in strictness a punishment. It has indeed much in common with punishment; but it appears to us that there is a marked distinction, and that confiscation of the sort which is

authorized in many parts of the regulations of the three presidencies, would, considered in the light of a punishment, be anomalous and indefensible. It is a proceeding directed, not against the person who has broken the law, but against the thing with respect to which the law has been broken. It is not necessary that any misconduct should be proved, that any accusation should be brought, that any particular individual should be in the contemplation of the authority which directs the confiscation. Nay, the revenue laws authorize confiscation, not only in cases where misconduct is not proved, but in cases where it is proved that there has been no misconduct in any quarter; and, where there has been misconduct, those laws authorize the confiscation of the property of a person who is proved to have had no share in the misconduct.

To give a single example: if tobacco be found in the island of Bombay, after the time at which it ought to be exported thence, it is confiscated, together with the receptacles which contain it, the substances in which it is packed, and the carriages and animals which are employed to convey it. This, which is a fair specimen of revenue laws respecting confiscation, is evidently objectionable considered as a penal law. The carriages, the animals, the vessels, the tobacco itself, may all be the property of persons who are not in the least to blame. Indeed we know that, under this law, the boxes of gentlemen have repeatedly been seized because the servants who packed them had concealed tobacco in the baggage. Such a law, put into the form of a penal provision, would be too grotesque to be a subject of serious argument. It would, in the phraseology of our Code, run thus—"If any person places contraband tobacco in the baggage of any other person, the person in whose baggage such contraband tobacco is placed shall be punished with the confiscation of such baggage." And the following illustration would make the law, if possible, still more ridiculous. "Contraband tobacco is hidden in A's baggage, by A's servant, without A's knowledge, and contrary to A's express command. A has committed the offence defined in this clause."

It is evident therefore that this law, and many other laws of the same kind, must be defended on principles quite different from those on which penal legislation ought to be conducted. They must be defended, not as being penal laws directed against the guilty, but rather as being sharp and stringent laws of civil procedure which are intended to enable the Government to obtain its due with speed and certainty, at the cost whether of the guilty or of the innocent. Viewing them in this light, and knowing as we know that they are greatly mitigated in practice by the lenity of the Executive Government, we consider them as justifiable. But we are decidedly of opinion that they would be out of place in a Penal Code.

NOTE I.

ON THE CHAPTER OF OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN.

Most of the provisions in this chapter appear sufficiently intelligible, without any explanation.

We have proposed that the Government of India should follow the general practice of Governments in punishing more severely the counterfeiting of its own coin, than the counterfeiting of foreign coin. It appears to us peculiarly advisable, under the present circumstances of India, to make this distinction. It is much to be wished that the Company's currency may supersede the numerous coinages which are issued from a crowd of mints in the dominions of the petty princes of India. It has appeared to us that this object may be in some degree promoted by the law as we have framed it. That coinage, the purity of which is guarded by the most rigorous penalties, is likely to be the most pure; and that coinage which is likely to be the most pure will be the most readily taken in the course of business.

It is not very probable that any person in this country will employ himself in mak-

ing counterfeit sovereigns or shillings : but should so improbable an event occur, we think that the king's coin should have the same protection which is given to the coin of the Local Government. It may perhaps be thought that in proposing laws for the protection of the king's coin we have departed from the principle which we laid down in our note on the law of offences against the State, and that we should have acted more consistently in leaving the British currency to the care of the British Legislature. It appears to us, however, that the offence of coining, though, in an arbitrary classification, it may be called by the technical name of treason, is in substance an offence against property and trade, that it is an offence of very nearly the same kind with the forging of a bank note, and that it would be an offence of exactly the same kind if the bank note, like the notes of the Bank of England formerly, were in all cases legal tender, or if the coin, like the Company's gold mohur at present, were not legal tender. We do not therefore conceive that in proposing a law for punishing the counterfeiting of the king's coin we are proposing a law which can reasonably be said to affect any of the royal prerogatives.

The distinction which we propose to make (see clauses 241 and 242) between two different classes of utterers is marked in the French Code ; and it is so obviously agreeable to reason and justice, that we are surprised that, having been marked in that Code, it should not have been adopted by Mr. Livingston. We are glad to perceive that the Code of Bombay makes this distinction.

An utterer by profession, an utterer who is the agent employed by the coiner to bring counterfeit coin into circulation, is guilty of a very high offence. Such an utterer stands to the coiner in a relation not very different from that in which an habitual receiver of stolen goods stands to a thief. He makes coining a far less perilous, and a far more lucrative pursuit than it would otherwise be. He passes his life in the systematic violation of the law, and in the systematic practice of fraud in one of its most pernicious forms. He is one of the most mischievous, and is likely to be one of the most depraved of criminals. But a casual utterer, an utterer who is not an agent for bringing counterfeit coin into circulation, but who, having heedlessly received a bad rupee in the course of his business, takes advantage of the heedlessness of the next person with whom he deals to pay that bad rupee away, is an offender of a very different class. He is undoubtedly guilty of a dishonest act, but of one of the most venial of dishonest acts. It is an act which proceeds not from greediness for unlawful gain, but from a wish to avoid, by unlawful means it is true, what to a poor man may be a severe loss. It is an act which has no tendency to facilitate or encourage the operations of the coiner. It is an occasional act, an act which does not imply that the person who commits it is a person of lawless habits. We think, therefore, that the offence of a casual utterer is perhaps the least heinous of all the offences into which fraud enters.

We considered whether it would be advisable to make it an offence in a person to have in his possession at one time a certain number of counterfeit coins, without being able to explain satisfactorily how he came by them. It did not, after much discussion, appear to us advisable to recommend this or any similar provision. We entertain strong objections to the practice of making circumstances which are in truth only evidence of an offence part of the definition of an offence : nor do we see any reason for departing in this case from our general rule.

Whether a person who is possessed of bad money knows the money to be bad, and whether, knowing it to be bad, he intends to put it in circulation, are questions to be decided by the tribunals according to the circumstances of the case, circumstances of which the mere number of the pieces is only one, and may be one of the least important. A few bad rupees which should evidently be fresh from the stamp would be stronger evidence than a greater number of bad rupees which appeared to have been in circulation for years. A few bad rupees, all obviously coined with the same die, would be stronger evidence than a greater number obviously coined with different dies. A few bad rupees placed by themselves, and unmixed with good ones, would be far

stronger evidence than a much larger number which might be detected in a large mass of treasure.

NOTE J.

ON THE CHAPTER OF OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION AND CASTE.

The principle on which this chapter has been framed is a principle on which it would be desirable that all governments should act; but from which the British Government in India cannot depart without risking the dissolution of society. It is this, that every man should be suffered to profess his own religion, and that no man should be suffered to insult the religion of another.

The question whether insults offered to a religion ought to be visited with punishment does not appear to us at all to depend on the question whether that religion be true or false. The religion may be false, but the pain which such insults give to the professors of that religion is real. It is often, as the most superficial observation may convince us, as real a pain, and as acute a pain, as is caused by almost any offence against the person, against property, or against character. Nor is there any compensating good whatsoever to be set off against this pain. Discussion, indeed, tends to elicit truth; but insults have no such tendency: they can be employed just as easily against the purest faith as against the most monstrous superstition. It is easier to argue against falsehood than against truth; but it is as easy to pull down or defile the temples of truth as those of falsehood. It is as easy to molest with ribaldry and clamour men assembled for purposes of pious and rational worship, as men engaged in the most absurd ceremonies. Such insults, when directed against erroneous opinions, seldom have any other effect than to fix those opinions deeper, and to give a character of peculiar ferocity to theological dissension: instead of eliciting truth, they only inflame fanaticism.

All these considerations apply with peculiar force to India. There is perhaps no country in which the Government has so much to apprehend from religious excitement among the people. The Christians are numerically a very small minority of the population, and in possession of all the highest posts in the Government, in the tribunals, and in the army. Under their rule are placed millions of Mohamedans, of different sects, but all strongly attached to the fundamental articles of the Mohamedan creed, and tens of millions of Hindoos, strongly attached to doctrines and rites which Christians and Mohamedans join in reprobating. Such a state of things is pregnant with dangers which can only be averted by a firm adherence to the true principles of toleration. On those principles the British Government has hitherto acted with eminent judgment, and with no less eminent success; and on those principles we propose to frame this part of the Penal Code.

We have provided a punishment of great severity for the intentional destroying or defiling of places of worship, or of objects held sacred by any class of persons. No offence in the whole Code is so likely to lead to tumult, to sanguinary outrage, and even to armed insurrection. The slaughter of a cow in a sacred place at Benares, in 1809, caused violent tumult, attended with considerable loss of life. The pollution of a mosque at Bangalore was attended with consequences still more lamentable and alarming. We have, therefore, empowered the courts, in cases of this description, to pass a very severe sentence on the offender.

The provisions which we have made for the purpose of protecting assemblies held for religious worship, and of guarding from intentional insult the rites of sepulture and the remains of the dead, do not appear to require any explanation or defence.

The intentional depriving a Hindu of his caste by assault or by deception is not at present an offence in any part of India, though it may be a ground for a civil action. It appears to us, however, that an injury so wanton, an injury which indicates so bad

a feeling in the person who causes it, and which gives so much pain and excites so much resentment in the sufferer, is as proper a subject for penal legislation as most of the acts which are made punishable by this Code. We have, therefore, made it an offence. The rendering the food of a Hindu useless to him by causing it to be in what he considers as a polluted state, is an injury of the same kind, though comparatively venial. We propose to make it an offence, but not to deal with it severely, unless it should be repeatedly committed by the same person.

In framing clause 282, we had two objects in view : we wish to allow all fair latitude to religious discussion, and at the same time to prevent the professors of any religion from offering, under the pretext of such discussion, intentional insults to what is held sacred by others. We do not conceive that any person can be justified in wounding, with deliberate intention, the religious feelings of his neighbours, by words, gesture, or exhibitions. A warm expression, dropped in the heat of controversy, or an argument urged by a person not for the purpose of insulting and annoying the professors of a different creed, but in good faith for the purpose of vindicating his own, will not fall under the definition contained in this clause.

Clause 283 is intended to prevent such practices as those known among the natives by the names of *dhurna* and *traga*. Such acts are now punishable by law, and it is unnecessary to adduce any argument for the purpose of showing that they ought to be so.

NOTE K.

ON THE CHAPTER OF ILLICIT ENTRANCE INTO AND ILLICIT RESIDENCE IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

The Indian Legislature is required by the Act of Parliament 3 and 4 Wm. IV. cap. 85, sect. lxxxiv., "as soon as conveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residence in the said territories of persons not authorized to enter or reside therein."

We have, therefore, thought it our duty to insert in the Penal Code provisions for the purpose of carrying the intentions of Parliament into effect.

NOTE L.

ON THE CHAPTER OF OFFENCES RELATING TO THE PRESS.

The penal provisions contained in this chapter are taken from the Act of the Governor-general of India in Council, No. XI. of 1835.

Sufficient provision appears to us to have been made in other parts of the Code, particularly by clause 195, for the punishment of the offence mentioned in the last section of the Act to which we have referred.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAHAWALPUR.

The following account of Bahawalpur, and of the manners of its court, is given by Lieut. Mackeson, 14th N.I., in his Journal of Capt. Wade's mission to that state in 1832-33:

"From the 8th to the 25th of February, the mission remained at Bahawalpur, employed in negotiation with the nawáb. The town of Bahawalpur, the most populous in the khán's dominions, is situated about two miles S. E. of the present channel of the river (Sutlej); during the floods, a branch of the river runs close under its walls, and the intervening space, at present a moist sand covered with low straggling *jhaui*, is then one sheet of water. At the present season, only the beaten tracks to the ghát are passable on horseback, and the rest is quagmire. The walls of the town enclose a number of gardens, and from the river the only signs of buildings we could descry through the trees were the minarets of the large mosque. The approach to the town from the river is by a number of narrow lanes separating gardens, in which the *bed-mushk*, the apple and orange-trees, the mulberry and rose-bushes, are seen in great profusion. A bridge of one arch, built of burnt bricks, conducts over an insignificant moat to the Multán gate, by which we entered the city. On the day of our visit to the nawáb, the tops of the houses in the streets were crowded with spectators, who observed a profound silence as we passed: this was so remarkable, that I cannot but think particular orders must have been given on the subject, as the same circumstances attracted the notice of the Hon. M. Elphinstone and his party, on their passage through Bahawalpur in their mission to Cábul. We passed through a long narrow street, which forms the principal bazar, and it appeared well inhabited; the other parts of the town betray a decreasing population. Many houses are empty and in ruins. It now contains 2,025 shops of all descriptions. The number of its inhabitants may be estimated at 20,000. The second Bahawal Khan always spent some months of the year at this place, but since his death it has been quite deserted by the court, and other causes have not been wanting to account for its diminished importance. Before the nawáb relinquished his territory on the opposite side of the river,

the greatest portion of his revenue, which he receives in kind, was collected here, as also the indigo and rice for exportation. This is no longer the case, and the trade of Afghánistán with Central India, to which it chiefly owed its flourishing condition, has both fallen off in quantity, and no longer pursues so exclusively as formerly the route by Bahawalpur. The decreasing income of the present nawáb and his father has compelled them to levy arbitrary contributions from the merchants, who have deserted the place in consequence. The Amritsar, Shikárpur, and Marwár mercantile houses have still their agents here, but comparatively little business is transacted between them. Agá Raffi, a Jew, who had formerly a house at Derá Gházi Khan, and is connected with the Jews of Bokhára, and Kaub Chand Shákárpuri, are the most wealthy merchants at the place. Bahawalpur still maintains its celebrity for the manufacture of silk cloth or *lunis* and *gulbadans*, which latter are of a superior texture, and more lasting than those of Amritsar or Benares. The quantity exported is not very great, and chiefly to Sindh. Rifle-barrels are also made, of very superior workmanship, both at Khairpur, Bahawalpur, and Khánpur; but the handsomest are made only to order, and to be sent in presents to Sindh, Lahor, and other places.

The inhabitants of Bahawalpur and of the few other towns in the Bahawalpur territory, are chiefly Hindus, and these in appearance the very outcasts of their race, dirty, squalid, and miserable. Though they are tolerated in the practice of their religion, and have a high priest or *gusáin*, who enjoys some consideration with the nawáb, they are looked down upon by their Mussulman fellow-subjects with the utmost contempt, and subjected to every kind of oppression. Some few of them enjoy offices of trust near the nawáb, and the other great men of his court; but this they owe to the indulgence and ignorance of their masters, which quite unfits them for the tiresome details of business.

On the 27th we passed the day in hunting with the nawáb. The following is a description of his mode of following that pastime:

The jungles in which the game is preserved are divided and traversed in their whole extent by strong hedges, made of twisted boughs of the *jhaui*, running at acute or at right angles with each other in the form of a funnel, into which the game is driven. The hedges are not

(A)

made to join at the apex of the triangles, but a space is there left open and cleared of jungle, in which the ambuscades are formed. These ambuscades resemble in their relative positions an inverted funnel, the mouth of which joins that into which the game is driven. The nawáb occupies the first place in front of the opening; at a short distance behind him, branching out to right and left, are two more ambuscades not far apart; behind these are others farther apart, and so on with the rest, which are so arranged, that the sportsmen fire clear of each other. The ambuscades are formed of small hedges of the *jhau*, high enough to conceal a person when sented on the ground: in the very high jungles, platforms of eight and ten feet high are used for the same purpose. When the tract of jungle is circular, it is first surrounded by a very high fence of the *jhau*, between which and the jungle a space is left for a road; then, from the circumference, fences are drawn towards the centre like the radii of a circle; the centre is freed from jungle and left open for the ambuscades. A number of dogs, of all sizes and breeds, and from three to four hundred sawárs, according to the extent of line they have to cover, are then sent into the jungles from the outside, and close their ranks as they approach the narrow end of the enclosed space, hooting and shouting to drive the game before them. The nawáb and his courtiers meanwhile lounge at their ambuscades; conversation is carried on, at first freely, but as the beaters draw near, in whispers only. A crackling of the jungle or waving of the grass, is sufficient to put every one on the alert—the hand is instinctively directed towards the trigger, and you are prepared for tiger, hog, or any thing that may make its appearance. The eye is strained to bursting to catch the moment of the beast's leaving the jungle, when, whatever he is, he will assuredly give a spring on finding himself in the open space. At last he bursts cover, and the object of your fond anticipations proves to be nothing more than a jackal; but before you have time to recover from your vexation at having your nerves unstrung by so unworthy a beast, and before you have time to brace them again, the jungle again crackles, the boughs break—you catch a glimpse of something bounding through the grass, and out springs a fine buck deer; with his head low and haunches hard pressed by the hounds. He either stops for an instant, amazed, or he has passed you before you can raise your gun to your shoulder: in either case you miss. At the report of your gun he stamps the ground in disdain, and bounds on to fall a prey to some cooler sportsman, among the twenty or thirty who send their balls

whizzing after him. The nawáb has as many as eight or nine rifles loaded and placed before him, and he uses them so quickly and efficaciously, that unless the game comes very thickly, it is a bad day's sport for those who are permitted only to shoot after him. Dinner is always cooked at his hunting-seat, and sent out into the jungle for him, and served at noon. Several of his *musáhibs* (courtiers) partake of the meal with him, and inferior fare is distributed to the whole of his attendants. Even down to the saises and grass-cutters, no man is allowed to remain hungry. After dinner, all indulge in a siesta, and then to the sport again. Where the jungle is very extensive and not well enclosed, and the efforts of the horsemen are baffled by the game doubling round them, it is not unusual on a windy day to set fire to it. This is a sight to be witnessed. The sport is very exciting while it lasts, but the pauses during the time spent by the beaters in driving the game towards the ambuscades are tedious. The nawáb and his minister frequently occupy these intervals in reading the *Koran*.

The nawáb's hunting-seats are mere temporary hamlets, the sides of which are formed of the kana reed, and the roofs thatched over with grass. A large enclosure is set apart for the nawáb himself, which is surrounded with a strong and high fence of the *jhau*, making it quite private. This enclosure varies from two to three hundred yards square; at different angles of it are a place for his *daftar-khaná*, or secretaries, a place for his cook-room, and a place for his huntsmen or *shikaris*. He has sometimes an under-room attached to his own bungalow in the rear. In front of the bungalow is a rude *chabutrá*, raised from the ground about two feet, on mud pillars, and covered with an awning or canopy of cloth, under which he holds his *darbar*, and receives the reports of *shikárs*, who are sent out in all directions to bring tidings of game. In front of the *chabutrá*, his horses are picketed. His minister, and two or three others of the most consideration about him, have separate hamlets prepared for them, but the rest of his followers rough it in the open air. Canvas tents are very little used even by the wealthier classes."

FEMALE ORPHAN REFUGE.

The Bishop of Calcutta, on a late visit, thus speaks of the Female Orphan Refuge:

"As I returned from Barrackpore, I breakfasted with Mrs. Wilson, at her new Refuge, at Angripatta, ten miles from Calcutta. It was like a fairy scene. A beautiful house and chambers are

erected—a small ghaut—a compound—servants' houses—and about 100 orphan children, *sitting clothed, and in their right mind*—children saved from death and famine—children with no families to obstruct their reception of the Christian faith—and wholly trained in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. There the holy woman (now twenty years in India), and widow indeed, with a spiritual, sweet, consistent carriage—Henry Martyn, or Corrie, in a female form—meek, silent, patient, laborious, with extraordinary tact for her peculiar work—is carrying on the greatest undertaking yet witnessed in India; which having already succeeded in a marvellous degree, she is endeavouring to render permanent."

Mr. Bateman, who accompanied the bishop, thus speaks of the visit:

"At length we drove away to Barrackpore, and on our return, the following Monday, called at the Orphan Refuge. It is a handsome building, close by the water-side. As our boat drew up to the landing, Mrs. Wilson stood at the gate; looking rather serious at the troop of servants carrying the bishop's books and our umbrellas, and preparing to crowd in after us. 'Will you want those servants?' Mrs. Wilson said, 'for I never allow a strange man within the walls.' So the servants were dismissed, and we were waited on by little Christian maids—Hannah and Ellen, I think were their names. Ninety-seven little girls of all ages were assembled, as fat and as healthy as you can imagine. Some were working, really handsomely, patterns in a frame; some were reading; others learning. They have been assembled from all parts of India. The parents of the greater number died in the fearful famine a short time back: some have been purchased back again, when sold for the vilest purposes; many are sent by magistrates, when found deserted within their jurisdictions; some are maintained by private individuals. One quiet, patient-looking girl is deaf and dumb: I talked to her on my fingers. Four were sent lately from the Goomsur country, where they had been confined, and were preparing to be sacrificed, with a view to propitiate the gods and secure fertility to the lands. They are chained to a tree: a huge crowd assembles round at the appointed time: they rush on the poor victim at a given signal, with knives: they cut off a portion of the flesh, and run like furies, each to his own field, to squeeze a few drops of blood from it upon the ground. The very fact was but lately known, though it has long existed, and is now utterly abolished: one of those little girls was in four days to have been sacrificed, and we saw upon her leg the mark of the chain that bound her. Now they are cheerful,

healthy, happy-looking creatures. The room in which they all sit is long, and with verandahs. It is crossed by another, in which they sleep. Blankets are spread on the floor in two rows, and they lie thirty in a row; and the rest in other rooms. There is a play-ground walled round outside; as well as a burial-ground, where seven little Christian girls already lie; and there will soon be a little chapel. They know English, and most of them can talk it."

MISSIONARIES AND NATIVES.

The Rev. J. A. Schürman, one of the London Society's missionaries at Benares, has sent home the following specimen of his method of discoursing to the natives:

"It wants exceedingly great skill to preach effectually to the natives. Our minds have, by our European education, become very prone to generalizing; but this will not do with the natives. A sermon of the best European preacher, translated into Hindostanee, would not be listened to. Every doctrine stated must be explained by a figure or case taken from the sphere of their own observation. Whenever I intend to preach a doctrine which I have not preached before, I first sit down and consider by what figure, or allegory, or parable, I shall explain it: when I see that this representation does not strike their minds, I think of another; and go on in this way, till I find one which is quite according to their taste and ideas. Every striking figure passes with the natives for argument. Europeans look to the truth of the figure itself first, and then whether it be applicable to the case in hand. Not so the natives. By a striking figure you may convince their minds at once. I am now so well acquainted with all their ideas and objections, and the answers which will satisfy them, that I never get into perplexity. There is no subject more difficult to treat than the political relation in which Englishmen stand to the natives; and *they are exceedingly fond of touching upon it*. In the first year, I never entered on this subject; but said that I, as a minister of the Gospel, could not discuss with them political questions, but only the politics of the kingdom of God. *I now enter fully into the subject*. Often, after preaching, a brahmin will come forward, and introduce the matter in this way. 'Well, all you say is very good; but if you act not according to it—if you go into your neighbour's house and rob him of all he has—' I asked him whether he knew any thing against my character. 'No; but you are an Englishman; and the English have first taken our country; and

will now take our religion likewise.' I tell him that he is entirely wrong, in the first place, in taking me for an Englishman; secondly, in saying that the English have robbed them of their country; and, thirdly, in supposing that the English wish to take their religion. 'If you tell this in Persia or China,' I say, 'would the natives not ask you how many millions of Englishmen came over to conquer a nation of 120 millions? And would you then not be obliged to state the truth, viz. that sin and corruption had thrown the country into such confusion, that you were obliged to call some few English merchants residing in the village of Calcutta to rule over you? Who were the soldiers? Were, and are they not almost all natives? Do you think that you could conquer England in this way? No, there is no caste: all have a common interest: all are one.' This satisfies every native mind. I go on to tell them, that Government will not take their religion, *as it would not be political*. 'As long as there are castes, there is no common interest. If you had been Christians and brethren, neither the English nor any nation could have conquered you. Government is now neutral, but would formerly not suffer any missionary to preach to you that we are all one. Gods formerly came, according to your belief, to dethrone oppressive princes—God has now sent the English. And why are you dissatisfied with Government? Were you ever ruled so well? Look to Oude, and other states, where natives reign. Do the people not now long for the English Government, as you did formerly? You, being a brahmin, are, perhaps, displeased that there is no Hindu king, who would oppress the lower castes, and feed you daily in his palace, and hear your cantations, and burn, according to your Shasters, with a hot iron, every low-caste man who would dare to seat himself on the same bank with you.' After I have spoken for some time in this way, the congregation is entirely on my side, and the brahmin gets quite ashamed."—*Miss. Reg., July.*

THE DHURMA SUBHA.

For some time past, there has been a growing spirit of disaffection on the part of many who assisted in building up the Orthodox Hindu Society, the Dhurma Subha, regarding its proceedings, which have latterly been directed by arbitrary principles, and by the influence of certain wealthy members. While the society has been hunting down the poor and defenceless brahmin who broke its injunctions, it has passed over similar transgressions in those who enjoyed the patronage of the powerful. These partial proceedings

have called forth the indignant protest of the truly independent Hindus, and an intention has been openly proclaimed of setting up a new society. The once formidable Dhurma Subha appears now to have lost all hold on public opinion. Though its fall has not been owing to external opposition, but to internal decay, yet, from the very beginning, it appeared to have embarked in a design which, in the present condition of Hindu society, must have been considered visionary. It proposed to coerce, with the feeble weapons of a voluntary association, those whom the far higher authority of the Hindu Shastras had been unable to restrain from a daily breach of its observances. It proposed to establish a spiritual despotism, and to narrow the mutual intercourse of men who were living in the midst of a European society, which daily furnished them with the contagious example of a free and unrestrained communion; and it has signally failed.

The disunion which has brought down the Dhurma Subha may be considered in the light of a political lesson. If ever there was an occasion on which a union among the Hindus was likely to be strong and permanent, it was that which gave birth to this society. The Government of the country had abolished by law a practice which they considered a vital part of their creed. This was represented as only the first of a series of aggressions; the Hindu religion itself was said to be in danger, and the orthodox was intreated to rally round the standard of the Dhurma Subha, in defence of that which they considered most dear to them. Though the failure of their efforts to restore the rite of suttee was calculated to cool the ardour of the society, yet the increasing spread of knowledge, since that period, has appeared so constantly to threaten the fabric of Hinduism, as to require the unremitted vigilance of the orthodox; but the fate which has invariably attended every Hindu association, whether political or religious, has overtaken this also. Mistrust and discord have crept into its ranks, and before it has numbered ten years, it is shorn of all dignity and strength. In every age the Hindus have been the same divided people. They can point to no period of their history in which they have been animated with one common, national object. They have fallen a prey to every successive invader, from their own discord, and the absence of all mutual confidence. While their literature abounds with encomiums on union, discord appears to be an essential element of the national character. Hence, no association into which they entered has ever been found to last even the life-time of its founders. The harmonious movement of so vast and complicated a Government as that of the Bri-

dash; presenting to successive generations the same undecaying appearance of vigour and union, is a phenomenon beyond the reach of their comprehension.—*Friend of India, April 19.*

DORJÉLING.

We have been favoured with a copy of the report, by Mr. H. V. Bayley, of the information in possession of Government respecting Dorjéling, derived from the notes and memoranda of Mr. J. W. Grant, Capt. Herbert, Lieut. - Col. Lloyd, and Dr. H. Chapman. "The object of this publication," as stated by Mr. Bayley, "is not to influence public opinion by pointing to the station as the most proper for selection, but to place all the information obtained in juxtaposition, and thus to allow every individual to form his own unbiassed judgment previous to locating himself." It is satisfactory to know, that the most favourable views of the climate of Dorjéling, and its adaptation to the English constitution, are at this moment in course of confirmation, private letters from gentlemen now there speaking in the highest terms of it.

"Capt. Herbert describes the country, in respect to natural scenery, as inferior to Landour and Mussooree—the oaks and rhododendra of which are missed, as well as the picturesque outlines of the limestone precipices, contrasting so well with the more swelling and undulating surfaces of the clay-slate; but that it need not fear a comparison with Almorah, which, with scarcely a single tree to break the tame outline of its narrow and steep ridges of mica-slate, had a most bleak and uninviting appearance. Dorjéling, having been deserted for several years, was seen to disadvantage by Capt. H.; but, in his opinion, would be found to improve on acquaintance. Capt. H. considered that the part of the ridge called Ging, a little below Dorjéling, had even in its then neglected state great natural beauty, and gives us to understand that, on the Sinchul Mountain, will be found a great variety of forest scenery. He thought that it commanded, probably, one of the most magnificent prospects of the snowy range visible any where, in which appeared, eminently conspicuous, the peak Kunching Jinga, said to be 27,000 feet above the sea, and supposed by some to be a volcano.

"Capt. Lloyd's impressions of the appearance of the country are, that the country, from four miles on this side of Ranneedanga, from the top of the hills to the very bottom of the vallies, is clothed with a dense forest, rather clear of underwood in the higher situations, but in the lower choked up with long, rank grasses, small bamboos, and various brambles and thorny shrubs; but that, wherever the large spe-

cies of the bamboo occurs, there is seldom any other undergrowth than a light, thin grass. He tells us that the interior of Sikkim is an accumulation of very steep mountains, separated by deep abysses, so narrow at the bottom in general, as barely to allow room for the course of the torrent that rushes along them; but adds, that there are a few of these ravines which have more space at the bottom, and may be called vallies, and that the base of these mountains is always the steepest part, and generally at the very bottom is almost perpendicular. Col. Lloyd informs us, that the spot on which Dorjéling is situated has been cleared of trees, and the grass jungle they found there on their arrival was very light, and easily got rid of; that on the mountains to the northward of the place there had formerly been much cultivation, and that on the lower parts, the forest chiefly confined itself to the deep dells and ravines, but that the Lepchas rarely continue to cultivate the same spot more than three years, and the vegetation on the lower situations is so very luxuriant, that on their abandoning a spot, it is speedily covered again with jungle. The highest parts of the mountains are not cultivated—they are said to be too cold to permit any crop to ripen. From Dorjéling, the view is bounded partly by the snowy mountains of the Himalaya, partly by a ridge of about thirteen thousand feet elevation, and partly by mountains of about eight thousand; from these last, the ridge on which Dorjéling is situated emanates. The valley of the Teesta is the only apparent opening towards the plains from their basin, and down that valley (which is considerably to the eastward of Dorjéling, with a high ridge of mountain intervening) almost all the storms take their course. The country on the east of the main branch of the Teesta, called Tuhlung, Badong, and Gontake, is much better cultivated, and has more inhabitants, than that on the west bank, but the whole country is very thinly populated when compared to the plains."—*Hurk.*

THE MUNNEEPOORIES.

"The Munneepoories are increasing in number here, and I only wish they were doubled; a more happy, laughing, peaceable race, I never saw. In feature and figure they much resemble the Chinese, but their eyes are not quite so small, nor are they quite so ugly. The men, I fear, are but an idle set, but the women work extremely hard and well. They are never seen idle, and have always a bundle of wood or cloth on their backs, or are weaving or selling their wares. The cloth they make is extremely good, strong, and cheap; some of it very pretty, and much resembles the Scottish plaid. The women, in

figure, remind me of good stout Highland lassies, and are always laughing. Some of the young ones are even pretty, in spite of their flat noses. The men are very square-built, squat fellows. Both men and women are very fair, and do not in the least resemble the Hindus of other parts of India; indeed, they are more like the Irish. They call themselves brahmins, and say they were made so by the rajah; but our high-caste sepoys will not acknowledge them, and tell them so, and that they cannot be brahmins if they make cloth, which is considered derogatory to that caste. Their language is unintelligible to other Hindus, and is spoken with quite a Lancashire-like twang."—*Corresp. Englishman, April 18.*

COSSYAH.

"Is it known to many in Calcutta that excellent cinnamon is to be had in the Cossyah hills for three rupees per maund? It is much to be regretted that no enterprising man with a capital will come and settle here for some time. The valuable resources of Sylhet and Cachar are quite unknown to the merchants of Calcutta; but I trust, before long, we shall see men of research amongst us, and then, depend upon it, this part of the country will turn out by far the most valuable of the Company's possessions."—*Ibid.*

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

The native commissioned officers, whose names appeared a short time ago in the *Government Gazette* as deserving of the above distinction, are likely soon to be rewarded with the emblem. Some difference of opinion between the present head of the Government and the Commander-in-chief, as to the device, has led to the subject being referred to the Military Board at Calcutta. The result has been, we hear, that instead of either the crown or lion rampant, as suggested by the authorities above alluded to, a star on enamel has been decided on, with the motto "Order of British India" in English and Nagree. This is to be suspended by light-blue watered ribbon, of a similar description to the ribbon of the Guelphic order, and the whole in appearance, we are given to understand, will be very similar to the decoration worn by Commanders of the Bath, or Knights of Hanover. — *Englishman, April 30.*

THE PENAL CODE.

The opinions of men are pretty well agreed, that a better code could have been made in Lincoln's-Inn at a tithe of the expense; that it was made without authority; that it was made without due inquiry, and without the aid of an immense body of local knowledge and experience

that ought to have aided the work; that its policy towards Englishmen not in the service is unjust; that its general political tendency is to extinguish the liberty of the press, and to give to the Executive Government an arbitrary power of interpretation and action. The immortal Bentham would have begun his code with a definition of rights, and of the things permitted as well as of the things forbidden. In this code there is an omission at the outset of all definition of rights of the governed, which we can very easily account for, but not to the credit of the legislators. When we hear of offences against the State, and their penalties, should we not also hear something of the duties of the State towards the governed? Is that chapter to be left unwritten, as the common law of India?—*Hurkuru, Feb. 26.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In its report for 1836, the society had the gratification of recording the names of six branch societies established within the year, viz. at Bangalore, Meerut, Hooghly, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and Singapore. This last year has enlisted six more auxiliary institutions, viz. at Midnapore, Moorshedabad, Cuttack, Comillah, Azimgurh, and Assam. If to these be added the societies of Madras, Bombay, and Lucknow, the total number of societies, including that of Calcutta, will be sixteen.

OPIUM.

The accounts received from China by every fresh arrival, regarding the prospects of the opium trade, are of so gloomy a cast, as to take away almost every hope of amendment. The opposition of the Chinese to the trade begins now to assume so permanent a character, through the steady vigilance of the local authorities, as to convince the most incredulous that the measures which they have adopted do not spring from an avaricious desire to throw obstructions in the way of this trade in order to draw larger profits from connivance at it, but from a settled determination in the Court of Peking altogether to prevent the introduction of the drug. The ports on the north-east coast, into which the drug had been clandestinely introduced, are now watched with the greatest jealousy, and all access to them has been rendered precarious. By these measures, the prospects of this commerce are reduced to so low an ebb, that, in the apprehension of many, the price of the article will probably fall to Rs. 500 a chest, a price which must infallibly dissipate those golden dreams of an opium revenue, on which the public authorities of India have been accustomed to dwell so fondly. As a last desperate resort, in this ruinous

precedented crisis, it appears to have been determined to introduce the drug into the empire by force of arms. The efforts which have been already made by more than one armed vessel, in the port of Canton, have been rewarded with partial success; and we now learn that several other vessels are fitting out at the present moment in Calcutta, which will be manned by Europeans, and so completely armed, as to be able to resist the vessels employed on the preventive service by the Chinese Government at Canton. The English are, therefore, about to enter into hostilities with the Chinese Custom-house, for the purpose of landing, under the protection of their cannon, an article, of which the introduction is strictly prohibited by the laws of the empire. Such a procedure is unprecedented in the annals of commerce. In fact, all the circumstances connected with the opium trade are so strange and anomalous, as to stagger belief. We see, on the one hand, the civilized, the enlightened, the Christian Government of Britain in the East, straining every nerve to increase the cultivation of opium in India, for the express purpose of drugging the Chinese empire. On the other hand, we see the half-civilized Government of China directing all its efforts to the exclusion of an article which cannot fail to sap the foundation of all social, political, and manly virtue in its subjects. We see these efforts crowned with success to a certain degree, and the price of the drug reduced thirty, forty, and fifty per cent.: and we are now to see vessels, bristling with cannon, and loaded with the intoxicating drug, traversing the port of Canton under British colours, resisting the local authorities, and discharging their cargoes at whatever sacrifice of lives. Whether we consider the poisonous nature of the article which it is intended to force on the Chinese, or the agents engaged in the trade, at the head of which stands the British Government of India, the main-spring of this enterprize, or the means by which it is now proposed to carry it on, by overawing the Chinese officers, there is nothing comparable to these transactions in any other quarter of the globe; but the most incomprehensible circumstance connected with them is, that those who are embarked in an undertaking, destructive in its effects beyond every other trade in which men have embarked since the abolition of the slave-trade, and who are prepared to pursue it by the most violent means, should deny that the Chinese are warranted in treating them as "outside barbarians."

The employment of these vessels cannot be viewed with indifference by a Government so jealous of its independence as the Chinese. If the laws of the empire may be thus trampled under foot with

impunity by foreigners, the character of the Tartar dynasty is irretrievably compromised in the eyes of its Chinese subjects. This squadron of armed smugglers will, therefore, in all probability, bring matters to a point. In vain will the British superintendent disclaim all connexion with these guilty enterprizes, or deny his power to interdict them. The Chinese Government, wielding as it does so despotic a police, will never believe that the chief of the English barbarians could not put down these vessels, which sail "under his nation's flag," if he had any disposition to do so.—*Cal. Cour.*

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

The following are extracts from a recent letter to the Christian Knowledge Society, from the Bishop of Calcutta, which has appeared in a London paper:

"Contemporaneous with external aids for the elevation of our prostrate millions of Hindus are the exertions of your society, and those of the Propagation of the Gospel, of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, of the Church Missionary Society, and others, to impregnate all secular efforts in learning with divine truth, and sanctify the education of youth with the knowledge of the Christian redemption. I need not observe to the venerable society, that the outburst of mere curiosity in a heathen and Mohamedan people, their mere grasp after human science, their attainments in the arts, and learning, and wisdom of this world, if that is all, will only resemble the eruption of a volcano, to bury in ruins the fair fields which stretch around. Knowledge, as introductory to Christianity, I hail with joy; but, if divorced from it, with extreme alarm and suspicion.

"These thoughts are naturally suggested by two paragraphs of your letters, of March 20th and August 10th, of this last summer. In the one you favour me with an account of the unanimous resolution of the general meeting in June to present a memorial against the continuance of the pilgrim-tax in India; the other, in which you are good enough to pass a vote for the support of our mission-schools near Calcutta, and propose certain inquiries to me connected with the subject.

"The connexion of the British Protestant authorities with the patronage of the basest and most degrading system of idolatry and pollution which the lost spirit of darkness ever perhaps imposed on a fallen world—a system which has contrived an entire code of religious usages, and rewards and punishments, without any one consistent reference to moral good or evil—a code, minute, inquisitorial, all-pervasive, in which the anti-social

principle of caste condemns one-half of the human race to be perpetual slaves and menials, and depresses nine-tenths of both sexes into an irrevocable and grinding exclusion from hope—a system founded in an ignorance of the God who made, and the Saviour who redeemed, mankind, and going on its course by means of oppression, cruelty, and lust: the support of such a system, by the greatest and freest of the Christian nations of Europe, is an anomaly of the most deplorable and glaring character. I scorn to advert to mere argument, after the incomparable despatch ascribed to Lord Glenelg, of February 1833. It is a case which requires no argument. Let the fact of British governors, counsellors, commissioners, magistrates, countenancing, by voluntary measures, the misery, and barbarism, and premature and exaggerated ruin of their prostrate subjects be established (and I believe they cannot be denied), and the duty of a Christian people to protest against the national guilt of such a conduct speaks for itself. I am not master of the subject in all its details. I am not aware of the particular objections to an immediate abolition of the pilgrim-tax which are raised here, as I suppose they are, by the subordinate local authorities. These matters are as much secrets, and very properly so, in India as at home. I proceed on these two broad, and plain, and irrefragable points. The countenance of idolatry, with its attendant horrors, in a Christian state, is, *per se*, immoral and sinful. The delay in executing the positive orders from home, embodied in the despatch of February 1833, if such delay was not inevitable, augments the sin."

THE HINDU COLLEGE.

There has appeared in the *Englishman* a paper entitled "Recollections of the Hindu College," by a native student, in which he bears strong testimony to the utility of the institution, and concludes the paper with some portraits of the various European professors and others, which are curious, less for the accuracy of the draughts, than for their occidental style and spirit.

"During a period of seven years as student of the Hindu College," the writer observes, "I have had ample opportunities of forming an estimate of the benefit which that institution has conferred on India. The time that I have passed within the hallowed walls of the college will, no doubt, produce in me a fond partiality—a blindness to the defects of the system of education pursued therein, and an incredulousness to any, however trifling, evils which may have resulted from the establishment of the institution. Such a partiality, however inconsistent with philoso-

phical principles, will, I trust, be tolerated by the reader. When we consider that the best hours of our existence, that the buoyancy of youth, and the playfulness of childhood, have been passed there; when we consider that all the glowing anticipations of our future life, that constitute the essence of happiness, that hope, alas! now how sadly realized, which lightened our toils, and made us pore with renovated application over the wisdom-fraught pages of men, akin to angels, were formed when seated in a corner of the 'Hall, silent yet full;' when we consider that there it was that we were first taught to commune with men, who, but for mortal frames, would have justly ranked with a distinct class of intelligences; when we consider all this, our partiality becomes pardonable. But notwithstanding this feeling, I shall endeavour, to the best of my power, to be just in my delineations. The substantial benefits which that institution, though still in its infancy, has conferred on the people of India, by rarifying the dense smoke that made darkness cover the land from Cape Koonaree to Loodhiana, will endear it to the latest posterity. The establishment of the Hindu College is an era in the history of India. Who would have believed, a century ago, that amidst universal and impenetrable darkness, this single torch, shaded from blasts and whirlwinds by the opinions of a few individuals, who, like the martyrs of Europe, suffered every privation, would have, at this day—scarce twenty years since it was lit—shed such a lustre over the plains of Hindustan? Who would have thought that, in so short a space, obstacles of the greatest magnitude to the improvement of India would have been overcome? Who would have thought that the dominion of priesthood would so soon have ceased? Who would have thought that truth, so long a stranger to India, would have again asserted her supremacy, and regained her empire? Assailed by bigots and condemned by priests, it has been silently and guardedly making its way in the world, proud of what it had done, and conscious of what it was destined for. The poisoned shafts of superstition can now never reach it. It is far above the artillery of the interested and debased priesthood. It would be vain for the sons of Brahma and the worshippers of clods of earth, of birds, and of all creeping things, to attempt its destruction. It is like a beacon upon a rock. The ruin may descend, the floods may come, the winds may blow and beat upon this house, and it shall not fall, for it is built upon a rock. But notwithstanding the eminence of its position, the fondest anticipations of the friends of India have not yet been realized. The intellectual improvements of individual minds, when compared with the debasing ignorance of

ninety millions of men, is a drop in the ocean. When we look around us and see nothing but

Draary and forlorn,

The seat of desolation, void of light,
say what the glimmerings of education render darkness visible, vague apprehensions regarding the destiny of India seize us. When the Hindu College shall have achieved that for which it has been established; when brahminism shall hide its inglorious crest in the Transgautetic dominions; when the distinction between conquerors and conquered shall no longer be discernible; when the Indian people will be able to assert their rights with the boldness of men, and avenge with the ferocity of barbarians the least aggression on their persons, property, and country; when every peasant will be able to appreciate the benefits of education; when the shelves of the day-labourer will be decorated with the works of Bacon and Bentham, the consummation devoutly wished for will be attained—the Indian millenium will commence!"

From his sketches of character, we select those of Mr. David Hare (which is, indeed, but a description of the course of education in the college), and of Dr. John Tytler, remarking by the way, from personal knowledge, that the portrait of the latter is, in some respects, by no means an exact likeness, and that it evinces a talent at caricature in the limner.

"David Hare.

"I must not, in these hasty sketches, omit to record the philanthropic exertions in the cause of native education of that more than mortal individual, Mr. David Hare—a name well known to the European and native communities—a name familiar as a household word in the mouth of the Hindu youth. I cannot lay the merits of this individual in a fairer point of view, than by quoting the following lines from the Education Committee's Report of the year 1835: 'Of all those who now take an interest in the cause of native education, Mr. Hare was, we believe, the first in the field. His exertions essentially contributed to induce the native inhabitants of the capital to cultivate the English language, not as they had before done, to the slight extent necessary to carry on business with Europeans, but as the most convenient channel through which access was to be obtained to the science of the west. He assisted in the formation of the School Society and the Hindu College; and he has since, year after year, patiently superintended the growth of these institutions, devoting to this object, not, as might be expected, a portion only, but the whole of his time. He is constantly present as the encourager of the timid, the adviser of the unturned, the affectionate reprover of the

idle or bad. Disputes among the students are generally referred to him, and he is often called in as the mediator between parent and child. In these, and in other ways, the cause of native education is much indebted to Mr. Hare for its present advanced state.'

"The studies pursued at the Hindu College are, with one or two exceptions, the best that could be recommended. The pupils are divided into twelve or thirteen grades, commencing with A B C, and ending with the works of Shakspeare, Byron, Huine, and Blackstone. The age of admission is from five to ten, and of secession from eighteen to twenty-two. During this time, besides the acquisition of the English language and the elements of science, the pupils have to overcome superstition, have to fortify their minds against the evils which assail them at home, where they see their fathers with salaries of Rs. 100 and 150, earn from 2,000 to 3,000 per mensem. The examination is conducted by the secretary and some of the members of the General Committee of Public Instruction, who report on the progress of the pupils to Government. This examination, like all examinations, are seldom strictly just, but they answer the purpose of exciting a spirit of rivalry and distinction, which cannot but be beneficial in the end."

"John Tytler

was one of the most singular characters I have ever met with. His singularity was such as to draw down the observation of every man in society. As a man, Dr. Tytler was undoubtedly one of the best. Whether we consider the mildness of his temper, his moral rectitude, his invincible patience, or his extensive learning, we shall find that in one and all he ranks the foremost of the forward. In person he was not the most captivating. 'Twenty years' exposure in the torrid zone, with very bad teeth and irregular features, bestowed little personal attractions on him. In dress he was the most careless; he seldom found out whether he had a coat on him or not, and whether the hat was in its right place, and in a proper position. His connexion with the Hindu College was entirely owing to Dr. Wilson's influence. The attention that Dr. Tytler paid to his duty, and his unwearied patience, do great credit to him. In attendance, he was very punctual, being seldom absent a day in the month. During the lessons, he drank huge quantities of tea, and attended by snatches to the correction of the press, and to his own Sanscrit and Bengalee studies. In mathematics, there are few who could compete with him. His power of generalizing and discovering new methods of demonstration were of a superior cast. When he had charge of literature, we became more intimately acquainted.

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with him, and had more ample opportunities of forming an opinion of his worth. We saw him much more frequently, and on occasions when his learning was brought to full play. In the correction of essays, and in his historical instruction, he displayed a sound, critical, and philosophical knowledge of men, manners, and grammar, which even at this day, when I have the honour of enjoying the acquaintance of many literary characters, I have never seen equalled. In the correction of an essay, he used to apply the strictest rules of criticism; and, in the generality of the cases, the essay retained no trace of its former conformation. In social talk, he was one that deserved to be listened to. The number of apt quotations and brilliant remarks that he introduced, rendered it highly instructive and amusing. I asked him once, as he frequently read to us the Bible, how he, consistently to his faith, being a Christian, had entered the army? He replied, it was true, he was in the army, but his business was to *cure*, not to *kill*! Dr. Tytler hated Byron, not only because he was one of the new school, but as his poetry, he said, is tinged throughout with immorality. He frequently exclaimed, on seeing Byron on the table, 'Woe be unto him who calls good evil and evil good!' To see what effect it would produce on him, I used now and then to read a passage or two of Byron in his presence, and I invariably found his face undergo a change from a benignant smile to ineffable contempt. When I read to him the passage, 'the insect queen of eastern spring,' he took the book from me, and in large letters wrote against the sentence 'Bathos.' Against the passage,

Who would be doomed to gorge upon
A sky without a cloud or sun?

he wrote, 'A star-lit night.' I once humbugged one of the students to sing to him the celebrated Bengalee song on Rammohun Roy. Tytler listened with patience, thumping the table and keeping measure with his feet, and no sooner was it concluded, than he exclaimed, '*wah! wah!* it is capital!' But in the next moment he observed, 'We must not, however, forget King Philip's saying, 'my son, my son, art'st thou ashamed that you can sing so well?' Though Dr. Tytler's constitution, which was enfeebled by intense study, by the most powerful exertion of thought, by long exposure to a tropical sun, and all the concomitant evils to which a foreigner is liable in the land of the east, refused him the usual round of pleasures, which no conqueror in the country fails to enjoy, he was not wanting in lively parts, in surprising quickness of wit, and a happy turn to the most innocent and entertaining pastimes. While employed in the

explanation of the most intricate theorems, he would often amuse us with anecdotes sufficiently ludicrous to excite the greatest risibility. In short, though the appearance of Dr. Tytler indicated that melancholy was paramount in him, he was far from being a disagreeable companion. The versatility of his wit, which could square itself to all sorts of societies, rendered him the idol of every company. Possessing the happiest retentive powers, he could at his command lay open the resources of his mind, rich with all the varied learning of the east and west. There was no racking of the brain, no tug-up-hill labour, no herculean task for him to display at a moment's warning all the accumulated learned pelf of nearly half a century. He was, in my opinion, humble as it is, the worthiest gentleman, the greatest scholar, and the best Christian of the society in which he moved. But, as a teacher, he was not the very best. His tardiness in transacting business was a great drawback to the progress of his pupils. Patience, he often told us, is the first thing necessary to learn a science, the second is patience, and the third is patience! The number of essays that I have had corrected by him, were two during as many years, and many of my class friends none at all. The connexion, therefore, of Dr. Tytler with the Hindu College was not very beneficial to that institution. True it is, that his admirable patience, his inexhaustible source of information, his mild temper, and his being a model of that virtue which he taught us, can never be depreciated even by his enemies; yet at the same time it should not be forgotten, that he was one of those men who held that the natives of this country can *never* acquire a knowledge of the English language, consequently it is absolutely necessary that they should be taught the learning of the west by means of the vernacular tongue! Enough of such beings—their reign has ended."

CASE OF MR. PRINGLE.

The following are stated, in the *Courier* of May 5, as the facts of the case of Mr. Pringle, referred to in last vol. p. 220:—Mr. Pringle had occasion to report the conduct of one of his native subordinates; this individual in revenge sends up to the commissioner of the division a charge against this gentleman, bringing him within the provisions of the regulation, which prohibits *trading* to the civil servants of the Company. The charge was, that he had sold a horse, or horses, to some native, or natives, at a good price! This, we believe, constituted the whole charge. The case came finally before the Sudder Dewanny; and the five judges of

that court, Mr. Charles Barwell, Mr. Braddon, Mr. D. C. Smyth, Mr. Shakespear (we believe), and we *think* Mr. Halhed, gave the case in favour of Mr. Pringle; and very naturally held, that selling a horse at a good price does not amount to trading within the intent, scope, and meaning of the regulation. The Board of Control, however, take the matter up apparently in high dudgeon, and, after much correspondence passing on the subject, insists, not that the Court of Directors should send back the report of the Sudder proceedings for revision and reconsideration, but that they should forthwith issue their mandate for the dismissal from the service of the five Sudder judges! The Court of Directors have, we understand, suggested a few objections to the course directed by the Board of Control; and have at length, being unable to work conviction on the mind of Sir John Cam Hobhouse, informed the Board of Control that they will not send out any such orders touching the dismissal of the judges of the Sudder, or recognize the principle laid down by the Board of Control; and, in so doing, the Court of Directors have, it will be admitted, well merited of the people in this country.

THE DOMESTIC CAT.

Mr. Jacob, in his account of Jessore, says, "The European domestic cat, when introduced into this country, seems endowed with the power of destroying snakes as she would have done mice at home; no sooner does one make its appearance in a house or compound, than she pounces on it, and, after shaking it awhile, tosses it about, playing with it, if allowed; the snake becoming so terrified as never to attempt to bite her."

THE PROBOSCIS OF THE ELEPHANT.

Dr. Campbell, of Nipal, has investigated the muscular structure and apparatus of the proboscis of the elephant, of which there is no good description extant. This curious paper, in the form of a letter to the late Mr. Twining, is published in Dr. Corbyn's *India Review* for August 1837. We extract the major part.

"The proboscis, perhaps throughout animated nature, is without a superior, and scarce has an equal among corporeal organs; in it are concentrated the organs of touch, the channels to the internal olfactory apparatus, the prehensile powers of a noble and huge animal, and, added to this, it is the external organ of respiration, and is used as a pump and reservoir for drawing up and containing the fluid part of its food, then passing it into the *pharynx*. With the proboscis, he is enabled to swim the deepest rivers, to bathe

and fan himself, and with it he can, with equal ease, pick a pin from the infant fingers of his keeper's child, or fell a forest tree. The wonderful properties of this organ have been long known and acknowledged in the east, and the Polytheists of India have seldom made such a happy choice of emblems, as that one in which wisdom and universal power, in the deity Ganesa, are characterized by the elephant's trunk. It arises by strong muscular fibres from the inferior part of the *os frontis*, the *ossa nasi*, and superior maxillary bones, and may be characterized as a flexible fleshy process, extending from its origin to the ground, being longer or shorter, smaller or larger, according to the height and size of the individual elephant it belongs to. It is covered by the common integuments, and tapers gradually from the attachment with the skull, to its point; where it is terminated on its anterior side by a finger-like process, jutting beyond the posterior termination. The inner side of this finger is not covered by the common integuments, and in it seems to be concentrated the whole sense of touch belonging to the animal, and that to a most exquisite extent. The trunk is divided along its mesial line by a strong and thick membranous partition into two equal-sized cylindrical canals, which communicate with the *nares* and throat, and are each lined by a membrane similar to that forming the partition between them; this membrane does not appear to be furnished with any secretory apparatus, and the walls of each canal are ever apart, owing to the strong nature of the centre partition and lining membrane. The canals are not true cylinders, being flat on their lower side, and arched on the upper, precisely in the same manner as is the trunk itself. Through these canals the animal breathes and smells, and with them he raises water by suction, and transfers it to the *pharynx*, through the mouth, to be swallowed. I could not discover the means by which the water is prevented from passing directly into the throat; if this apparatus exists in the canals of the trunk, it must be immediately at the external orifice of the *nares*, for, throughout the entire length of the trunk proper, there is no means for bringing the sides of the canals in opposition.

"The canals lie nearer the lower edge of the trunk than its upper, and are surrounded on all sides by the body of the organ. Its structure is purely muscular, interspersed with cellular substance, and largely supplied with nerves of sense, to the size of which the blood-vessels bear but a small proportion. The integuments are thick, and so firmly attached to a layer of dense cellular substance, that it is with much difficulty the first layer of

muscles can be exposed. The cellular substance is firmly attached to the muscles and dips between their fibres; thus the functions of the subcutaneous muscle is performed by the superficial fibres of the chief muscles of the organ. Under the cellular substance is a thick muscular layer, the fibres of which run longitudinally, and a little spirally from the base of the trunk to its apex; equally strong on all sides, and serving as the will directs for the various motions of the organ. Beneath this layer, and immediately investing the canals, is a stratum of fleshy substance, thickest on the upper or arched side of the canals, presenting, on being cut through longitudinally, the familiar and beautiful appearance of a cold boiled ox tongue; a transverse section of it shows it running from the walls of the canals to the external longitudinal muscular layer already described, and intimately incorporated with, and attached to, it. The spaces between these fibres is composed of a white dense cellular substance, the amount of which, and the longitudinal incision, gives the marbled appearance so well marked in a boiled tongue or ox's hump. The real use of this external muscular layer is difficult to determine; mixed up, as it is, with cellular substance, it forms the mass of trunk giving extended surface to the longitudinal layer. Regarding their attachment with each layer as the fixed point, they will serve the purpose of keeping the sides of the canals from coming in contact; a thing of vital necessity, another instance of the wisdom of the Creator, 'who makes nothing in vain,' and has ordained, that the vital functions of the respiratory organs shall act independent of the capricious will of his creatures.

"The nerves of the proboscis consist of one large bundle on each side of it, coming from the infra-orbital foramen; each of the bundles in the recent state was the thickness of my little finger; on dissection each can be divided into three independent branches, and one of these branches contained sixteen separate fibrils, or tubes for the nervous fluid. The other branches being of the same size, we may reckon that on each side of this organ forty-eight nervous fibrils distribute their powers of sense and motion, and it is natural to conclude from analogy with animal structure in general, that in an organ so largely supplied with nervous energy as this is, one of the external senses must have its seat. The elephant appears to use the trunk as its sole organ of touch."

EXPEDITION TO TIBET.

At the meeting of the Asiatic Society on the 7th February, a letter was read,

from one of the party in the expedition to Bhotan and Tibet, dated from Dewargiri, in the Bhotan hills, 11th January. It speaks of the ascent as being accomplished with ease on Bhoteah ponys. They were well received by the Raja of Dewargiri. "He is a fine-looking man, of about 55, with a strictly Mongolian countenance, that is, superfluity of cheekbone and paucity of beard. He received us in the southern room of the second floor of a tolerably well built stone house, the ascent to which was by a plank notched into steps, of such inadequate width, that it is a source of no small danger to reach the presence. We found the raja seated on a well-raised cushion, with a colossal statue in front of him, representing one of the Diarmas. Every thing was conducted throughout this visit with a degree of polite urbanity which would hardly have been expected from a nation whom we have been accustomed to regard as so low in the scale of civilization. There was some distrust at first, but it has now entirely worn off, and we have established a mutual understanding, which will, I trust, be productive of much eventual good." The writer adds, from the information of very intelligent natives, "that the Eeroo Chownbo, a river which flows between Teshoo Loombo and Illassa, is the Burhampooter of Assam, and that just before turning to the south, it receives a river from the eastward, which flows into it from China, which country they designate *Karree*, not *Geanna*, as Turner represents, this latter term being applied apparently to Eastern Tartary."

THE BORING EXPERIMENT.

This interesting operation, the boring for water in Fort William, with an augur five inches in diameter, is still going on with spirit, and producing new discoveries. The augur brought up nothing but clays, sands, and gravels, until the depth of 350 feet was attained, when the lower end of a *humerus*, supposed by Mr. J. Prinsep to be that of a hyena, was extracted. Soon after, a portion of the rib of a chelonian reptile, with detached fragments of mountain limestone, resembling that of the Kasya mountains, but much corroded, as well as fragments of wood, coal, &c., came up. The depth attained at the latest report was 450 feet, whence two other fragments of the *plastron* of a turtle were brought up.

THE NERBADDA FOSSIL FIELD.

The following bulletin of proceedings in the Nerbadda fossil field is extracted from a letter from Dr. Spilsbury, dated 15th January:

"Major Ouseley is very hard at work

bringing out some unknown animal's head, the teeth running like the radii of a circle, eighteen inches long. The matrix is so very hard, that it requires skill as well as labour to get on. I chiselled out a splendid elephant's head at Saugor; there is also one here."—*Journ. A. Soc.*

BACTRIAN COINS.

Capt. Burnes has presented to the Asiatic Society a number of Bactrian and Indo-Scythic coins, collected at Cabul and from Bokhara. Amongst them are three Indo-Sassanians, dug up at the former place, which enabled the secretary to interpret the Sanscrit marginal legend of two similar coins found at Manikyala by Gen. Ventura. It appears to be a translation of the usual Pehlevi titles of the Persian monarchs of the Sassanian dynasty.—*Ibid.*

EXCERPTA.

A proposition has been lately circulated to the Native Infantry, with the view of uniting the 76 regiments of that arm in a new attempt to purchase out a lieutenant-colonel. It is probable that, should the present endeavour succeed, the circular will be repeated from the same quarter, and so far the proposal may be looked upon as having relation to the general list of that rank. The consideration to the retiring officer, for this step, is stated at a sum of Rs. 25,000 or 30,000; and the proposal is to raise the latter amount in shares of Rs. 400 from each regiment; of which the major should give one-third, and the captains and subalterns two-thirds.—*Hurkaru, May 1.*

The *Poornoo Chundrodoy*, in alluding to the English school at Dacca, states, that the students of that seminary have established amongst themselves one or two debating societies, although the same paper states that one that had been set on foot, not long ago, by a native gentleman, a teacher of the institution for the improvement of the Bengally language, proved a complete failure; the parents and guardians of the boys thinking that this was a branch of the Calcutta Birma Shabha, so odious to the staunch Hindu, and that its object was to pull down the religion of their forefathers.

Dr. Helfer, who has been employed by Government in making researches in the Tenasserim provinces, has sent round several specimens of caoutchouc, but they have all turned out to be of inferior quality. The success which has attended the efforts to produce this article in Assam, under the superintendence of Capt. Jenkins, and more particularly of Lieut. Vetch, has been gratifying in the highest

degree. The specimens produced by Lieut. Vetch, and which have been transmitted by him to the Caoutchouc Company in London, are superior to any thing seen in this country.—*Friend of India, Mar. 1.*

Amongst other symptoms of improvement in native sentiment, we may notice the indications of a desire to obtain some sanction to the re-marrage of widows, the prohibition of which the better-informed Hindus now contend to be no essential part of the Hindu system.

Considerable alarm was excited in the neighbourhood of Barrackpore, by the escape of a large and fierce tiger from the menagerie in the park. An immense multitude, composed almost entirely of natives, armed with no other weapons than bamboo rods, assembled and proceeded in search of the fugitive, who was discovered behind a thick jungle hedge. Two natives (one of whom was the keeper) fearlessly walked to the opposite side of the hedge, and thrust a bamboo, to which a rope was attached, underneath the body of the tiger. As soon as they had succeeded in securing the rope, each took hold of one end, and having poked the tiger's ribs pretty soundly with their bamboo rods, they led him between them like a docile pony, and escorted by the shouting multitude, snugly deposited him in his former cell. He had killed a large bullock and a monkey.

The re-union on the 16th April consisted of about fifty persons, of whom some nine or ten only were ladies. Dancing was kept up with great spirit from half-past ten until past one. The new sets of quadrilles, some of which were elaborately arranged from *La Muette de Portici* and *Der Freischutz*, appeared to give great pleasure.

About the beginning of the present month, Lieut. Butler, of the 22d regt., one of the keenest sportsmen at Nusseerabad, on foot, shot a large tiger a little beyond Rajghur, to the westward of the station, being the *thirteenth* tiger killed by this officer, on foot, since his arrival in that part of the country.—*Beng. Herald, March 11.*

On the 21st April, a notorious Sirdar dacoit, named Nundo Chung, expiated his crimes upon the scaffold in front of the criminal jail at Hooghley, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. He died as he had lived, a hardened villain, singing Bengallee songs on his way to the gallows, and shouting "*hurree bol! hurree bol!*" upon the scaffold, until the drop fell. He was a nephew of the celebrated Radha, dacoit, who was executed on the same spot in 1832.

The mortality among the civil engineers who have come out to India has

been very great. Except those in Government employ, there is only one qualified individual left, a Mr. Aitchison, who has so many calls on his attention, that he finds it impossible to meet them, especially so, since the death of Mr. Sewer crop.

We learn that the 70th N.I. will be advanced, at the earliest possible period after the ruins, further towards the threatened frontier, and that to replace them at Sylhet, an additional corps will be detached from Barrackpore. — *Beng. Hurk.*, May 5.

The Court of Directors have expressed their sense of the value of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, by directing that forty copies of each number of the work, from its commencement, may be sent to them, and the same supply of each succeeding number as it appears.

The Asiatic Society have set on foot a subscription to obtain a copy by Chantrey himself of his excellent bust of the late Mr. Colebrooke, now in the East-India House. If the amount should be sufficient, it is intended also to procure a bust of Sir William Jones; and as the sum raised for Dr. Mill's portrait is also sufficient to pay for a bust by Chantrey, it was determined to request Dr. Mill to sit to this eminent sculptor.

The Himalayan vulture eagle (*Gypaetos*) has been found by Lieut. Hutton to measure upwards of four feet from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, the breadth of its expanded wings being no less than nine feet eight inches and a half!

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The third half-yearly report of the committee of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, laid before a general meeting, on the 9th April, included the following topics:—

Acceleration of the Dak.—On this subject the committee addressed Government again with reference to their former suggestions, and to the continued irregularity in the arrival of mails from Calcutta. They have since learned from Government that measures are in progress for reducing the stages of Tappal runners throughout India to six miles each, with the view, as it would appear, of expediting the transit of the mails. The tardy arrival of several overland mails from Bombay has formed the subject of various communications to Government, suggesting that a double line of runners should be laid for the transmission of these mails from Bombay. A late letter from Government states that

the Postmaster-general at Madras was instructed on the 3d February to cause the letters for Madras, conveyed by the overland mails, to be made up into packets not exceeding 18lbs. weight, and to employ runners at every stage corresponding with the number of packets. The same plan has been recommended to be adopted by the Government of Bombay for the stages within the limits of that presidency, and it is therefore to be hoped that no further instance will occur of the delay heretofore experienced. In consequence of a representation from the committee of the advantage that would be derived by the community if express mails were always opened for the conveyance of letters to Bombay for despatch by the monthly steamers, a partial accommodation has been conceded, by which the public have been allowed to forward a limited number of letters by the expresses usually despatched by Government, who have declared a hope that it may be found practicable to make arrangements by which this benefit may be extended and made more certain."

Experimental Farm.—The conclusion of the last report alluded to the project of an experimental farm; concerning which subject the committee had been in communication with Dr. Wight, of the Madras medical service, whose valuable communications respecting the growth of cotton and other articles of commercial importance, and regarding the establishment of a farm for experiments, were printed in the appendix to the report. The Madras Philanthropic Association very liberally resolved to set apart Rs. 5,000 from their funds for the object contemplated by the Chamber, and pointed out one or two spots that appeared to be suited to the design. After much consideration, however, the committee have come to the conclusion that insuperable objections exist at present to the establishment of a farm for these purposes, and the offer of the association was declined on this ground, though with every acknowledgment of their spirited intentions."

MILITARY ITEMS.

8th Light Cavalry.—A letter of the 17th from Warrapilly mentions that this corps had crossed the Kistnah, and was that day *en route* for Daishapilly. It is feared, from the state of the country, that they will be hard pushed for water in the Guntoor and part of the Ongole districts. In Nellore there is an abundant supply: the rains here must have been very heavy, as many bridges have been washed away, and also the raised road in several places.

20th Reg. N. I.—It is believed the

sepoys are quite content on the new arrangements about to be entered into in lieu of full batta, viz. an increased percentage on the Hyderabad rupee, or 117 in place of 111, as at present, and an issue of rice to all fighting men at the rate of eighteen Hyderabad seers per rupee as long as the tour holds. This, it is hoped, may obviate all grievances, as rice is the only article really dear, other articles of supply, grain excepted, being generally as economical as at Bangalore.

35th Reg. N. I.—This regiment was at Komperchenah on the 16th, and expected to cross the Kistnah on the 21st instant.

38th Reg. N. I.—Extract of a letter from Bangalore, dated the 21st of April:—"The 38th reg. arrived at Bangalore this morning, in excellent health and spirits, after a march of seven hundred miles. They were met by his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and Major-gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., and a large body of the general and division staff. This regiment lost but one man by fever all this long march; it has a splendid band, which was playing as they marched in."

41st Reg. N. I.—The destination of this corps is Secunderabad, which they expected to reach on the 24th.

The remaining portion of the 40th reg. N. I. embarked for Moulmein yesterday morning, on board the *William Wilson*, which left the roads in the evening in prosecution of her voyage.—*Spectator*, April 25.

We learn that Col. Ketchen, of the Madras Artillery, had been called before council to give his opinion regarding the site and salubrity of the Secunderabad barracks. Col. Ketchen's opinion was, we are told, given in the most unqualified terms, and probably in the whole service there is no other officer so well acquainted with the localities, from his having been stationed at Secunderabad and Bolarum for the last twenty years, or thereabouts.—*Ibid.*

EXCERPTA.

The commission of the peace, which is about to issue, will include about thirty gentlemen, among them three highly respectable members of the native community. The roads are to be placed under the superintendence of the justices of the peace, who will also have the management of the Assessment Fund, which has been hitherto collected by the Government, who took on themselves in return the care of the roads.

It is reported that a vessel has been purchased by the Supreme Government, to run backwards and forwards between Madras and Moulmein, as a transport for

troops and stores, whenever it may be deemed necessary.

The *Conservative*, April 10, says:—"So many of our establishment have been laid up by the prevailing feverish epidemic, that it was a work of much difficulty to have our ordinary issue ready. On Saturday, no less than a hundred police peons were so severely attacked by it as to be unfit for duty, and at one of the Government offices in the fort, there were forty absentees, from the same cause."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

The Steam Committee, in publishing the following report of Col. Barr's proceedings in Egypt, have to congratulate the subscribers to the fund, and the public in general, on the near completion of arrangements which will so greatly tend to facilitate the transit, and promote the comfort, of passengers proceeding to England via the Red Sea.

It will be in the recollection of the subscribers that Col. Barr, under instructions from the committee, took with him from hence, and also purchased in Egypt, sundry articles, consisting of small tents, sedan chairs, covered chairs for ladies and children, tables, small table chairs and cooking utensils, a portion of which he left at Cosseir, to be distributed on the route between that place and Thebes, and the remainder he disposed of between Suez and Cairo. Immediately on his arrival in Egypt, Col. Barr communicated, as requested by the committee, with Col. Campbell, the Consul-general there, who entered warmly into our project, and addressed to Boghoz Bey, the minister, a long official letter, to be submitted to the pasha, on the subject of the erection of suitable buildings between Suez and Cairo. Pending the expected answer to this communication, which, on the assurance of Boghoz Bey, the committee have every reason to believe will be favourable, arrangements were entered into with Messrs. Hill and Raven, of Cairo, to provide the necessary establishment of carriages and baggage waggons, &c., for conveying passengers across the desert. This agreement provides that, in consideration of the sum of £. 1,000 sterling, Messrs. Hill and Raven engage to procure, hold, and keep up, on account of the Steam Committee,

- 4 Light Vans, with Canvas or Woollen Awnings and Stuffed Seats.
- 2 Luggage-waggons.
- 40 Mules.
- 5 Sets of Harness for Light Vans of four Mules each.
- 3 Sets of Harness for Luggage-waggons of six Mules each.

- 6 Carriage-drivers.
- 15 Assistants at Station-houses.
- 1 Harness-mender, and
- 2 Shoeing-smiths, one at Suez, and one at the central station-house.

The whole to be kept in a thorough and efficient state of repair for five years, commencing from five months after the 20th April, at which time the £. 1000 was paid to the contractors.

The following regulations as to the time of starting from Suez and Cairo, the rate of travelling, and the fares to be charged, were also arranged.

Times of starting.

From Cairo:—If more than a sufficient number of passengers for *one* van are anxious to proceed to Suez, the first van to start within forty-eight hours before the departure of the steamer from Suez, and the second within twelve hours after the first. If *only* sufficient passengers for *one* van, to start thirty-six hours before the departure of the steamer; or as may otherwise be agreed on by the majority of passengers.

From Suez:—The *first* van to start six hours after the landing of the first lady passengers from the steamer; the *second* twelve hours after the first, if the number of passengers exceed ten. In the event of there being *no* lady passengers, then the first van to start *six* hours after the landing of the first ten male passengers. Ladies to have always a prior claim as to proceeding by the first or subsequent carriages. The right of male passengers, without families, to a similar choice to be hereafter determined by the Steam Committee. Every facility to be afforded to such ladies or gentlemen as may wish to perform the whole, or any part, of the journey by saddle, in place of carriage conveyance.

The rate of travelling to be—

20 hours *actual* travelling, or less, if practicable.

2½ hours stoppage at the centre station.

¾ hour at the other stations.

The votes of a majority of passengers by any carriage may extend the period of halting at the mid-way station for any number of hours not exceeding twelve; or of departure from Cairo or Suez for six additional hours. This latitude may be necessary at particular seasons.

Fares and Charges.

From Cairo to Suez, and from Suez to Cairo, for

Ladies or Gentlemen.....	£. 6	0	0
Children under ten years of age..	3	0	0
Servants.....	3	0	0

The above to include the carriage of 1 cwt. of luggage for each lady or gentleman, and ½ cwt. for each child or servant, with provisions, attendance, &c., but not including wines, spirits, beer. Extra

luggage to go by the luggage-waggons, and be charged at the rate of 5s. per cwt.

With regard to the buildings between Suez and Cairo, plans have been prepared of a centre station and four intermediate ones in the Desert, which are now before the committee, all of which Messrs. Hill and Raven offer to contract to build, for the sum of 5,117 drs. or about Rs. 12,000. The centre station to contain one room of 24 feet by 18, and five sleeping apartments of 14 by 12, and fifteen feet high, with stabling and other requisite buildings: the whole protected and enclosed by a wall fifteen feet high, to be built of stone, in a substantial and workmanlike manner. A water-tank also to be added, sufficiently large for the use of the mules. The intermediate bungalows to be built with walls twelve feet high, and to have stabling attached; together with water-tanks; the whole to be built in the same substantial manner as the centre station.

At the date of Col. Barr's departure from Cairo, Colonel Campbell had not received any positive answer from the pasha relative to the erection of these buildings; but in a letter, dated Alexandria, the 11th April, he writes to Col. Barr, that "the pasha, who is now in the Delta, has written in a letter received yesterday that he will arrange every thing satisfactorily with me respecting those buildings on his arrival at Alexandria, which will be in a few days."

The committee have every reason to believe that the pasha will himself undertake the erection of these buildings; but in the event of his declining to do so, it will be necessary to place at the disposal of Col. Campbell the requisite funds for carrying on the work on his obtaining his highness's sanction to do so. In the meantime, however, a sufficient number of tents have been provided as substitutes for the buildings; and as the contract with Messrs. Hill and Raven comes into operation on the 1st of October, passengers, on landing at Suez, from and after that date, will find there a branch of the Cairo hotel, where they can remain comfortably, free of all expense (except for wines, &c.), for as many hours as they please. From thence a ten hours' drive, in a comfortable open or close carriage, over an excellent road, will take them to the half-way house, whence an additional drive of nine or thirteen hours will bring them to Cairo, where they will find comfortable accommodations in the English hotel.

With a view also to improving the communication between Cosseir and Thebes, likely to be visited by so many passengers from India, Col. Barr communicated with Mr. Prissy, a civil engineer, formerly in the pasha's employ, now re-

sident at Luxor, and obtained from him plans for a building at Luxor, another at Cosseir, and four intermediate ones in the Desert, the erection of which he offers to superintend and conduct. Mr. Prisse estimates the expense of these buildings as under :—

For a house at Luxor as per plan	£500
Ditto at Cosseir do.	250
Four intermediate houses, at £175 each	700
	£1,450

The pasha had also given orders to build a number of boats both for the Nile and canal, to be placed under the entire control of the consuls, allowing them to fix a fair scale of passage-money. As we may reasonably expect, from the management under which they will be placed, that these boats will be kept in a proper state of cleanliness, this act of the pasha will prove one of the greatest boons he could grant to the traveller through his dominions. His highness had further intimated his intention of having small steamers on the Nile and canal, as soon as they can be prepared, and has, in fact, promised to afford every facility for the transit of passengers. The committee have only to state, in conclusion, that an accommodation building at Mocha or Aden, if the latter should be selected as the coal depôt, appears to be absolutely necessary for the comfort of passengers, as all complaint of the discomfort of having to remain on board the steamer while the coals are being taken in.

C. B. SKINNER, Act. Sec.

Bombay, 17th May.

At a meeting of the Steam Committee, to take into consideration Col. Barr's report of the proceedings in Egypt, under the authority of the committee, it was resolved,

"That funds, to the amount of the estimated outlay for the proposed establishments between Suez and Cairo, be placed at the disposal of Col. Campbell, and that he be authorized and requested to execute, on behalf of the committee, the necessary deed of contract for the work, agreeably to the plans and tender made by Messrs. Hill and Raven, so soon as the requisite permission shall have been obtained from his highness the pasha.

"That it is inexpedient for the present to entertain the project of building at Cosseir and Luxor, until it shall have been ascertained what amount of funds will be placed at the committee's disposal for this purpose—that, however, the committee being deeply impressed with the importance to the public of having accommodation buildings, not only at Cosseir and Luxor, but also at Aden or Mocha, or whatever station may be adopted as a coal depôt, resolved, that an appeal, *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 27, No. 105.

through the public press, be made to the subscribers to the fund, to place their subscriptions at the disposal of the committee for this purpose."

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY IN THE SOUTH.

The *Bombay Gazette*, of May 9th, referring to the proceedings of "a late commission ordered to the southward, on affairs of considerable importance," which refers apparently to the obscurely announced result of an inquiry mentioned in our last Journal (last vol. p 220), observes: "We are surprised at the turn things have taken, in the face of the most appalling evidence of guilt. People notoriously addicted to the vilest and most criminal practices have escaped the punishment due to their crimes, and while the cries of the sufferers are yet ringing in the ear of justice, the depraved authors of public and individual calamity are revelling in the wages of their iniquity. We may truly say, we Europeans who have known what it is to exist in a country where there are no secret tribunals, and where public discussion acts as a sure preventive to the perpetration of crime, that it is a blot upon the escutcheon of our otherwise distinguished nation that the inquiry should be carried on in secrecy under the government of a free and enlightened people. In India, however, things are enveloped in a tenfold darkness; we have no opportunity of arriving at the *rationale* of any measure of Government, and the consequence is, that crime frequently goes unpunished, and innocence takes the place of guilt. We could have wished that the commission to the southward, or Government for it, had made its proceedings public. There is no other way of ascertaining the true nature of the case, and surmises, ever active where no certain data are afforded, will, in the absence of positive information, gain the ascendancy.

THE MOHURRUM.

The last Mohurrum was not unattended with outrage and murder, with which ideas we are accustomed to connect, the celebration of this festival. It appears that a quarrel having arisen on the Duncan-road, between a Maugh and a police sepoy, the former, who had a sword in his hand, immediately cut off the head of the latter; on which several other police officers ran to the spot, and made every effort to seize the Maugh, but without success, when a police officer cut the matter short by killing the offender. It is said that a dufedar was wounded in this affray. Another quarrel took place near Nagpara, between the attendants of two taboos. Two or three

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are said to have been severely wounded, in consequence of which twenty-eight persons were apprehended by the police. — *Durpun, April 13.*

TRADE ON THE INDUS.

Although the investment which has been forwarded by Runjeet Singh to Bombay is not of so valuable a description as we had anticipated, yet we make no doubt that something of a superior quality will find its way here as the commerce becomes more extended. The Chamber of Commerce having taken upon itself the despatch of a return cargo, this will, we are sure, be selected in such a manner as to make the inhabitants of Upper India solicitous of a further interchange of commodities. The Governor has shown his appreciation of the future importance of this trade, by bestowing a mark of respect (a dress of honour) upon Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheerazee, for having been the first to open the trade of the Indus with Bombay, as the manner in which this individual has seconded the wishes of the British Government deserved some especial mark of approbation. It is not now that the importance of this trade can be ascertained; but when British commerce begins to find its way, as we have no doubt it soon will, into the vast countries which bound India to the northward, and when the superior fabrics of England supplant the Russian trade in the many channels through which it appears to penetrate, then will the services of those who have lent their influence to the establishment of British commerce on the Indus be duly estimated and appreciated. — *Bom. Cour., April 7.*

EXCERPTA.

For the purpose of erecting suitable buildings for the General Assembly's Institution, under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, a half lakh of rupees is to be appropriated. The institution comprises both a school for the elementary education of the natives, and a college for giving instruction in the higher branches of literature, science, and theology. The Rev. J. M. Mitchell is expected to join Dr. Wilson and Mr. Nesbit.

Some experiments have lately been instituted in the Company's Botanic Garden at Dapoory, by Dr. Owen, on several plants, for the purpose of ascertaining the utility of their fibre, as adapted to the manufacture of certain kinds of cloth, &c. Dr. Owen has discovered that the fibre of the ornamental shrub, known by the name of *Yucca gloriosa*, which is remarkable for its strength and fineness, with proper treatment, may prove of some commercial value, and with this view it is proposed to extend its cultivation.

A petition to Parliament, agreed to at a public meeting at the Town Hall, on the 24th February, at which Sir C. Malcolm presided (who has recommended it to the support of the First Lord of the Admiralty), and sent home by Capt. Biden, prays for a revision of the maritime laws, and the establishment of an improved code for the control of masters, mates, and mariners in the navigation of British merchant ships. It sets forth the evils arising from the defective state of discipline throughout the merchant service, which places in imminent danger and difficulty the important interests of commerce and navigation, and with them the welfare and prosperity of the British empire. "These evils comprise an alarming spirit of discontent and insubordination, contempt of all lawful authority, amounting in frequent cases to open mutiny, and are fraught with extreme peril to the safety of lives and property at sea, while excesses of a like nature are often committed by seamen when in harbour, tending to debase and demoralize their character, and thereby cast a stain and reproach upon the reputation of British seamen."

Ceylon.

A great excitement prevails in Colombo, in consequence of a person named John Smith, of English parents, having lately renounced the Christian faith for the doctrines of the Prophet. The individual is a tailor, but very indolent, who avowed that poverty once before compelled him to change from Protestantism to Romanism in expectation of obtaining relief, and that, being disappointed, he has now become Mahometan, in which he has been more successful, having, in the few days since his head was shaved and his dress changed, obtained a large sum of money in presents from the Moors. He is, in fact, a complete lion amongst these people, who crowd to see *Abdul Rahim Mowlah*. He has deserted his wife and children, declaring, however, his readiness to provide for them if they adopt his new creed; but he is shortly to be married to a Moor woman, with whom he will probably get a considerable marriage portion. There are also said to be different plans to provide liberally for him; either to give him a bazaar in the pettah, or to send him to the coast. Altogether, he has made a fine speculation of his apostasy, though we scarcely think the Moors can derive much credit from their convert. — *Colombo Obs., April 25.*

Penang.

At a public meeting, held at the Library, it was resolved, that a branch association

should be organized in connexion with the Auxiliary Bible Society of Singapore. Sir William Norris was called to the chair, and strongly urged the obligations of the European community in India to circulate the Scriptures. "Independently," he observed, "of our obligations as Christians and as Englishmen, there is enough, and more, abundantly more than enough, in the dreary aspect of the moral waste around us, to stir up every feeling of compassion, every motive of common humanity which should weigh with us as men, to apply the only effectual remedy for that appalling depravity, which is, beyond all comparison, the most dreadful curse of India. It was this consideration which, I believe I am correct in saying, mainly operated on the mind and heart of the excellent Lord Teignmouth, formerly Governor-General of India, and induced him to become the president, and one of the most powerful, persevering, and efficient supporters of the Bible Society. It had fallen to his lot, when Governor-General, to adjust the difficult questions arising out of the disputed succession to the throne of Oude; and the dreadful mass of fraud and perjury which encountered him in the course of his investigations, left upon his mind the settled conviction that Christianity was the only cure for the enormous moral depravity of India."

Burmah.

The following epitome of the state of affairs in Burmah, of the real views of the new king, and of our probable future relations with that country, appears in the *Englishman* of Calcutta, as from a correspondent who has access to the most correct information. Its internal evidence is calculated to strengthen our confidence in the writer:—

"In July 1837, Resident (Col. Burney) informs the Governor-General that two lines of conduct are open to the British Government; the one being to await and ascertain whether Tharawadi, after settling the country (now much harrassed by internal dissensions), will acknowledge the treaties, and allow the re-establishment of a residency; the other, to take advantage of his known hostility and the actual condition of the country, and seize the present opportunity, while confusion reigns, and the king is altogether unprepared for resistance, to compel his acknowledgment, and secure our footing on a more extensive and permanent basis. The king's uncle, Prince Mekkara, and some Armenian traders, much in the favour of the king, are exerting themselves to maintain peace, and correct the violent disposition of his ma-

esty. The old Government was anxious to have set aside the treaties, which are unpopular with the whole nation, could it have found a safe occasion. The Resident, in a letter of the above date, proposed a political agency in preference to a residency, from the extreme unpopularity of the first measure; the Resident being regarded as a spy and a dictator. The Burmese have nearly forgotten the lessons of the late war. The generation of that time is nearly swept away, and the impression of their defeat is ascribed to a want of zeal, because the Government of that day was unpopular with the nation. The Burmese are fatalists, and firmly persuaded of their present king's invincibility. The king fosters this belief in his own individual fortune, and declares that the real cause of their defeat was as stated above. The Resident is firmly persuaded that the war is inevitable, though remote, and believes that Tharawadi will break out the moment he imagines that our hands are sufficiently occupied by hostilities in Hindustan.

"A mission has been sent by Tharawadi to Nepal, consisting of a cavalry havildar, late in the Company's service, and two others, disguised as fakeers. This mission has been received, and another despatched, *via* Bootan, by the Nepalese court. As a precautionary measure, the Resident recommends strengthening military defences along the frontier.

"In a letter to G. G., under date the 10th September 1837, Burney informs Government that two letters, which have been brought to him by a Mahomedan trader, named Bakar, from the Burmese ministers, though dated so late back as the 26th August, were actually written only fifteen days previously, and as a consequence of the exaggerated reports afloat of warlike preparations on the part of the British Resident, has urged in an address, to which these profess to be a reply, the mission of Messrs. Blundell (civil commissioner) and Dr. Bayfield. All notice of this proposition is omitted, which Burney considers convincingly indicative of the real disposition to set the treaty of Yandaboo aside. The messengers confessed that such was the intention—the intent of the two letters—to dissuade us from the prosecution of warlike steps, because the Burmese are unprepared.

"As showing the true feeling, Burney quotes the speech of the Governor of Moulmein: 'You are wrong in thinking that the king means to attack you directly. He must first settle the country. In a year or two they will ask you to cede the Tennasserim provinces, or fight you like men, and try to recover them.' All that is now sought by the

Burman court is *delay*. The Governor-General, 'seeing only the disadvantages of war,' is disposed to grant this, and the only consequence will be making matters infinitely more difficult of adjustment hereafter. The British Government appear to be impressed with a belief that no national hostility exists. The Resident deprecates this as erroneous and dangerous. Every Burmese of rank would rejoice to see the treaty of Yandaboo broken up. It is considered most galling and disgraceful. The Resident thinks it better that the present excitement should be allowed to increase, and work upon the fears of the country, and advantage should be taken of it to insist on a complete fulfilment of all the stipulations of Yandaboo; recommends that no officer should be sent by the British Government till the treaties were unreservedly acknowledged, and urges that the present is the very time to insist. Burney states that he has discovered the designs of the king from indisputable sources, and warns Government accordingly.

"Government having decided on a pacific reply, the Resident complies against his judgment. It would be better to insist that the mission of an officer should be acknowledged, and preparations on our side kept up, the more especially if the king (who is said to be far in advance of his countrymen generally) should see, as the Governor of Rangoon does, that the presence of a British officer would be security from attack.

"Burney wishes, in the first instance, to see the G. G., that he may explain the necessity that the officer so deputed should be allowed to appeal (at present interdicted), and to notice the offensive remarks of Tharawadi in respect to the G. G. This impression left uneffaced, all measures of permanent character would fail. Burney reports introduction of supplies, sulphur, arms, &c. &c., in large quantities, forwarded to Ava and Kyauk-Myoung, by people calling themselves British subjects; the king the only man who has the means to purchase.

"Whilst writing this despatch, further intelligence from Armenian traders, and a Mr. Low, an English subject, state the king's resolution to submit to any extremity rather than acknowledge the treaties. He declares that the English must set in to their original boundaries, and is especially supported in these sentiments by his second son, Thail-ten-byin; though the other ministers, seeing that matters are not ripe, desire to prevent a rupture at present, *for which reason* the letters were sent off express by Bakar. The king thinks, and makes others think too, that G. G. has neither power nor inclination quickly to resent defiance and

disregard of treaties. Others, won over by Burney's reasoning, have altered their tone, and beg him to dissuade from the hasty resolves of Tharawadi.

"The envoy, who came to Calcutta in 1831-2, made this remark to Burney: 'The king's heart is set on recovering our territories seized by the English, but he has been too precipitate; it is yet too soon to try and do so.' Many desired that the king should yield *for the present*; but this Burney thinks difficult, from the nature of the king's speeches to himself, though willing to become his majesty's scapegoat, if by doing so, and allowing he had been provoked, would induce Tharawadi to yield. Burney clearly proves that he has, by his personal influence, prevented many from violent and inflammatory courses. It appears, on the day when the prince escaped, his brother being then king, on the 24th of February, he abused the treaty as disgraceful; and that he does not now consider it binding, may be traced in the speech of a Burmese governor to Lieut. Brewer (commanding escort), who was stopped at Kyauk Taloun, on the 13th April 1837; he remarked, when told that the Yandaboo treaty allowed free passage, 'A treaty made by the late king, under other circumstances, is not binding on the present.'

"The character of the Burmese, haughty, self-sufficient, vindictive, unprincipled. No respect for ambassadors, as evinced on various occasions. Burney's character of Tharawadi: 'Restless, intriguing, unprincipled, cruel, but clever and decided; addicted to drink, and very violent when inebriated; surrounded by reckless and violent men, who hope to recover Assam, Munnipore, Arracan, and Tennasserim.' His first efforts will be against our frontier posts, which the presence of an officer at his court will not prevent. Implores G. G. not to believe that Tharawadi's remarks, about the blunder committed by his brother going to war, was conclusive of his own pacific disposition, or that the reduction of shipping duties bore the same character. The first was clearly understood by all on the spot to intimate that the blunder lay in undertaking what he had not matured sufficiently to go through with; the last, a custom on the accession of every sovereign, time out of mind. The late king did the same. Tharawadi has amassed, or rather seized, two crores of rupees from the coffers of the treasury, and those of his brother's officers. He is popular just now with the nation, but must settle his country before he thinks of warring with us. A year hence he may break out, and therefore it is necessary to forestall him, seeing that he dis-

avows all obligations, and regards us as his worst enemies."

Dutch India.

The *Handelsblad*, of Amsterdam, gives a very detailed and minute comparative view of the commerce and navigation of the Dutch East-India possessions in the year 1826 and 1836. The total value of imports into Java and Madura was—

In 1826, Merchandise.....f.	10,250,997
Specie	3,802,822

Total	14,232,907
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In 1836, Merchandise.....f.	17,048,748
Specie	676,156

Total	18,524,898
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Thus there was an increase in the value of the imports of 4,291,901 f., and in that of merchandise of 7,598,573 f., the import of specie having decreased by 3,306,672 f. The greatest increase was in the imports from England, which were, in

1826	f. 1,078,412
1836	3,518,405

Leaving a difference of . . . 2,240,083

The greatest decrease was in the imports from America, which were, in

1826	f. 1,138,460
1836	683,191

Decrease	445,269
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The total increase was . .	6,121,083
Decrease	1,430,082

Increase	4,191,901
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Accounts received in Holland from Padang, of the 24th February, state that the expedition which had been sent by the Dutch Government from Java against the insurgents at Sumatra, at the Thirteen Kottas, had met with complete success, and that the insurgents had entirely submitted.

Mauritius.

The Mauritius journals contain various articles on internal economy, education, the apprenticeship of the blacks, and laws passed for the more effectual regulation of trade and commerce, handicrafts, and various arts and professions. It is required, that all persons exercising any trade, profession, or handicraft, shall have a license. The ordinance specifies exceptions in favour of various professors, teachers, advocates, physicians, the ministers of religion, public functionaries, &c. Notaries and proctors in the Admiralty, who practise also before the ordinary tribunals, must have special licenses, which subject each to the payment of: £30 per annum; commercial agents, £20. The same sum for notaries employed elsewhere in the

island and its dependencies. Proctors, who do not practise before the ordinary tribunals, pay £7 per annum; other individuals, £3 yearly. For each beast of burthen, £1, and each vehicle £1. The Legislative Council passed, in the short space of six weeks, in November and December last, a number of acts, which required a supplement to the Gazette of not less than thirty-four folio pages.

The *Mauricien*, of the 1st of January, has a very interesting article on the distribution of prizes in the Colonial Academy and the Mauritius Academy, on the 21st and 23d of December. The principal officers of the Government, the bishop, the heads of colleges, and many others, attended. The halls were so crowded, that they would scarcely contain the actors and spectators. After some suitable preliminary addresses from the professors of the Colonial Academy, and an exhortation from Mr. Mance, three children, of from nine to ten years of age, of whom one was a Mahometan, in oriental costume, recited in English several long pieces of poetry, with a pronunciation and accent which called forth decided marks of approbation. The young gentlemen who carried off the prizes expressed, in appropriate terms, their grateful sentiments to their auditory. The scene exhibited at the Mauritius Academy, on the 23d of December, was equally gratifying with that which took place at the Colonial Academy on the 21st.

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The deified Lewmang.—The *Peking Gazette*, of December 9th, announces that, on the 2d day of the 11th moon (Nov. 29), the fooyuen of Keangnan made a report, stating that the deified warrior Lewmang had driven away the locusts from the district of Soochow, and requesting that an inscription should be placed over his temple; upon which the emperor observes, that the name of Lewmang had long been inscribed on the list of divinities; that in the present year Soochow had not been devastated by locusts, which is a very meritorious service to the people. "Let it be known that I, the emperor, will write the inscription, to be delivered to the fooyuen, and by him hung up in the temple as a votive offering for the protecting favour of Lewmang. Respect this."

The Mu-kang Rebellion.—The *Gazette*, of December 17, contains a report from the governor of the two Keang provinces, to the following effect: The chieftain of Tsingho had reported that, on passing by the Pangkea landing-place, he saw a man selling cakes, "with an alarmed and agi-

tated countenance;" the chehëen ordered the man to be brought before him, and questioned him. He replied, "I am a man of Weihëen, in Shantung; my name is Yangke." His speech was confused and incoherent, and the magistrate was apprehensive that he was one of Makang's rebellious banditti,* who had escaped by flight. He ordered him to be seized. A spy of Shantung province then identified him as the noted rebel, Ma-ping. The governor then reports that the criminal had been conveyed to Shantung, the fooyuen of which province stating that he had subjected Ma-ping to a strict examination, and it appears that he was formerly a disciple of Makang, and practised his doctrine; and then joined his rebellion. Ma-ping was put to a slow and lingering death.

The Horsburgh Memorial.—The merchants of Canton, in a letter to the London Committee for erecting a memorial to the memory of the late Captain Horsburgh, persevere in their suggestion, of, instead of a monument in the Abbey or St. Paul's, a light-house in the China seas. "It is true," they say, "that, by placing his monument with those of our illustrious dead, you accord him that place which he held among the living; but there it would end. The chisel of the artist would be admired, while the deeds of the man would be passed over in silence and neglect. We have already invited all nations to join in our undertaking, and we look to America, Holland, and France with the most sanguine hopes. We submit, then, our opinion to you, whether we should not take into consideration the character of the man who has immortalized himself, and to whose memory we can only add a tribute of esteem; and, if so, would it not be a greater testimony of gratitude to follow a course in unison with the feelings which animated that benevolent being while alive, by building a light-house on some spot where ships are constantly going on shore, that he may still be instrumental for the benefit of mankind, in saving many a ship from destruction. By this you will perceive it is our wish to adhere to the plan which we originally proposed; but as a proof of our anxiety to co-operate with you, we will originate a subscription for the furtherance of your views, in hopes that many of this community will join in it; and, in return, we beg to solicit that you will use your influence to procure subscribers to co-operate with us in the view we have taken."

Christianity in China.—A letter from St. Petersburg, dated June 23, says: "We learn from Pëkin, where a mission from the Greek church of Russia has existed since the time of Peter the Great, that

upwards of 800,000 Chinese have embraced Christianity, and that there was every reason to believe that all persecution of Christians was on the point of ceasing. The emperor himself is said to have studied Christianity, and to hold it in respect; while, at his accession to the throne, Christian blood was frequently made to flow. The rigorous laws against the Christians now exist only on paper, and their execution is intrusted to such mandarins alone as are favourable to the Christians. The law of 1836, although in terms applying to all Christians, was directed solely against the English, of whose political influence the emperor began to be afraid. There are in China several vicariats, whose chiefs are to be found at Pëkin, Nankin, and Macao."—*French Paper.*

American Trade between India and China.—The following appears in an American paper: "Our dates from Canton, to the 7th of March, announce the opening of the trade between Canton and India to American vessels. This new outlet to our industry will be of immense advantage to the shipping interest, struck down as it has been by the wicked policy of our rulers. The carrying trade has always been to Americans the greatest source of profit, and we may now expect to hear of our Yankee clippers crowding the Eastern seas, and plying between China and India. They will prove troublesome competitors to the English merchant-service."

The Emperor.—It is now the eighteenth year since Taoukwang first ascended the throne of China. When we look back to the Mantchoo princes who previously held the sceptre, we are surprised at the resemblance some of them bore to the then reigning monarchs of Europe. As for Taoukwang, we have merely to look to Denmark, Prussia, and Holland, where we may find his exact compeers. It would, perhaps, be a very difficult task to draw a true picture of this good old man. Few know any thing about him, for he lives too retired; but slander has not yet thrown a blot on his character. The general opinion is that, in private life, he is a very excellent character, who keeps his household in good order, and spends his days in comfort and ease. Talents for public affairs he does not seem to possess, nor does it appear that he interferes much with the government; yet he has always been fortunate in the choice of his ministers. These appear not to be great statesmen, but they are thoroughly acquainted with the wishes of their master, and they fulfil those wishes by maintaining the tranquillity of the empire. Taoukwang has not lived in stormy times; his patience and wisdom have not been put to the test; but, were any great occasion to arise, requiring new

* Makang's disturbance occurred two years ago.

and untried measures, we believe he would not prove himself equal to it. His reign has not been considered fortunate and happy by his Chinese subjects; scarce a year has passed without being unhappily distinguished by inundations, earthquakes, or famines. On the whole, he is a man of peace, happy in the enjoyment of his high dignity, and in the bosom of his family, but not adapted for stirring scenes.—*Canton Reg.*, Feb. 27.

The Hong Merchants.—A pamphlet has been printed at Canton, entitled, "The Chinese Security Merchants and their Debts," the object of which is stated to be "to make known in England what is believed to be the ill-understood conditions upon which the British and other foreign merchants, who reside there, conduct their trade, with the hope of interesting the public of Great Britain, especially the mercantile part of it, in the case, and inducing her Majesty's Government to interpose with the Imperial Government of China, in order to procure payment of certain debts owing by the hong merchants to the foreigners, which the latter have incurred almost necessarily under the conditions of the trade.

The author premises, that the hong monopoly, as it at present exists, first came into regular operation in 1720, and that, with the exception of a short-lived interruption, occasioned by the opposition of the Company's supercargoes, in 1771, it has continued until now. The system apparently has worked as much to the prejudice of the hong merchants themselves, as to the injury of foreigners. Since 1779, the Co-hong seems seldom to have been clear of embarrassments; and in that year there were foreign claims against them amounting to four millions of dollars, exclusive of the debt owing to the Company, of which sum, however, it seems that Dol. 1,078,976 only had been received in goods or money by the Chinese, the balance being accumulation of interest. Not more than Dol. 600,000 of this sum was finally recovered; payment, besides, being made by annual instalments of only Dol. 60,000 each. In the following year, it was arranged between the Local Government of Canton and the hong merchants, to subject the export-trade in tea and raw silk to a duty, to constitute what has since been termed the *Consol Fund*, for the liquidation of the debts of the defaulting members of the Co-hong to foreigners. The next instance of embarrassment occurred in 1793, when the Co-hong were ordered by Government to discharge foreign claims upon one of their body, principally of Parsee merchants, amounting to 300,000 taels, which was paid in one year. In 1796, another hong merchant became indebted to the Company to a very large amount, for the payment of which, arrangements

were also concluded with the Co-hong. In 1810, the Co-hong were again under the necessity of making arrangements for the liquidation of 1,400,000 taels, due by two of their number, stipulating to pay by instalment in ten years; and in 1813 the recorded claims of foreign merchants, almost entirely British, against five hong, amounted to Dol. 3,964,197. Of the debt of one of these, amounting to Dol. 1,237,681, the final dividend was paid in Dec. 1823, and of another, amounting to Dol. 820,610, in March 1826. The others are comprised in a list of insolvencies, occurring in 1823, 1824, 1827, 1828, and 1829, exhibiting a total of Dol. 2,960,066, of which the final dividend was paid in 1834. The next failure among the hong merchants is that of Hing-tac, who suspended payment about the end of 1836, and to enforce the payment of whose debts, within a reasonable term, by the interposition of the British Government, is the principal object of the publication. After a protracted discussion with the Local Government, the claims of foreigners against the bankrupt hong were finally passed at Dol. 2,261,439, by a committee appointed to investigate the accounts, consisting of the three senior hong merchants, and three foreign merchants. Arrangements for the liquidation of this debt commenced by a proposal on the part of the Chinese to pay it off in twenty years by instalments, dating the first from the season of 1838-39, but which was reduced to fifteen, and finally to nine years, without interest; a proposition which, however, has not only been rejected by the foreign claimants, but was also met by their insisting upon the liabilities of King-qua being included in any arrangement that might be made for the liquidation of the former. Their claims upon the latter hong the foreign merchants had forborne to put in, out of respect to the head of the establishment, an old man of eighty years of age, and to save him the painful consequences of public bankruptcy; but the cause of this forbearance having been removed by his death, which took place some months ago, the foreign merchants sent in their claims against him, amounting to about a million of dollars. Thus the present claims of foreign traders in Canton, against the hong merchants amount to Dol. 3,261,439, which the author of the pamphlet represents as constituting "a *bond fide* transfer, so long as it continues unpaid, of three millions of dollars of capital from the foreigners, chiefly British merchants, to the Chinese!" These debts he endeavours to show that the Government of China is pledged, by its former acts and assurances, to see paid off.

Foreigners.—An edict from the governor of the two Kwangs, dated February 19th, referring to a report from the hong

merchants, dated the 15th, with reference to the foreign nations employing "receiving ships," i.e. opium-traders, in which the Danish (*Lien*) nation was omitted, states that it appears from examination, "that the receiving ships at anchor at Lintin and other places in the ofing, which have been already strictly examined, belong to the four nations, England, America, Denmark, and Manilla; severe measures should be taken to drive them off, that their long delay may be prevented. Besides writing to Heangshan and Taping, to the naval commander-in-chief, and the commanding officers of all the military cantonments, to assemble together and lead on their squadrons of war-boats to Lintin and to other places, and devise plans and exert all their strength to drive away the receiving ships there at anchor, it will be proper, as a preliminary measure, to seize the contraband boats, and so cut off their supplies, and to secretly search for sycee and opium, and so destroy their contraband trade; it will then be difficult for them to effect their crafty schemes, and there will be no fear then of their utter ruin." The governor directs the hong to "forthwith transmit the orders to the foreign merchants of each of the said nations, to give orders to all the receiving ships, in hasty obedience to the imperial will, to depart and return home, without a day's delay; but if, as hitherto, they dare delay, loitering about with lingering expectations, and continue to remain, it is decided to stop the trade of all those nations which have receiving ships, and not to allow their ships to enter the port and open their holds; for in this affair of the receiving ships I shall adhere firmly to the laws; and the senior merchants are also guilty, and I shall order them to be punished for the crimes of neglect and non-performance."

A further edict from the governor, lieut.-governor, and hoppo, directs the hong to enjoin it strictly on the foreigners of every nation, "that henceforth they are not to bring decked passage-boats to the provincial city; and if they still indulge themselves, and hire out the boats to smuggle, still daring to disobey, they will be seized on conviction, and be surely dealt with according to the laws of the celestial dynasty; decidedly, the offender will not meet with any indulgence because he is a foreigner."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

Supreme Court, March 28.—Mitchell v. Thompson.—This was an action for libel, brought by Dr. Mitchell, colonial surgeon

attached to the Sydney civil hospital, which was under his special charge, against Dr. John Vaughan Thompson, deputy inspector-general of hospitals. The declaration contained three counts, but two were abandoned; the third averred, that before the grievance complained of, the plaintiff held the situation of colonial surgeon, from which he was dismissed, and that the defendant, wishing to harass and annoy the plaintiff, and cause to be believed that he had been guilty of certain acts of misconduct, on the 3d October published a false, scandalous, and defamatory libel on the said plaintiff, in the following words:—

Extract from General Orders, Sydney, May 1, 1837.

No. 124.—2. Adverting to those charges brought by Colonial Surgeon Mitchell against his superior officer, for many of which there appears no adequate foundation, his Exc. thinks it sufficient, on this occasion, to express his displeasure at so insubordinate and improper a proceeding, and to inform Surgeon Mitchell, that if any well-founded complaint of his conduct towards the deputy inspector-general of hospitals shall be again brought by that officer before his Exc., it will be visited by a measure of much greater severity.

(Signed by command.) K. SNODGRASS,
Lieut. Col., Major Brigade.

(A true extract.) JOHN V. THOMPSON,
Deputy Inspector-general.

Extract of a Letter from the Assistant Military Secretary.

To the Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals.

Sydney, September 26, 1837.
Sir: I am directed by the Lieut. General Commanding to inform you, that, having taken measures for ascertaining the correctness of the allegations contained in the charges brought by you against Colonial Surgeon Mitchell, his Exc. considers that officer to have wilfully and deliberately disobeyed the order of the head of his department, in refusing to attend the punishments at Hyde Park Barracks, and in omitting to sign the orderly book when required to do so. You will, therefore, inform Mr. Mitchell, that his Exc. has directed his name to be removed from the list of colonial surgeons.

WILLIAM HUNTER,
Assistant Military Surgeon.

(A true extract.) JOHN V. THOMPSON,
Deputy Inspector-general.

The damages were laid at £1,000.

It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff was dismissed on the 26th September; that in October a letter was received by the editor of a Sydney paper, from Dr. Thompson (enclosing the extracts), to the following effect:

To the Editor of the *Colonist*.

October 3d, 1837.
Sir: Having seen a paragraph in last week's *Colonist*, in which my name is mixed up in no very courteous manner, arising, no doubt, from a total ignorance of the real facts of the case and of the characters of the persons implicated, I beg to submit to your notice the following extracts from public documents, by which you will perceive the propriety of exercising more caution in future, if you wish to maintain the character of your paper, as an advocate for truth and justice.

I am, &c. &c.

J. V. THOMPSON,
Deputy Inspector-general.

The extracts were published, the acting editor considering that they came for insertion, and that the letter was authority for publication.

The counsel for the plaintiff stated, that the two counts had been with-

drawn, because they implied some charge against the Government, in respect to the dismissal of the plaintiff, which matter was before the Home Government. Had the defendant pleaded a justification, as he ought to have done, the plaintiff would have produced evidence to disprove the charges set forth in the libel.

On the part of the defendant, his counsel contended that the matter was not libellous under the circumstances. No one would think the worse of Dr. Mitchell for not obeying an order he did not think it necessary to obey. The only object of the defendant was to vindicate himself from the effect of some remarks made upon him in the *Colonist*, with reference to the dispute between him and Dr. Mitchell. There was no proof whatever of malice.

The *Chief Justice* told the jury (special), that the delivery of the letter was a publication, and that the matter was *prima facie* libellous: it was *prima facie* a libel to say that a gentleman in the service of Government was insubordinate, and disobeyed his superior officer, which was a high breach of the duty of a government officer. The defendant might have justified, and if he had proved that the charges in the libel were true, he would have been entitled to a verdict.

The jury found for the plaintiff, damages £100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bar.—The judges have promulgated a rule of court, by which legal gentlemen, educated in the colony, may be admitted to practise as barristers at the colonial bar, under the following regulations:—A book is to be kept by the chief clerk, in which the names of all persons studying for the profession are to be enrolled; the candidate is to be recommended by two barristers, who are to give an undertaking for his good conduct during his term of probation; every student has to remain on the books for five years, three years of which to be passed with a practising barrister; the judges are to direct periodical examinations of the students by certain barristers; during the last three years' probation, the student is to attend the court regularly for six terms; upon application for admission, a certificate from a minister of the religion to which the student belongs, of his habits of piety, is to be produced, and certificates of his private habits of life from his neighbours; a certificate from two barristers (other than those who recommended the admission of the party as a student), of his competency to practise the profession, is to be produced; and, upon application in open court, the judges will admit the party, or reject him, if they see sufficient cause.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27. No. 105.

The "Minerva."—The *Minerva*, from Greenock, with 235 emigrants on board, arrived on Tuesday; but in consequence of the existence of typhus fever on board, she was placed in quarantine. The emigrants were selected by the Rev. Dr. Lang, during his recent visit to the mother country. Among them are thirteen German missionaries, with their families, come out to establish a mission to the aborigines to the northward of this colony. Two of the missionaries are ordained clergymen, and the remainder, who are catechists, have also been instructed in various mechanical arts, with a view to the communication of the arts of civilized life to the aborigines in conjunction with Christian knowledge. The typhus fever made its appearance among the passengers early in December. Since that time the disease has continued to increase, and thirteen have fallen victims to its ravages.* On her arrival, twenty individuals were ill, ten seriously, and among the latter, Dr. Cook, the surgeon of the vessel. Hitherto, the cabin passengers are free from disease. Orders were issued by the Government for the immediate landing of the emigrants, and for the occupation of the buildings recently erected at the quarantine station, Spring Cove, and supplies of all descriptions likely to be useful to the emigrants have been forwarded.—*Syd. Gaz.*, Jan. 25.

The disease has since been subdued.

Excerpta.—The number of writs of execution from the Supreme Court at Sydney, is said to reach to the amount of a million and a-half sterling.

The Patriotic Association at Sydney is defunct, after having struggled through an existence of five years.

It appears that the members of the Presbyterian church in this colony are divided among themselves; motions and counter-motions are continually made in the Colonial Presbytery.

The community of Sydney are justly indignant at the conduct of Mrs. Frazer, and her now husband, Capt. Green, for their ungrateful concealment, in the details given before the Lord Mayor of London of the wreck of the *Stirling Castle*, of the kindness shown to Mrs. F. at Sydney, where a subscription was raised for her, amounting to £400. This fact was suppressed.

A "debating and literary society" has been formed at Sydney.

"We observed," says the *Sydney Gazette*, "a circumstance at the Sydney theatre, strikingly illustrative of the low state of feeling which a brief residence in this colony is almost certain to produce. The wife of a wealthy settler, whose life fell a sacrifice to the brutal intoxication of one of his convict servants a few weeks

* See last vol. p. 250.

since, although the murderer has not yet paid the penalty due to the offended laws of his country, was in attendance with her youthful family, arrayed in full mourning, to witness the abominable complication of almost fiendish murders, portrayed in the *Tower of Newle*."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Whale-fishery.—The harbour of Hobart Town never presented such a splendid sight as it has done during the last ten days, being almost full of shipping, most of them three-masted vessels; amongst the number, the French King's corvette *L'Heroïne*, and five whalers of that nation, present a conspicuous figure with their tri-colour ensigns waving in friendly folds with the British Union. The great attention of the French Government to the interests of their whaling establishments is the general theme of conversation and admiration, compared with the neglect, and something worse, with which the same source of national wealth has been treated in these colonies. Our whalers in the South Seas, and even in our own bays, are left without even control or protection, except the janissary control which was exercised against Capt. Lovett, for daring to kill whales in a bay belonging to British Majesty, by seizing his vessel, and fining him. The French Government send a man-of-war to protect their flag from insult, and to maintain good order amongst their whaling ships, which receive the most liberal assistance in their outfit from their Government in the shape of a bounty of £4 per ton, advanced on security of returning the same amount for every ton of oil short of the burthen of the ship which she brings home of her own taking.—*True Colonist*, Feb. 9.

It appears that no less than about twenty French whalers (including those in our port) are cruising off New Zealand, under the protection of the man-of-war. We believe this is the first attempt of the French at whaling. It is understood that this fleet has been fitted out at the suggestion and expense of some English merchants residing at Havre de Grace, who previously succeeded in getting the French Government to impose a duty of 25 per cent. on all oil imported into France by English or other foreign vessels, and also to give a bounty of £4 per ton for all oil procured by vessels with French bottoms. Is this not a reproach to the British Government? Well may a contemporary exclaim, "Let us look, then, at the conduct of the French Government in the protection of their trade." He compares it with that of the British Govern-

ment, who, he says, have not even one man-of-war stationed on our coasts; and goes on to say, that one would have imagined that the colonies being of a penal description might have induced the Home Government to offer some little protection to the place both from sea and from land; but here we are now posted in Hobart Town, and if any pirate or privateer carrying half a dozen guns was to anchor off Government-house, she could place the whole colony under contribution.—*Bent's News*, Feb. 10.

EXCERPTA.

Mr. William Field, of Launceston, has died possessed of property to the amount of £300,000. The property is to be equally divided amongst the four sons.—*Hobart Town Courier*.

A proclamation from the Lieut.-governor notifies that her Majesty has disallowed the act of this island, promoting the circulation of the Calcutta or sicca rupee.

The Clapperton affair, (last vol. p. 226) still continues to excite interest on the Launceston, as well as the Hobart Town side of the island. The Launceston journals call loudly on the Government for an inquiry into the case.

Lieut. Friend, the resident magistrate and port officer at George Town, has commenced an action for libel against the editor and proprietor of the *Cornwall Chronicle*, for a series of libels published in that journal subsequent to the 6th January last. The attorney-general has also, at the instance of Mr. Friend, filed an *ex officio* criminal information for some of the more violent libels.

Lieut. Friend has been dismissed from the resident magistracy at George Town.

Major Wentworth has resigned.

Mr. Burnett's case has been decided at home. Lord Glenelg admits that, had he been aware of all the circumstances of the case, he would not have visited Mr. Burnett with the severe measure of punishment which has been awarded him; nevertheless, he approves of Mr. Burnett's dismissal. Mr. Burnett is acquitted by his lordship of any misrepresentation, but is blamed for suppressing all the truth.

Major Ryan is again about to step into the Executive Council, as senior officer commanding the troops, Lieut.-Col. Hope returning to Europe to rejoin his old corps, the Rifle Brigade, into which he has been removed.

There are rumours of resignations in the Legislative Council.

SWAN RIVER.

This colony seems to make a very slow progress. The whole population, it ap-

pears, does not exceed 1,500 persons, although the colony has now been upwards of nine years in existence. The natives have been committing so many murders and depredations, that the settlers have found it necessary to petition Government for a regiment of infantry, the two companies there at present being considered insufficient for their protection. The commerce of Swan River is exceedingly limited, only one small brig from London and a vessel from Sydney had arrived there during the last six months of 1837. The colony has been disturbed by repeated actions during the last two months, arising out of the arrival, at this port, of the barque *Regia*, from Sydney, and the dismissal of Capt. Tompkins, who was in the command of that vessel. Tompkins brought an action against Arnold, the supercargo, which lasted *nine days*. The jury, after an absence of two hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £750. A burst of applause was given by a crowded court, and, on the plaintiff's appearing at the door of the court-house, he was raised on the shoulders of two men, and carried, amidst the huzzas of the surrounding crowd, to the hotel where he was residing.

"The first entry of exports to any extent," says the *Perth Gazette*, of Dec. 16, "appears in our present number. Although the quantity is but small, the articles with which the *Hero* is freighted are staple commodities;* and, with a greater outlay of capital and increased employment of labour, the productions may be very considerably extended. This eventful period in our colonial history has been looked forward to with great anxiety; its arrival will, we hope, stimulate to further exertion; and, as it unequivocally proves that we have capabilities for obtaining these articles of commerce, we may reasonably anticipate it will silence those who have so seriously calumniated us, and it will bring to our shores a healthful stream of emigration, alike beneficial to the emigrant, the mother-country, and this her promising dependency."

The present scarcity of almost every article of general consumption, and the consequent high prices, draw heavily upon the resources of the colonists. We do not remember, at any period since the establishment of the colony, that the necessities of life which we have been compelled to import have been at a much higher rate; indeed, if our internal supplies of meat and flour had failed us, we should have found ourselves in an awkward predicament. Happily, we have a sufficient supply of wheat and flour to

* Exports per *Hero* for London:—Seventy tons oil, 4½ tons whalebone, 17,320 lbs. wool, 4 logs (5 cwt.) raspberry-jam wood, 1,500 lbs. gum, and 2 casks.

last until the harvest, which will shortly commence; and, providentially, this harvest promises to be good: had it failed, several months of great privation and want must have been endured. The following are the present retail prices for the various articles of daily use or consumption:—Flour, 8d. per lb.; wheat, 20s. to 25s. per bushel; baker's bread, 16d. the 2½ lb. loaf; fresh meat (no salt on hand), 12d. per lb.; tea (all of indifferent quality) 5s.; coffee, none; sugar, 8d.; potatoes, colonial, 25s. per cwt.; butter, fresh, 3s. per lb.; candles, none; shoes, none; oil (colonial), 5s. per gallon; soap (only a few pounds in the colony), 5s. per lb. These extravagant prices have tended to increase the rate of wages for the daily labourer; it is now 6s. per day. All hands are fully occupied. Amidst all this want and high prices we do not hear the voice of serious complaint or distress. This is a singular but satisfactory criterion of the healthful state of the colony.—*Perth Gaz.*, Dec. 2.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The extraordinary occurrences in this colony, of which mention has been already made in this Journal, are yet but imperfectly detailed.

The authorities of the colony are stated to have been divided into two parties. Two persons, Mr. Gilles, the treasurer, and Mr. Gouger, the secretary, each belonging to the adverse parties, chancing to meet in the colonial secretary's office, a quarrel ensued, and some epithets were applied by the Hon. Mr. Gouger to the Hon. Mr. Gilles, in the presence of the governor, of a nature that, in the opinion of his excellency, required an apology, which Mr. Gouger promised to make, but which Mr. Gilles refused to receive, unless made in the presence of the governor. Mr. Mann, the advocate-general of the province, who had been requested by Mr. Gilles to act as his friend, either in obtaining the requisite apology, or to procure for him an opportunity to "blow a hole in his carcass" (as he described it), in process of time became Mr. Gouger's friend, and, instead of requiring an apology for Mr. Gilles, proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Gouger and "an impartial and unprejudiced witness," and armed with a stick, to demand in the public street a double apology from Mr. Gilles, one for himself and another for his new friend, Mr. Gouger. Mr. Gilles, being rather irritable, bestowed some epithets upon both gentlemen; whereupon Mr. Gouger proceeded to pull Mr. Gilles's nose, which proceeding when the latter wished to resent, Mr. Mann seized Mr. Gilles by the collar, while Mr. Gouger pummelled him

about the head and face. Mr. Gilles having got clear from Mr. Mann, retaliated upon Mr. Gouger, who employed the stick on Mr. Gilles's head. While this was going on, Mr. Mann, tucking up his sleeves, invited Mr. Gilles to have a round with him, which the latter declined. The governor, having learned what was going on, had both parties apprehended, and bound over to keep the peace; and after appointing an inquiry by three magistrates into the occurrence, called a meeting of the Council, and suspended Mr. Gouger from his office, appointing Mr. T. B. Strangways colonial secretary, until her Majesty's pleasure be known.

Another occurrence is related, equally illustrative of the extent of party feeling. A poor emigrant, named Trollope, had died in the public hospital in a state of destitution. The governor, on learning the fact, directed the emigration agent, Mr. John Brown, to take the necessary steps for the interment of the body; but Mr. Brown refused, and was supported by Mr. Resident Commissioner Fisher, who alleged that Mr. Brown should take his orders from him only. The governor ordered the storekeeper to see the body interred, and suspended Mr. Brown from his office, appointing Mr. Young Bingham Hutchinson thereto. Immediately on the publication of the governor's order to that effect, the resident commissioner issued a counter-manifesto, declaring that Mr. Brown still continued to be emigration agent for the province. This matter was brought before the Council, where the resident commissioner, as in the case of the suspension of the colonial secretary, denied the power of the governor to suspend any of the superior officers of the Government without the consent of the English commissioners. A public meeting of the emigrants had been held at Adelaide, and an address to the governor adopted, expressive of their approbation of his excellency's conduct.

A paper war between proclamations on the part of the governor, and hand-bills and placards on that of Mr. James Hurtle Fisher, kept her Majesty's subjects in a state of doubt and excitement.

It appears from the *South Australian Gazette*, to the 3d March, that matters are as far from accommodation as ever between the governor and his refractory officers. New disputes are daily arising, and the lengths to which they are carried are such as to preclude all possibility of the restoration of peace to the distracted community, otherwise than by the removal of either the governor or the resident commissioner, and a clearer definition of the duties of each, as a guide in all time coming. Two new causes of quarrel have sprung up, one on the subject of an in-

tended reservation of four acres of township allotments for public purposes, selected by the governor without the consent of the resident commissioner; the other on the subject of a proposed ballotting for priority of selection among the purchasers of preliminary country sections, which, it seems, was to have taken place under the authority of the resident commissioner. The commissioner denies the right of the governor to select the sites for public buildings, which he claims as coming within his own peculiar province. The advocate-general, however (Mr. George Milner Stephen), in his double capacity of legal adviser of the Crown and member of the Council of Government, has given his opinion against the commissioner, and Judge Jickling coincides with Mr. Stephen. The resident commissioner summoned a meeting of landholders (not by public notice), at which it was resolved to ballot for the choice of preliminary sections of land; but the judge of the Supreme Court, on the application of the advocate-general, at the instance of Mr. Strangways, the acting colonial secretary, granted an injunction restraining the commissioner from proceeding with the ballot until the land has been surveyed to a sufficient extent. The colonial treasurer and the resident commissioner are also at war on some points connected with the duty of the former in his twofold capacity of treasurer to the colonial government and to the colonization commissioners. The *Gazette* makes charges of jobbing and mismanagement both against the resident commissioner and the colonial direction of the South Australian Company.

The papers are destitute of general news. A joint-stock sheep company has been formed, and has commenced operations by purchasing a flock of 877 sheep. The foundation-stone of a new church, to be called "Trinity Church," was laid on the 24th January by Capt. Hindmarsh, the governor.



New Zealand.

Extract of a letter, dated Queen Charlotte's Sound, 12th February:

"Five days ago we had here a most serious disturbance. Te Ropara and his friends having joined with the Ngute Awā's (who protect this place), on an excursion to the southward for slaves, some squabbles arose on the road, and a canoe belonging to the chief (whom I look upon as my protector at this store), got broken up, in consequence of which he returned to this place and broke up canoes which were here belonging to Te Ropara and his friends. The old general was quickly at his heels, and it came to fighting on a

hill not three hundred yards from this store; a vast quantity of ammunition was expended between two P.M. and dark. They never like to acknowledge their losses; but I know that six young men out of this guard were killed, and several wounded: Te Ropara said he lost only one. Nearly every European left the beach, and sought protection on board the *Vanguard*; Capt. Walker very handsomely offered me the use of his brig to move the property elsewhere, but I know by experience the folly of attempting to move in times like these. I did not lose any thing, except a quantity of potatoes, which were in a house some distance from the store. I am fully of opinion that the native disturbance is over. Te Ropara and his chiefs sent me several messages, to assure me that, let things go how they would, I should not be hurt; but at the same time informing me that he was now ashamed to call at the store, and wished me to send him a bottle of brandy, which I of course did. He left this neighbourhood two days since, and I expect he is gone across the straits."—*Sydney paper.*

Sandwich Islands.

Another plume in the cap of fanaticism has lately been added, in the treatment of the Rev. Mr. Maigret, who arrived here in the ship *Europe*, and has been sent away without once imprinting the shape of his foot upon the soil of the island, on account, it is said, of the crime of *Catholicity*. Mr. Maigret may be a good man or a bad one; we know nothing, *pro* or *con*, about the gentleman; but we do know about the nonsense of crying up *Calvinism* by crying down *Catholicity*, and we do know about the sin of religious exclusiveness, and its deleterious and its blasting influence upon the interests of vital religion and the rights of humanity. The Rev. Mr. Bachelot also has been kicked out of this second paradise, to leave room for some fanatical bull-dog, whose privilege it is to bark the tenets of his narrow doctrines. No matter, the reverend gentleman was kicked out more gently than before the frigate *Venus* arrived; and it ought to be, perhaps, some consolation to him to know that he has been ejected in the "most delicate manner possible."

The island to which the Catholic priests are bound is, we are informed, Gambier's Island—an island in a very flourishing and prosperous state of advancement in civilization. The present reputed condition of the natives of Gambier's Island, and their advancement, are ascribed, we are told, to the *malicious perseverance* of a Catholic bishop and some priests, who have been striving, very much to the

chagrin of Pope-haters, to drag the natives of that island out of the prisons of heathenism and savage laziness.—*S. I. Gaz., Nov. 25.*

The advertisements in the *Gazette* denote brisk internal traffic and foreign commerce. The marine intelligence announces not less than eight ships and a brig arrived between the 18th and 23d November; and on the 21st sailed nine ships, a British schooner for the Ocean Island, and a Sandwich Island schooner for the Southern Islands. Of all these vessels only three are British, and one from the Sandwich Islands; all the rest are American whalers, some with 1,200, 1,500, and 2,600 barrels of oil on board. The British barque *Admiral Cockburn* had 800 barrels. Independently of the ships enumerated as having arrived and sailed, there were many more lying in the port of Honolulu.

Circassia.

Our Constantinople letter brings intelligence from Circassia down to the 3d June. All the letters written by Messrs. Longworth and Bell to their friends in Turkey and England had been stolen from the messenger by a Russian spy on his way through Sinope. Our correspondent, however, obtained from the former some valuable information respecting the late occurrences in Circassia.

"It appears that on the 15th of May, a steam-boat, having on board a body of staff officers and engineers, left the port of Sokoom Kalch, and after reconnoitering several points of the coast in possession of the natives between this and the port of Hizzeh, returned to Sokoom. On the 20th of May, a squadron, consisting of fourteen men-of-war, three of which were line of battle ships, sailed from Sokoom, and anchored close to the shore, between Manahce and Sotshah. During two successive days the Russians renewed their attempt to effect a landing at Manahce; but the resistance offered each time by a body of five thousand Circassians proved so desperate, that they ultimately renounced the undertaking. On the day following, the enemy succeeded in taking up a position at Sotshah, close by the river's northern bank, and previous to the arrival of reinforcements to the small body of natives which advanced to oppose the invaders, in erecting fortifications protected by forty-two guns. The loss of the enemy during the engagements at both places is estimated at 800, of which one-half were Georgians, belonging to the corps under General Mikhail and the Prince Dadianoglou. The

loss on their side amounted to 53 killed, the wounded to 73. The booty consists of three pieces of ordnance, six ammunition waggons, 1,000 cartridge bags, 220 hatchets, 450 muskets, and 50 Georgian rifles. On the second day after the landing at Sotshah, a Russian column, while attempting to penetrate into the interior, was attacked by the natives and pursued till under the range of the fortress's guns. On the 31st of May, a squadron of 38 sail, twelve of which were two-deckers, sailed with troops from Anapa, and, after anchoring in the bay of Thoapsah, opened its fire upon the beach. The surrounding country being level, and offering no positions for intrenchments, the resistance on the part of the natives was but trifling, when on the second day, after four hours' constant cannonade, the disembarkation of the Russian troops took place. Judging from the number of tents in their camp, my informant is of opinion that the enemy's force cannot fall far short of 10,000. The fortifications raised on the beach at Thoapsah are said by him to cover double the extent of ground occupied by the fort at Sotshah. Under the impression, no doubt, that these advantages, and the formidable display of Russia's power, had struck terror into the heart of the boldest Circassians, and prepared them to implore his clemency, the Russian general sent a proclamation, to specify to the Oozdens, Tokavlees, and elders, the conditions of their surrender. Among the fourteen conditions proposed by Russia to the Circassians, the foremost are—that an hostage, to be changed every six months, shall be furnished by each village; that every Russian prisoner and deserter in the country shall be given up; that the English adventurers, who, through their misrepresentations, have been instrumental in confirming the Circassians in their rebellion, shall be brought to the Russian camp; that a general surrender of arms shall take place; that a Russian governor and judge shall be received in each district, and the legislative authority in the hands of the elders shall be made over to Russian magistrates; that the trade in slaves shall be abolished; that the quarantine regulations shall be observed; that, under pain of forfeiting his property, every one shall denounce to the authorities the individuals travelling through the country without a Russian passport. The Circassians, after remarking to the Russian general that he had been much mistaken in believing that the erection of two additional forts on their coast had intimidated their people, observed, that twenty-five havens remained yet in their possession, and they were amply sufficient to enable them to keep up all the intercourse the wants of the

country required with foreign ports, namely, Tzandee, Ghihetch, Camish, Ma-mahee, Tlgahmie, Vardanah, Bookh, Hizzeh, Soobashee, Demithodjah, Ghohyah, Noykoupsee, Shepshee, Agooyah, Moobot Dugh, Nedjeh, Soohak, Djihgah, Bizit, Soodjak Kaleh, Baktshedjook, Mooshak, &c. They observed, also, that Russia might convince herself, from this enumeration, that much yet remained to be done before she could boast of having isolated Circassia from the world."—*Times*.

A later communication from the same correspondent states, that "the letter from Mr. T. Bell, containing the account of the destruction of one-half of the Russian naval forces in the Euxine on the 10th of June, which you will receive by this post, was brought on the 6th July, to Trebisond by a Turkish boat."

Syria.

Constantinople, July 18.—From the intelligence received here this week from Syria, the state of affairs there, consequent upon the continuance of the Druse warfare, is beginning daily to assume a more alarming aspect. Private letters from Beirut up to the 28th ult., and official ones, arrived by Tatar up to two days' later date, inform us that the greatest degree of fear and excitement was then prevailing in that city, owing to a report having reached it of a severe action fought between the Druse and Egyptian troops, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of between six thousand and seven thousand men, but of which no correct information could be obtained, owing to the roads being entirely cut off by marauding parties, who assassinated all travellers and messengers passing, and committed depredations and barbarities of every kind. The regular post from Damascus had not arrived since the 21st, though in the ordinary course three were due from that period to the 28th, and fears were entertained that the couriers had been stopped and murdered on the road. Other letters, the statements of which are fully borne out by those contained in the *Smyrna Gazette*, confirm the account of this action, though some discrepancy exists with regard to the numbers of killed and wounded; some making them amount to 16,000 for both sides, while others deny the loss being more than 7,000; the major part of which fell on the side of the Egyptians. The engagement, it appears, took place at the foot of Mount Houran, and was, it seems, brought about in the same manner as all the others hitherto fought, *viz.* by the Druses deceiving the Egyptian troops by a feigned retreat, and inducing them

to follow up the pursuit till they had entangled themselves in the defiles and passes of the mountain, when, suddenly facing about, they had fallen upon them, and cut them to pieces. The result of this action has, it is said, induced part of the Mount Lebanon population to unite themselves with the Druses, who had taken a position in their neighbourhood, and who are now again on the advance, and it is to be anticipated that the revolt will now also rapidly spread into the Naplouse districts. Ibrahim Pasha, on receiving intelligence of the defeat, had ordered the immediate advance of a large body of troops from Aleppo and its neighbourhood.—*Morn. Chron.*

Cape of Good Hope.

THE EMIGRANT FARMERS AND THE ZOOLAS.

Intelligence has been received from Natal, by an overland route, *via* Cafferland, up to as late a date as the 26th April, giving particulars of the several occurrences which have transpired in that country, and of which but vague and unsatisfactory accounts had before reached the colony. From these several statements we shall endeavour to gather a clear and connected statement.

It appears that, after the treacherous massacre of the benevolent and ill-fated Retief and his brave compatriots, and the subsequent savage butchery of more than 300 women and children at the emigrants' camp, the farmers resolved to take the field, to enter the Zoola country, and, if possible, to avenge on the head of the ruthless Dingaan, the author of all this bloodshed, this wanton slaughter of their hapless countrymen. Accordingly, it seems from these accounts, that on the 6th of April, a force, consisting of between 300 and 400 mounted men, marched from the encampment, under the command of Piet Uys and J. Potgieter. On entering Dingaan's territory they found the country abandoned, and it was not till they came near Unkuninglove, the capital and principal residence of the king, that they met with any obstruction. They arrived in this neighbourhood on the morning of the 11th of April, and found the Zoola army drawn up in three divisions, and advantageously posted on some rocks, which formed a half-circle. The road to the royal residence lay through a narrow pass in this circle, and on each side of this opening the enemy were waiting the attack. The third division lay in ambush, with the evident intention of closing in upon the farmers in the rear, should they enter this circle, and so preventing their escape. Notwithstanding the immense disparity of numbers, the farmers resolved

on an immediate attack. They divided themselves into two nearly equal divisions, and at once opposed themselves to the two divisions of the Zoola army. One account states, that one division of the farmers had not fired more than sixteen shots, when they shamefully fled; but this is explained in another account as follows: "One division, on the first onset, was completely routed. It appears that, from the noise made in beating their shields, and by the shouting of the warriors, their horses took fright, and they were thus thrown into irrecoverable confusion." The division under Piet Uys was thus left to sustain the rush of the whole Zoola force, and it nobly did its duty. By a steady, well-directed fire, the farmers had thrown the enemy into some confusion, but from this they recovered, and the gallant little band soon found itself hemmed in on every side. Every man fought desperately, and so did the Zoolas. The fight had continued an hour and a half; when the farmers, finding every moment their danger becoming more imminent, directed a steady fire to one point of the circle, and having made a line completely through the enemy, they effected their retreat, leaving, at the lowest computation, from 500 to 600 Zoolas dead on the field.

At the commencement of the engagement, when the Zoolas were thrown into confusion, the commander, Piet Uys, followed by about twenty men, rushed gallantly forward upon the enemy, followed them into a kloof, and were there hemmed in by an immense body of the Zoolas. Uys fought in the most heroic manner, but fell with nine of his companions. His son, a boy of twelve years of age, fought and fell bravely by his father's side. Uys was severely wounded in the thigh by a spear, but he continued fighting, until he fell exhausted from the loss of blood. His last words were—"Fight your way out, my brave boys; I must die." The farmers, in their retreat, shot a great number of the Zoolas, who were pursuing them, and the latter at length retired, after sending forward seven spies to watch where they should take up a position for the night. These were perceived—a party of farmers were stationed in a field of Indian corn; the seven Zoolas were intercepted, and not one of them was left to fulfil the errand on which he had been sent.

It appears that on the very day on which this severe action was fought, the Natal settlers, under the command of Mr. R. Biggar, marched from the port, to co-operate with the farmers. On the morning of the 17th April, they at length came in contact with the Zoola army, flushed with the victory, as they conceived it, which they had just before

gained over the farmers. The Natal force, it is said, consisted of 800 men, 300 of whom were armed with guns, and supplied with powder and ball. The hostile forces immediately came to action, but with the details we are not furnished. The conflict, however, must have been most desperate and bloody, as the result was most disastrous. Two-thirds of the Natal settlers are said to have fallen. Amongst them are thirteen Europeans and ten Hottentots. The names of the Europeans are, R. Biggar, J. Cane, J. Stubbs, C. Blackenberg, R. Wood, W. Wood, H. Batts, W. Bottomley, J. Kemble, T. Carden, T. Russel, — Lovedale, J. Clark. It is said that the Zoolas lost, in this engagement, three entire regiments, of 1,000 men each.

Fortunately for the settlers still at Natal, on the arrival of this disastrous intelligence, the brig *Comet* was still in the harbour. Here they found refuge, and we understand that it is the intention of the Rev. Messrs. Owen and Lindley to come round in her to the colony, first touching at Delagoa Bay, whither she is bound.

The accounts state, that since the defeat of the Natal settlers, two Dutch farmers, named Jacobus Uys and Badenhuys, had arrived with a message from the emigrants' camp. Arrangements had been made for mutual protection, and a promise had been given that 200 farmers should be sent to the port for the protection of the place. These 200 men, it appears from a later account, had arrived.

Previous to this, and shortly after the defeat of the Natal force, the Zoolas poured down upon the settlement at the port. They remained there three days, and swept it of every head of cattle. From the vessel in the harbour, those on board could perceive them marching down the heights, which it is said were black for several miles with their numbers. The native settlers had fled to the bush, and all the moveable property of value conveyed on board the brig. The houses at Natal had not been destroyed by the Zoolas, as they were deterred from approaching the shore by a shot occasionally discharged from the vessel.

The general opinion expressed in these letters is, that the Zoola force and prowess have been greatly underrated. The farmers say that they fought in a far more determined manner than is customary with any of the native tribes with whom they are acquainted. It would seem, however, that the farmers are still sanguine of ultimate success, and were preparing to attack the enemy with a much larger force than has been yet opposed to him.

The concluding paragraph of a letter from Buntingville (Amapondaland), dated

11th May, is important. It is as follows:—"The bearers of the letters from Natal, containing the foregoing intelligence, state, that "the army Dingaan sent out was entirely cut off. It consisted of seven regiments. Dingaan has now only five whole regiments left, and the farmers have got to the rear of the Zoola force, and have thus cut off his retreat towards Delagoa Bay." It is also said that the emigrants have despatched messengers along the line to the rear, calling upon every man to march forward without a moment's delay.—*G. T. Journ.*, May 31.

An extract of a letter from the Rev. T. Jenkins, Buntingville, Amapondaland, dated 8th May, states: "Last night, one of the men returned, whom I sent to Natal, with Mr. Owen's letter, bringing the melancholy intelligence that nearly all the Natal people are destroyed by Dingaan. Mr. Fynn tells me, in a note, that the commando which went out from there, commanded by R. Biggar, was cut off, with the exception of five men (four natives, one European). It appears the Zoolas decoyed the commando, by a fire at night, into some place, where they were easily destroyed. Thirteen whites were killed, and the one who returned is much wounded. The remaining part of the Natal people are flying this way. Kapai has been stealing from them, I hear, and we are expecting to hear of wars between Faku and Kapai."

Extract from a letter, dated Graaf Reinet, 24th May 1838:—"It is said that Sincoyella and Matsilikatzi have united with Dingaan, and should Marocco join, the farmers will have hard work. From a letter from the camp, which I have seen, urging the farmers within the colony to migrate, it appears that the farmers have taken fourteen of Dingaan's spies, who assure them that, from the number of Zoolas who fell in the engagement when Uys was killed, Dingaan will not venture again to attack them. The farmers have still one thousand men able to bear arms."—*Zuid Afrikaan*, June 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chief Macomo.—The following report reached our hands yesterday from correspondents, on whose statements we place the utmost reliance. The circumstances detailed are equally as revolting as they are distressing, and call loudly upon his Excellency the Governor for the fullest and most rigid inquiry.

It appears that an English settler, named Carpenter, obtained some time ago a piece of ground at Fort Beaufort.

On making the late treaties with the Kafirs, this plot of ground, on which he had built, and otherwise bestowed much labour and expense, was, however, measured into the Kafir territories, and the poor man has been since living there by the sufferance of the Kafirs, by whom he has been repeatedly plundered. It was on the plea, therefore, of his living on the wrong side of the boundary-line that Macono was induced to play the despot in the matter in question, and which led to the non-interference of the authorities at Fort Beaufort.

About a fortnight ago, a Fingoe, in the service of Mr. Carpenter, having been shot at night about ten o'clock, Macono had the affair given to him to decide, which he did by declaring that Carpenter himself had shot the Fingoe. After a mock trial, he was dragged away by the Kafirs; his life was purchased by the whole of his property, which was seized by the savages. This took place on the piece of ground allotted to him by the Government, which has since been given up to the Kafirs. They took all his cattle, thirty sheep, his tools, clothes, waggon, &c. Having piled up the waggon as full as they could, Macono seated himself on the top of his booty, smoking his pipe and laughing exultingly, while his men, assisted by the Kafir police, spanned in the oxen, and they departed, driving the remainder of the cattle before them.—*C. T. Journ., May 10.*

Lieut. Governor Stockenström.—A Court of Inquiry having been ordered by Lord Glenelg, to investigate the truth of the statement made respecting the Caffre alleged to have been shot by Capt. Stockenström, it assembled on the 13th May, and has been ever since engaged in taking evidence. The court consists of his Exc. the Governor, Capt. Dundas, R.N., and Major Charters, Military Secretary. Every publicity is given to the proceedings. A great part of the first day was taken up in the preliminary duty of reading documents which had led to the appointment of the commission. One of these was a despatch from Capt. Stockenström, as Lieut.-Governor, to the Colonial Minister, charging the civil commissioner of this district, Capt. Campbell, with sundry high crimes and misdemeanors, which charges appeared to Sir B. D'Urban of so grave a case, that he was induced to forward to Capt. Campbell an extract, calling upon him for a reply, which might be forwarded with the despatch to the Secretary of State—the bane and its antidote together. This reply was read. Kloppe was the first witness examined. He was questioned at great length by Capt. Stockenström, but we cannot learn that

any fresh point was elicited. His evidence is said to be stronger and more distinct than before. P. Erasmus, Mr. E. Norton, and Capt. Stretch have been since examined. We, however, refrain from making any comments upon their statements, in compliance with the request of his Exc. the Governor, that the evidence might not be published till the whole case should be completed.—*G. T. Journ., May 17.*

Persia.

Letters from Herat of the 17th of May, and from Tabreez of the 8th of June, state that the British envoy, Mr. M'Neil, had succeeded in negotiating a treaty of peace between the Shah and the Heratees, when the arrival of Count Simonitsch, the Russian envoy, put an end to all hopes of peace. The siege was renewed with vigour; but as the Afghans fight with great courage, and occasionally make bold and successful sorties, they had hitherto kept the enemy from their gates. Its fall would seriously compromise our north-western frontier in India, more especially if it be true, as reported, that a Russian expedition had crossed the Caspian, and marched in the direction of Khiva and Bokhara. Up to the date of the last letters, the Oozbeck and Turcomans had held aloof from the Herat quarrel, though it was expected these tribes would ultimately join the Afghans, from their hereditary hatred to the Kadjar tribe.

Commerce is represented to be in a most desperate condition throughout Persia.—*Times.*

Constantinople, July 26.—Letters from Teheran, of the 10th inst., announce that a circular had been addressed by Mr. M'Neil to the British merchants in Persia, to inform them that all diplomatic intercourse between the British embassy and the Persian Government had ceased. These letters add, that Mr. M'Neil had left the shah's camp before Herat, and had expressed the intention to proceed to Constantinople, there to wait for fresh instructions from his Government. The step taken by Mr. M'Neil is looked upon as the result not so much of the shah's unwillingness to give the satisfaction claimed for the outrage offered by his Government last year to the despatches addressed by the Heratees to the British representative, and the ill-treatment of the bearer of them, as of the peremptory refusal on the part of the shah, subsequently to the arrival of General Simonitsch, to agree to the proposals of accommodation he had authorized Mr. M'Neil to make in his name to the Governor of Herat.—*Ibid.*

(E)

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

RATIONS TO EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Fort William, November 13, 1837.—European troops, when moving either by land or water, are, under any circumstances, entitled to the full ration of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of meat; and when above Allahabad, or within the limits of the field stations, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. from the 1st November to 31st March. Corps or detachments moving up or down the country during the above period will come upon the increased or reduced ration from the date of their passing Allahabad, which should invariably be stated in the batta certificate of provisions furnished by the commissariat.

The above order will define exactly the amount of ration to which European troops of every description are entitled when moving either by water or on the march, and is in no degree to affect existing regulations for troops in cantonments.

ARTILLERY AT DELHI.

Head-Quarters, Simla, Jan. 6, 1838.—With the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that under no circumstance is the brigade of infantry stationed at Delhi to be left without its artillery. The company from the 6th battalion, attached to the battery at that post, is therefore to be relieved annually, in order that it may not be deprived of the benefit of practice beyond one season, in the course of its tour of duty at the station; and the commandant of artillery, in preparing his plan for the periodical relief of detachments from the corps, will make his arrangements accordingly.

REMOVAL OF DEAD BODIES.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 6, 1838.—The Cawnpore division order of the 9th ultimo, directing the commissariat officer in charge of the sudder bazar to hire a boat, with a small establishment, for the purpose of being employed in removing to some distance below the station the numerous dead bodies, which have collected on the bank of the river, opposite the cantonments, or which may hereafter be thrown ashore, is, for so long a period as the measure may be considered necessary, confirmed.

INFANTRY LINES AT HANSI.

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 12, 1838.—The Hansi station order of the 26th

Dec. last, directing the barrack department to level and lay dry all receptacles for stagnant waters south of the canal, and to extend the lines of the Hurriannah Light Infantry, is confirmed,

REDUCTION OF TOLLS.

Fort William, Revenue Department, April 24, 1838.—The Hon. the Deputy-Governor of Bengal has been pleased, under the authority vested in him by Act No. XXII. of 1836, to make, in modification of the orders of the 1st of Nov. 1836, the following reduction in the rates of tollage on boats passing into the Calcutta canals specified in section II., of the above Act, to take effect from the 1st proximo.

Boats now paying toll at the rate of one rupee per 100 maunds burthen, shall in future pay eight annas.

Rafts now paying two annas each timber, shall in future pay one anna.

Floats now paying four annas per 100 bamboos, shall in future pay two annas.

GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.

Fort William, Financial Department, May 2, 1838.—Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, at Calcutta, have been authorized to accept tenders for advances to be made upon bills drawn on London, and secured in the manner described and provided in the advertisement of this department, dated the 15th June 1836, at the rate of exchange, until further orders, of 2s. 2d. for the Company's rupee. Orders for the amount advanced will be issued by the Board, payable at the General Treasury at Calcutta, twenty days after sight.

COURT-MARTIAL.

At Dinapore, on the 24th Nov. 1837, privates John McKie and George Harper, H.M.'s 31st regt., were arraigned on the following charges:—1st. "With robbery, in having gone to the dwelling-house of Mrs. Bridget Lydon, residing in the Sudder Bazar at Dinapore, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of the 11th, and 4 A. M. on the morning of the 12th Nov. 1837, and having obtained admittance under the disguise of assumed characters, did violently assault the said Mrs. Lydon, and her female native servant named Oujeeran, and did feloniously and violently steal and take from the said Oujeeran, and carry away, the sum of ten rupees, the same being the property of the said Mrs. Lydon. 2d. That the

said John McKie and George Harper, at the same time and place, and after the said Mrs. Lydon and her servant Oujeeran had made their escape out of the said house, did feloniously steal, take, and carry away from the said dwelling-house, four or five gowns, and several other articles of wearing apparel, as also a bedding and seterange, the whole being the property of the said Mrs. Lydon; part of which property was found with the said McKie and Harper, when they were made prisoners on the 13th Nov. 1837." The Court found the prisoners guilty of both the charges exhibited against them, and sentenced them to be transported, as felons, for seven years.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- March 15. At Kurnaul, the lady of Brev. Capt. H. Havelock, H.M. 13th L. Inf., of a daughter.
 17. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Rouse, H.M. 3d Bufts, of a daughter.
 20. At Futtehpore, Mrs. Galloway, a daughter.
 23. At Ilorstoog Ghurree, the wife of T. Bates, Esq., of a son.
 26. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. P. F. Story, 9th L.C., of a son.
 April 1. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. Codrington, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., of a daughter.
 10. At Calcutta, Mrs. L. Lopia, of a son.
 — Mrs. S. Salvadore, of a daughter.
 11. At Calcutta, Mrs. Von Lintzgy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- March 27. At Calcutta, Mr. John Hubbard, son of J. Hubbard, Esq., of Essex, to Mrs. Charlotte Reddie, of Calcutta.
 April 14. Mr. Manuel D'Cruze, of the Hooghly College, to Miss Mary Ann Francis.
 May 1. Mr. J. A. Sabedra to Miss V. Rozario.

DEATHS.

- March 18. Mr. Henry Roberts aged 20
 19. At Calcutta, Master John Nicol, a ward of the Upper Orphan School, aged 9 years.
 20. At Calcutta, Henrietta Arabella, wife of Mr. William Rind, aged 25.
 — Mrs. Maria Dellana, aged 45.
 24. At Calcutta, Cecelia, daughter of Mr. S. Danzen, political department, aged 10.
 29. At Moorshedabad, Mr. John Cranston.
 30. At Calcutta, Master John Peter, aged 10.
 April 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Perry, aged 21.
 7. At Chinsurah, Edward Gilbert McCally, Esq., of Assam, aged 29.
 9. At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Burke, aged 70.
 10. At Calcutta, of cholera, Master Arratoon John Camell, aged 13.
 13. At Calcutta, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Michael D'Rozario, judicial department, aged 40.
 17. Mademoiselle A. C. de Beaufort, aged 20.
 18. At Akyab, in Arracan, Anna Maria, wife of Mr. B. Burrell, aged 16.
 23. At Sulkea, J. T. S. Colliard, son of Mr. T. S. Colliard, aged 23.
 25. At Calcutta, Mr. Julius Francis, aged 38.
 30. At Calcutta, Master H. R. Martindell.
 May 5. At Calcutta, of cholera, Baboo Shamlal Tagore, dewan to the presidency pay office, and a member of the Tagore family.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

ABSENTEE RULES.—DEPUTATION AND

ABSENTEE ALLOWANCES.

Fort St. George, Feb. 27, 1838.—The following absentee rules (in which are in-

corporated those recently established by the Government of India, as published at page 74 of the official Gazette of the current year), and rules for regulating the grant of deputation and absentee allowances under the Madras presidency, which have received the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, and are ordered to take effect from and after the 1st day of May 1838, are published for general information:

Absentee Rules.

1. Civil servants proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, or the Island of St. Helena, or to any place within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, with leave granted by the Governments to which they are respectively attached, under medical certificates countersigned by a member of the Medical Board at the presidency, shall, from the date of embarkation to the date of their return, provided the period of absence do not exceed two years, draw the allowances of their respective offices, subject to the following deductions:

If the salary exceeds Rs. 2,000 per mensem, one-sixth for one year, and for the second year one-fourth.

If the salary do not exceed Rs. 2,000 per mensem, one-eighth for one year and one-sixth for the second year.

If the salary of office be not more than Rs. 500 per mensem, no deduction shall be made for the first year, and if it be only so much more that the prescribed deduction at the rate of one-eighth would reduce the salary drawn to Rs. 500 per mensem, only so much shall be deducted as will reduce the salary drawn to Rs. 500 per mensem. After the first year, a deduction of one-eighth shall be made from the salary of the officers referred to in this rule.

2. After the close of the second year, when the salary of office ceases, civil servants who may obtain an extension of leave, will draw the subsistence allowance of their rank only; but no such servant, absent on leave on account of sickness, shall draw a less allowance as a civil servant out of employ than that of a junior merchant, viz. Sa. Rs. 224 per mensem.

3. The maximum period for which any civil servant shall be allowed to draw the salary of office, or any part thereof, is two years from the date of embarkation; and the offices of servants who may not return within that period will be vacant, and liable to be filled by fresh appointments. Civil servants who may so overstay the period of two years, provided they obtain an extension of leave, or account to the satisfaction of the Government to which they are attached for the delay of their return, shall, as above provided, receive the subsistence allowance

of a servant of their rank, subject to the exception above specified in favour of junior servants; but if they continue absent in disobedience of an order to return, or without sufficient cause shown, that allowance also will be forfeited.

4. Civil servants absent on leave on account of sickness duly certified, if they proceed to England without returning to their presidency, may, as heretofore, apply to be admitted to furlough by the Hon. the Court of Directors, and the furlough will, in such cases, take effect from the date of leaving their presidency, consequently the allowances of office that may have been drawn by themselves, or by their agents after their departure, must in that case be re-adjusted, and the difference refunded.

5. Civil servants desiring to avail themselves of the benefit of Act I. Victoria, cap. 47, and to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness, under the above rules, will be required to give security, in such amount as may be required by the Government, for the refund of any excess that may be drawn, either by agents at the presidency, or by themselves, in case of their proceeding to Europe on furlough, or otherwise coming under retrenchment.

6. No second leave will be granted to any civil servant who has been absent beyond sea for two years, until three years after the date of return from sea; but if a civil servant is compelled by sickness to proceed to sea again within this period, after having been absent less than two years, he will be allowed to complete that period, drawing the proportion of salary allowed for the remaining time, as if the leave had been continuous.

7. Civil servants absent from their stations, or officers on leave, whether on account of private affairs or from sickness, shall not be subject to any deduction from their authorized allowances for a period not exceeding one month in the year (*i.e.* after the expiration of twelve months from the date of the termination of their last leave of absence). If, however, the absence of a civil servant shall exceed the term of one month in the year, a deduction of one-third shall be made from his allowances, except in cases of certified ill-health, which are provided for by the foregoing clauses, and in the cases specified in clause 9th of these rules.

8. The official allowances of a civil servant quitting his station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting his station to that of his return, or the date of the leave which may eventually be granted to him; the same rule will apply to the absence of every public officer from his station beyond the period

for which leave of absence may have been granted to him.

9. Civil servants not availing themselves of the leave allowed of one month free from stoppage, in each year, will be permitted to take it accumulatively, after a lapse of three years without leave, *i.e.* for each year passed without leave of absence, one month will be allowed free from deduction; but this indulgence shall not be allowed to extend to a period beyond six months in all; after which the absentee, if his leave shall exceed six months, will be subject to the rules in force respecting stoppages.

10. In returning from beyond the limits of the presidency or beyond sea, if within the period of leave, the usual time will be granted to the absentee for rejoining his station.

11. Civil officers applying for leave to proceed to Europe shall be exempted from all stoppages for the period limited according to existing rules for their journey from their stations to the place of their embarkation, and for the further period of four weeks at the latter place, to enable them to arrange for their passage and settle their public accounts.

Rules for Officers newly appointed respecting Allowances and the Period for Joining.

1. No civil servant shall draw the allowances of a situation to which he may be newly appointed until he commences the duties of that situation, unless by express order of Government he be prevented from entering upon the same, in which case he will draw the emoluments appertaining to the new appointment.

2. Every officer appointed to a new situation will draw salary equivalent to the pay and allowances of the one he last held, unless the pay of the employment he last held shall exceed in amount that to which he has been transferred; it being understood, however, that if an officer so transferred shall be left in temporary charge of his late office, Government will use its discretion in granting the higher allowances to him for such period or not, as the case may be, to be provided for at the time.

3. Officers appointed to new situations shall join their stations in a limited number of days after notice of their appointment reaching them; the time to vary with the distance of the station to which they may be nominated; and the number of days allowed with reference to the distance, to be computed at the rate of twelve miles a day; provided always, that one week shall be allowed in addition, to prepare for the journey, over and above the specified number of days.

4. The number of days allowable under the foregoing rule to be calculated by the

civil auditor from returns of distances, which he will procure from the office of the quarter-master-general.

6. Officers who may not arrive at their stations within the prescribed period shall forfeit all allowances, except those payable to a servant out of employ, unless Government may, for good and sufficient reason assigned for such delay, specially exempt them from the forfeit.

Rules for Deputation Allowance.

1. Civil servants holding permanent appointments, when deputed to officiate temporarily in offices other than those to which they stand permanently appointed, shall receive deputation allowances conformably to the accompanying scale, with the exceptions and subject to restrictions expressed in the subjoined rules.

Scale of Deputation Allowance to be granted to Individuals when in Charge of Offices distinct from those to which they are permanently appointed.

When acting in offices, the average monthly emoluments of which may be as follows :	If at the same station, after three months.	If at a different station.
	Rs. per mensem.	Rs. per mensem.
Not exceeding, per mensem, Rs. 1,500	150	300
More than Rs. 1,500, but not exceeding 2,000 per mensem	250	400
Exceeding Rs. 2,000 per mensem	350	500

2. When the established allowance of an office in which a civil servant holding another permanent appointment is deputed to officiate temporarily, does not exceed his own permanent emoluments, he shall not receive any deputation allowance while so officiating.

3. When the deputation allowance, according to the above scale, added to his permanent emoluments, would exceed the established allowance of the office, the excess shall not be drawn.

4. A principal officer appointed to act for another principal officer at the presidency, or at the same station, or in the same district, shall not be entitled to deputation allowance, except by a special order of Government, when it shall appear to the Governor in Council that the temporary incumbent has a particular claim on account of the duties with which he is charged being much more arduous or responsible than those of his permanent office; in such a case, the deputation allowance shall not be drawn until a period of three months has elapsed from the date on which he commenced acting, and then not in arrears.

5. An officer of one grade, appointed to act for another of the same grade in another district, shall not be entitled to any deputation allowance.

6. The deputation allowances to be granted hereafter to covenanted servants

out of permanent employ, while officiating in situations, are in future to be regulated according to the following scale.

Scale of Allowances to be granted to Civil Servants out of Employment, nominated to act in the temporary charge of Offices either at the Presidency or elsewhere.

When acting in Offices, the average monthly emoluments of which may be as follows :	Rate of officiating Allowance per mensem.	Add subsistence Allowance according to their grades.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs. A. P.
Not exceeding Rs. 1,500 per mensem	400	writer or factor	500 13 4
More than 1,500, but not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per mensem	700	jun. merchant	653 12 0
Exceeding Rs. 2,000 per mensem	1500	sen. merchant	1026 10 8
		sen. merchant	1026 10 8

In situations of higher emoluments, a special allowance will be fixed by Government.

7. Covenanted civil servants out of employ deputed to act for a permanent incumbent absent on private affairs, or on sick certificate; and officers acting for others, but restricted under the rules to the allowances of their own office, are to be allowed travelling allowance to join their station at the rate of Rs. 52½ per hundred miles, payable in the case of absence on private affairs, by the absentee, and in that of absence on sick certificate, by the State; in either case to be drawn through the office of audit.

8. No deputation allowance shall be received by a subordinate officer acting for his principal, or in a superior grade of the same office or department by a special appointment or otherwise, for a period less than three months, and not in arrears after three months. This rule is not to apply to an assistant judge of an auxiliary court appointed to act for the zillah judge, as the deputation obliges him to move to a different district.

9. No deputation allowance shall be drawn by a sub-collector acting for an assistant judge, whether in his own or another district, or by an assistant acting for a head assistant or a register of a zillah or provincial court in the same district.

10. When an officer holding more than one permanent appointment is relieved from the duties of the principal one, or of both, and appointed to discharge the duties of another office, he shall not draw deputation allowance unless the fixed salary of the office in which he is appointed to act temporarily shall exceed the emoluments of his permanent appointments, and in that case the deputation allowance shall be limited to the difference.

11. The Governor in Council will de-

termine the amount of the extra deputation allowances to be granted to persons officiating as secretaries to Government, residents at foreign courts, or commissioners, as circumstances may in each instance render advisable.

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 27, 1838.—Referring to para. 3, G. O. G., dated 12th Nov. 1833, the Governor in Council directs that in future officers commanding troops of horse artillery, detached from head-quarters of the brigade, shall provide new saddles, harness, &c. to replace deficiencies, and that the responsibility of maintaining all their saddlery equipments, &c. shall rest with these officers.

They will in the commencement of each year notify to the officer commanding the brigade what number of saddles, &c. they require to be replaced in the course of the current year, specifying what materials cannot be provided of good quality on the spot and in the neighbourhood, and may therefore be required to be sent from head-quarters.

The saddlery accounts of the horse brigade artillery will continue to be conducted as at present.

When new saddlery is made up as directed above, it is to be compared with sealed patterns, and reported upon by a mixed committee of mounted officers selected by the officer commanding the station.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 16. At Nellore, the lady of Licut. Hamilton, 1st N.I., of a son.

April 4. The lady of Major C. R. Bradstreet, 37th N.I., of a son.

15. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. M. Taylor, of a daughter.

24. At Madras, the lady of J. Y. Fullerton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 20. At Secunderabad, G. T. Brooke, Esq., H.M. 55th regt., to Emily, only daughter of Cyrus Daniell, Esq., paymaster, same regt.

April 18. Mr. H. Cladius to Miss M. A. Lang.

DEATHS.

March 20. At Mysore, Mr. C. Maitland, aged 31.

24. At Ellichpoor, the lady of S. A. G. Young, Esq., medical establishment.

April 12. At Pondicherry, Mrs. A. S. Cooper, sister to Capt. Lynn, 1st Nat Vet. Battalion.

13. At Salem, on route to the Neilgherries, Mrs. E. L. McAuliffe.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

EXPORT DUTY ON GOODS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 12, 1838.—It is hereby notified, that, under provisions of

Act I. of 1838, no goods which are exported from the port of Bombay, from and after the 1st Sept. next, will be exempted from payment of the export duty prescribed in Schedule B. of that enactment, or will be entitled to drawback without the production of undoubted proof of their having either paid the established import duty, or having been imported under exempting certificates.

RELATIVE INTRINSIC VALUE OF THE LOCAL CURRENCIES.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 17, 1838.—In reference to the proclamation of the 17th ultimo, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the subjoined revised table of the relative intrinsic value of the local currencies, which have heretofore been current in the districts, showing the numbers which are equivalent to one hundred of the Company's rupees.

Names of the various local currencies.	Intrinsic value of Co.'s Rs. 100 in the local currencies.
Ankosee or Chinchore	104 - 253
Ahmedabad Sicca	107 - 296
Baroda or Babasye	109 - 126
— or Syasye	111 - 102
— or Nanasye (new Syasye)	114 - 929
Bellapoorce, old	112 - 977
—, new	110 - 038
Baguleotta, Mulharshee, old	107 - 399
—, new	110 - 038
Broach	106 - 100
Chandore	104 - 620
Thoara	106 - 076
Cambay	112 - 265
Kittoor Shapoorce	109 - 945
Hallee Sicca	98 - 099
Dhoobsye	105 - 786
Shapoorce	105 - 447
Sunboo Peerkancee	119 - 767
Batoree	110 - 715
Jureputka	106 - 541
Hookaree (new Meritch) ...	116 - 880
Nilkuntce	180 - 133
Wanbgaum	103 - 941
Punnallee	144 - 863
Zunjeera, Koolaba	123 - 052

Note.—The rates here given are only applicable to perfect rupees, and when any of the coins are marked, clipped, or bored, the customary discount should be added.

MERCANTILE PORTS IN GUZERAT.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 20, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, in conformity with section 25, Act I. of 1838, the following list of ports for the landing and shipment of merchandize in Guzerat:

Ports of Gogo, Dholleah, Amlee, Bhowlaaree, Tunkaria, Kavee, Dehgaum, Gundhar, Broach, Dehej, Umbheta, Bhug-

wa and its four dependant creeks, Surat, Randhler, Bulsar and its five dependant creeks, and Bugwar and its three dependant creeks.

2d. In reference to the provisions of section 26, Act 1. of 1838, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that no inward-bound vessel, except such country craft as are described in sections 51 and 52 of the said Act, shall pass the bar of the port of Surat, until after the master of the said vessel shall have forwarded his manifest to the collector of customs.

OCCUPATION OF GROUNDS OR BUILDINGS IN MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

Bombay Castle, May 7, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the various orders now in force in this presidency,* in regard to the occupation of ground and the disposal of premises, or buildings, within the limits of military cantonments, and to substitute for them the following regulations:

1. All applications for unoccupied ground, for the purpose of being enclosed, built upon, or in any way appropriated to private purposes, within the limits of a military cantonment, are in the first instance to be made to the commanding officer of the station, through the usual channel; and in no case are the boundaries of compounds to be changed, old roads closed, or new ones opened, without the sanction of the commanding officer.

2. As the health and comfort of the troops are paramount considerations, to which all others must give way, the commanding officer will be held responsible, that no ground is occupied in any way calculated to be injurious to either, or to the appearance of that cantonment, and in forwarding any application for a grant, he must certify, that it is not objectionable in those or any other respects.

3. When no objection occurs, the application is to be forwarded, through the prescribed channel, by the commanding officer of the station, to the quarter-master-general of the army, who, if the commander-in-chief approves, will submit it for the orders of Government.

4. All such applications are to be made according to the annexed form. [Here follows copy of the form.]

5. Permission to occupy ground in a military cantonment confers no proprietary right on the occupant; it continues the property of the state, and resumable at the pleasure of Government; but in all practicable cases, one month's notice of resumption will be given, and the value

of all buildings which may have been erected thereon, as estimated by a committee, will be paid to the owner.

6. Houses or other property situated on such ground may be transferred by one officer to another, without restriction (beyond the permission of the local commanding officer, to the purchaser, to live in a particular quarter or section of the cantonment, recourse being had, in cases of dispute, to a committee of arbitration, whose decision shall be binding on both parties).

7. Whenever the commanding officer at a station shall deem it necessary for the public service, or for the accommodation of the officers or soldiers at that station, to take possession of any house occupied within the cantonment by a person not being an officer or soldier of the force at such station, the occupant shall receive the full value of such house as a building; and in case of its being intended to keep up such house, it shall be at the option of the previous occupant to claim, either its full value, as a purchase, or a fair rent for the occupation of the same; the rent or value, in the above case, to be determined by a committee of arbitration.

8. When houses of the officers of one corps are to be transferred to those of another, as on occasion of a relief, if a difference of opinion should arise as to the terms of transfer, the price shall be fixed by a committee of arbitration.

9. Committees of arbitration assembled under this order are to be composed of five officers having no interest in the subject of reference; in all practicable cases the officer commanding the cantonment should preside, and an officer of the quarter-master-general's department and of the engineer's, if present, should be ordered to assist. The decision of such committees to be final.

10. In all cases where houses occupied by a person not being an officer or a soldier of the force at that station are taken possession of as above mentioned, care shall be taken to consult the advantage and convenience of the occupants, as far as the exigency of the case and the public interests will permit, and the committee of arbitration appointed to fix the value or rent of such a house, shall take fully into their consideration all the circumstances of the case, and any representation made by, or in behalf of, the occupants, before they make their award; and the proceedings of the committee shall be submitted to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, who may direct a revision by the same, or any other committee, if he thinks proper, and no award of any committee shall be carried into effect until it shall have received his Excellency's sanction and approbation.

* G. G. O. 6th Jan. 1837, 8th Jan. 1830, 22d Aug. 1836, and 30th Oct. 1838.

BIRTH AND MARRIAGE.

BIRTH.

March 25. At Dharwar, the lady of Major Billamore, 1st Grenadiers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

May 10. At Poona, Mr. F. Dunn to Miss J. Diddlestone.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENT.

Feb. 16. Staff Assist. Surg. St. John to assume medical charge of Khandan military district.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to April 26. *Enterprize*, from Liverpool; *Logan*, from Portsmouth; *Royal Sovereign*, from Hobart Town; *Bantam*, and *Clorinda*, both from the Cape; *Abma*, from Hamburg; *Maas*, from Rotterdam; *Phoenix*, from Middleburgh; *Plato*, from New York; *Tropic*, and *Layton*, from New South Wales.

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to April 25. *Red Rover*, from London and Cape; *Will Watch*, from Calcutta and Penang; *Sir Edward Ryan*, and *Ariel*, both from Calcutta; *Star*, from Madras; *Elizabeth*, and *Pearl*, both from Bombay; *H.C.* steamer *Diana*, from Penang; *Baron Vander Capellen*, from Palembang.

Departures.—Previous to April 25. *Ann*, *Ariel*, *Corsair*, *Elizabeth*, *Sir Edward Ryan*, and *Pearl*, all for China; *John Knar*, for London; *Star*, for Malacca and Madras.

Freight to London (April 25).—Tin, £4; Antimony Ore, £1. 10s.; Sugar in bags, £5; Hides, £6; Gambier in bulk, £7. 10s.; Coffee, £6. 10s.; Pepper, £7; Measurement Goods, £7. 10s. to £8.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrival.—Previous to March 24. *Lemut*, from Batavia.

Departures.—Previous to March 26. *Pilot* (Hamburg ship), for Cowes; *Pekoe*, for Manilla; *Nephes*, for Boston; *David Clarke*, for London; *Trafalgar*, for Liverpool.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 8. Peter Snodgrass, Esq., to be a commissioner of crown lands in the colony.

March 12. David Coghill, Esq., of Beder Vale, to be a commissioner of crown lands in the colony.

20. Lieut. H. R. M. Gulstone, and Lieut. J. D. Morris, both of the 80th regt., to be assistant engineers and superintendents of ironed gangs, former at Berrima, and latter at Seventeen-mile Hollow.

22. Mr. H. H. Bean, of Merton, to be a commissioner of crown lands in the colony.

23. John Ryan Brennan, Esq., to be a magistrate of the territory, and third police magistrate for town and port of Sydney, in room of A.W. Young, Esq., resigned.

28. The following gentlemen to act as trustees for receipt of Savings Bank deposits for district of

Port Macquarie, viz.—W. N. Gray, W. B. Carlyle, A. C. Innes, and G. Moncrief, Esqrs., and Mr. F. M. Stokes.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 25. At the Wesleyan mission station, Ho-kiaung, the lady of the Rev. John Whitely, of a son.

March 7. Mrs. Davies, of a daughter.
14. At Port Macquarie, the lady of Major A. C. Innes, of a son.

20. At Goulburn, Mrs. Tallboy, of a son.

21. At Harthill, Maitland, Mrs. Garven, of a daughter.

22. At Wingello, Argyleshire, Mrs. R. M. Campbell, of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr. D. Goodsir, of Botany Tower, of twins, a boy and a girl.

24. Mrs. D. Edwards, of a daughter.

— At Harrington Park, Mrs. D. G. Thompson, of a son.

29. At Goulburn, Mrs. W. Bradley, of a son.

April 4. At Clydesdale, Mrs. Thompson, of a daughter.

5. At Sydney, Mrs. Geo. Grimes, of a son.

6. At Sydney, Mrs. T. Weston, of a son.

Lately. At Sydney, Mrs. S. D. Norris, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 7. At Sydney, R. Keyes, Esq., of Bathurst, to Sarah, eldest daughter of J. E. Saunders, Esq., of Finbury Square, London.

17. At Sydney, Thomas Deane Rowe, Esq., to Miss Harriet Hanks.

25. At West Maitland, Mr. Bicknell to Miss Sarah H. Goodwin.

27. At East Maitland, Mr. Wm. Roberts to Anne Wilson, both of Hinton.

April 2. At Sydney, J. C. Brown, Esq., of Milford Vale, Bathurst, to Frances, daughter of James Raymond, Esq., postmaster-general.

4. At Sydney, John Roach, Esq., commander of H.M. cruiser *Prince George*, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Nicholson, Esq., R.N.

— At Sydney, Alfred Elyard, Esq., second son of Wm. Elyard, surgeon R.N., to Eli M. Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Raulaud, formerly of the 56th regt.

11. At Sydney, Mr. Samuel A. Wood to Miss M. Evans.

12. At the Normal Institution, Sydney, Mr. Henry Gordon to Miss Frances Bell Findlay.

DEATHS.

Feb. 3. At Emu Plains, Mary Ann, wife of Mr. J. W. Coates, of Timdon Cottage, Bathurst.

16. At Parramatta, Sarah, wife of the Rev. D. J. Draper, Wesleyan minister; also, six days previous, the infant son of the above.

March 24. At Sydney, Martha, sixth daughter of Charles Croaker, Esq., of Minto, Hunter's River, aged 18.

April 4. At Sydney, John Mackness, Esq., the first sheriff of the colony, and senior barrister of the Australian bar, aged 70.

Lately. At Sydney, E. H. Cliffe, Esq.

— At Sydney, Mrs. George Coy, aged 21.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 7. At Little Hampton, Norfolk Plains, the lady of Lieut. G. B. Skardon, R.N., of a son, who survived his birth only 15 minutes.

27. At Trafalgar, the lady of J. R. Kenworthy, Esq., of a daughter.

March 21. At Launceston, the lady of the Rev. C. Price, of a daughter.

April 1. Mrs. Evans, of a son.

Lately. At Port Arthur, the lady of D. A. C. G. Lempriere, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 8. At Longford, Norfolk Plains, Mr. Edmund Leffer, of Launceston, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. Powell, of the same place.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17. At Launceston, Mrs. Elizabeth Badley, relict of Francis Badley, Esq., of Jamaica, and daughter of the Hon. Francis Townshend, aged 67.
 March 3. At Glen Leith, Mr. T. D. Jamieson, aged 23, eldest son of David Jamieson, Esq.
 6. At Perth, Jemima, third daughter of J. A. Minchin, Esq.
 24. Suddenly, Miss Ludgater, aged 18.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—April 17. *Seymour*, from London and Cape.—18. *Parnei*, from Algoa Bay.—19. *Parrock Hall*, from Rio de Janeiro.—*Cuba*, from London.—22. *Alfred*, from Nantes.—23. *Stratford*, from London; *Felix*, from Tamatave.—28. *Olivin*, from Cape.—29. *Jane Blain*, from Cape; *Manchester*, from Madagascar.—30. *Mary Malaby*, from London.—May 2. *Maria*, from Marseilles; *Harriet*, from Madagascar.—3. *Tiger*, and *Edouard*, both from Madagascar.—4. *Mary Eliza*, and *Jane Sheriffs*, both from London.—5. *Caledonia*, from Madagascar; *Cassiopea*, from Liverpool; *John Pauter*, from Marseilles.—7. *Swuey Jack*, from Tamatave; *Phoenix*, from Marseilles.—12. *Margaret*, from Amsterdam.

Departures.—April 14. *Abercromby*, for Hobart Town.—15. *Herefordshire*, for Calcutta.—18. *Lucretia*, for N.S. Wales; *Christopher Rawson*, for Rangoon.—21. *Belzoni*, for Tamatave; *Parrock Hall*, for Ceylon.—23. *Susanna*, for Rangoon.—24. *Kruak*, for Calcutta; *Kito*, for Singapore.—26. *Cuba*, for Calcutta; *Parnei*, for Singapore.—29. *Helen*.—May 1. *Charles Dumergue*, for Rangoon; *Edward Robinson*, for Pondicherry.—4. *Manchester*, for Madagascar.—5. *Addingham*, for Calcutta; *Harriet*, for Madagascar.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

April 20. The Rev. Dr. Griffith to be chaplain of the Roman Catholic congregation of Cape Town.
 June 7. F. Carlisle, C. Griffith, and T. Damant, Esqrs., to be justices of the peace for the district of Albany.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—May 19. *Henry Porcher*, from London.—22. *Magistrate*, from Cork; *Davileux*; *Lord Saumarez*, from London.—27. *Agnes*, from London.—29. *Felicity*, from Greenock.—30. *Conch*, from Algoa Bay.—June 2. *Neptune*, from New York.—*Bromley*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—May 22. *Henry Porcher*, for South Australia.—27. *Courier*, for Mauritius.—27. *La Belle Alliance*, for Madras and Calcutta; *Magistrate*, for Sydney.—28. *Friends' Good Will*.—

HER MAJESTYS FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L.Drags. (at Bombay). A. R. Hole to be cornet by purch., v. Simmonds who retires (27 July 33).—Assist. Surg. N. Dartnell, from 41st F., to be assist. surg., v. Grant dec. (3 Aug.)

2d Foot (at Bombay). Ena. G. Piercy to be lieut. by purch., v. Moodie who retires (27 July 38); Ena. E. Honeywood, from 54th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Lewis app. to 45th F. (29 do.)—J. H. Kippen to be ens. by purch., v. Piercy prom. (3 Aug.)

4th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Col. Ranald Macdonald, from 54th F., to be major, v. Beetham who exch. (27 July 38).—Lieut. Wm. O'Kelly, from 20th F., to be lieut., v. Vivian who exch. (17 Aug.)

9th Foot (in Bengal). Ena. R. G. Morgan to be lieut. by purch., v. Crickett who retires; G. J.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 27. No. 105.

June 2. *Skerms*, for Hobart Town; *Sir William Heathcote*, for Algoa Bay.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—May 25. *John Fleming*, from Weymouth; 11.M.S. *Alligator*, from Rio de Janeiro.—26. 11.M.S. *Britomart*, from ditto.—June 2. *Wave*, from London.—8. *Munford*.—17. 11.M.S. *Vologe*, from Rio de Janeiro.—18. 11.M.S. *Scout*, from Ascension.

Departures from ditto.—May 29. *John Fleming*, for Madras.—June 4. H.M.S. *Alligator*, for Sydney; H.M.S. *Britomart*, for New Holland.—6. *Wave*, for Hobart Town.

Departures from Algoa Bay.—May 23. *Reform*, for Mauritius.—24. *Time*, for Mauritius.

MARRIAGES.

April 30. At Rondesbosch, Mr. T. Cartie to Miss M. F. Phillips.

May 3. At Port Elizabeth, Mr. E. M. G. Clough, of London, to Ann, daughter of H. J. Lovemore, Esq., Bushy Park.

14. At Great Constantia, J. W. Hiddingh, M.D., to Maria C. Cloete, eldest daughter of Jacob Cloete, Esq.

— Mr. J. Bell to Miss E. Warrington.

19. At Cape Town, H. W. Porteous, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's Madras service, to Miss Magdalena Sophia Henrietta Altenstadt.

21. At Cape Town, Richard Wolfe, Esq., commandant of Robben Island, to Miss Maria Ann Grayson.

26. At Cape Town, George Martinus Pelder, Esq., to Miss Johanna Justina Esterhuyzen.

June 5. Mr. Chas. Matthews to Miss Mary Carr.

12. At Cape Town, Mr. William Guest, to Eliza, widow of the late Capt. W. W. Harding.

Laterly, Lieut. Touzell, 27th Enniskilleners, to the daughter of Capt. R. Wolfe, commanding Robben Island.

DEATHS.

May 10. At Port Elizabeth, Lucy, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Williamson, aged 54.

18. At Varsche Valley, Hester Catharina Brand, wife of Mr. F. H. Truter.

21. At Tulbagh, Maria Catharina Hoeve, wife of Mr. J. H. Fischer, aged 70.

22. Elizabeth Catherine, wife of Mr. Thomas Fairclough, aged 24.

29. At Cape Town, Gabriel Jacobus Vos, Esq., aged 63.

June 1. Ann, wife of G. C. Sandford, Esq., acting assist. com. gen., aged 46.

4. At Cape Town, aged 67, Johannes Henoch Neethling, Esq., *Lt.-D.*, formerly secretary to the Government, and member of the late Court of Justice.

6. Mrs. Alida Blankenberg, widow of the late Mr. George Peters, aged 61.

— At Deep River, near Wynberg, Mr. George Titterton, aged 39.

10. William Miles Maskew, son of Mr. William Maskew, aged 18.

Thomas to be ens. by purch., v. Morgan (both 25 May 38).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. and Adj. H. Havelock to be capt., v. Chadwick dec. (5 June 38).—Ena. Hon. E. J. W. Forester to be lieut., v. Wade app. adj. (5 June); Ena. James Colborne, from 24th regt., to be lieut., v. Keating dismissed by sentence of a court-martial (26 do.); J. W. Cox to be ens., v. Forester (26 do.); Lieut. H. Wade to be adj., v. Havelock prom. (5 do.).—Lieut. C. M. Pocock, from h.p. 3d L. Drags. of King's Germ. Leg., to be lieut., v. Colborne app. to 25th F. (13 July).—Ena. F. G. Christie to be lieut., v. Shakespear dec.; W. T. Bartley to be ens., v. Christie (20 do.).—Lieut. Arthur Holmes, from h.p. 87th F., to be lieut., v. Inge app. to 4th L.Drags. (9 Aug.); Ena. Thos.

(F)

Oxley to be lieut. by purch., v. Holmes who retires (3 do.); Ens. J. B. Hobbhouse, from 78th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Porock who retires (4 do.); Wm. Williams to be ensign by purch., v. Oxley (3 do.); W. F. Straubeinze to be ens. by purch., v. Bartley app. to 49th F. (17 Aug.)

17th Foot (at Bombay). E. C. Moore to be ens. without purch., v. Perfect dec. (1 June 38). Col. David Williams, inspecting field officer of a recruiting district, to be lieut. col., v. Despard, app. inspecting field officer (22 June); Maj. Thos. Hall, from 3d F., to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Williams who retires (23 June).—Lieut. Le G. C. Bouchier to be capt. by purch., v. Clunie prom. in 3d F.; Ens. T. O. Rutledge to be lieut. by purch., v. Bouchier; W. Gordon to be ens. by purch., v. Rutledge (all 20 July).—Ens. H. W. Bace, from 38th F., to be lieut., v. Dalgety cashiered by sentence of a general court martial (27 do.).—Capt. L. Fyfe, from 42d F., to be capt., v. Lord Cecil Gordon who exch. (10 Aug.)

18th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. G. W. Davies to be lieut., v. Sempole dec.; F. Swinburne to be ens., v. Davies (both 20 July 38).

21st Foot (in V. D. Land). Capt. J. P. Beete to be major by purch., v. Fairweather who retires; Lieut. G. F. Ainslie to be capt. by purch., v. Beete; 2d Lieut. Wm. Macknight to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Ainslie; F. Holland to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Macknight (all 26 June 38).—Capt. R. T. Hawley, from h.p. 5th F., to be capt., v. Jas. Hutchinson who exch. (17 Aug.); Lieut. H. W. Bunbury to be capt. by purch., v. Hawley who retires (18 do.); 2d-Lieut. Alfred Andrews to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Mundy who retires (17 do.); 2d-Lieut. Wm. Domville to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Bunbury (18 do.); John Dawson to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Andrews (17 do.); John Watson to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Domville (18 Aug.)

26th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. John Rogers to be lieut. by purch., v. Lynch who retires; R. P. Sharp to be ens. by purch., v. Rogers (both 18 May 38).—Ens. George Sweeney to be lieut. by purch., v. Maule who retires; A. R. Margary to be ens. by purch., v. Sweeney (26 June).—Cadet H. B. Phipps to be ens., v. James dec. (17 Aug.)

28th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ens. Wm. Kerr, from Royal Newf. Vet. Comps. to be qu. mast., v. J. J. Peters who retires upon h.p. (1 June 38).—Lieut. M. C. O'Connell, from 51st F., to be capt. by purch., v. Potter who retires (22 June).—Ens. E. M. Love to be lieut. by purch., v. Whitting who retires (17 Aug.); Ens. Benj. White, from 94th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Beckham who retires (18 do.); Ens. Donald McGregor, from 78th F., to be adj. and ens., v. Russell (17 do.)

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. T. H. Plaskett, from 46th F., to be ens., v. Fyffe who exch. (20 July 38).

39th Foot (at Madras). Capt. John Blackall, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. Boland app. to 59th F. (8 June 38).

41st Foot (at Madras). Lieut. John Wallace, from 94th F., to be lieut., v. Jones who exch. (15 June 38).—Staff Assist. Surg. H. F. Minster to be assist. surg., v. Dartnell app. to 4th L. Drags. (3d Aug.).—Anthony Sandler to be ens. by purch., v. Forslyce app. to 47th F. (17 do.)

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. E. S. Cumberland to be lieut. by purch., v. Fennell who retires; E. T. Roberts to be ens. by purch., v. Cumberland (both 18 May 38).—L. Mitchell to be ens., v. Kipling app. adj. (26 June 38); Ens. R. Kipling to be adj., v. Cold app. to 3d L. Drags. (27 Dec. 37).—Surg. J. Harcourt, from 2d F., to be surgeon, v. Young who exch. (13 July).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. F. W. Love, from 66th F., to be lieut., v. Turner who exch. (3 Aug. 38).—Ens. A. R. Shakespear to be lieut. by purch., v. Averel Daniell who retires; Ens. W. T. Bartley, from 13th F., to be ens., v. Shakespear (both 17 Aug.)

50th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. J. B. Bonham to be capt. by purch., v. Johnstone who retires; Ens. W. Knowles to be lieut. by purch., v. Bonham; and H. W. Hough to be ens. by purch., v. Knowles (all 20 July 38).—Ens. G. G. M. Cobban to be lieut. by purch., v. Campbell who retires; and H. O. Crespiigny to be ens. by purch., v. Cobban (both 27 July).—Ens. J. G. Smyth, from 45th regt., to be ens., v. Tickell who exch. (3 Aug.)

51st Foot (on way to V. D. Land). Ens. M. F. A. C. Ker to be lieut. by purch., v. O'Connell prom. in 28th F.; Walter Kirby to be ens. by purch., v. Ker (both 22 June 38).—Col. Henry Freke, from h.p. unattached, to be lieut. col., v. James Campbell who exch. (26 June); Maj. W. H. Elliott to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Freke who retires; Capt. F. Mainwaring to be major by purch., v. Elliott; Lieut. W. H. Hare to be capt. by purch., v. Mainwaring; Ens. Hon. D. Erskine to be lieut. by purch., v. Hare; W. D. Scott to be ens. by purch., v. Erskine (all 26 June 38).

54th Foot (at Madras). Major Wm. Beetham, from 4th F., to be major, v. Macdonald who exch. (27 July); C. L. Cocks to be ens. by purch., v. Honeywood prom. in 2d F. (28 do.)

55th Foot (at Madras). Ens. Albert Frend to be lieut., v. Daubeney dec. (23 Aug. 37); Cadet Daniel McCoy to be ens., v. Frend (25 May 38).

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. E. A. T. Lynch to be lieut. by purch., v. Sullivan who retires; H. W. Masterson to be ens. by purch., v. Lynch (both 6 July).—Ens. F. T. Raikes, from 20th F., to be ens., v. Masterson who exch. (17 Aug.)

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. W. E. Grant to be adj., v. Gorman, who resigns the adjuty; Lieut. Simon Farrer, from h.p. 1st F., to be lieut., v. Gorman app. to 80th F. (both 1 June 38).—Capt. W. Sailer to be major, v. Ricketts dec.; Lieut. W. F. Bell to be capt., v. Sailer; Ens. C. L. Nugent to be lieut., v. Bell (all 4 Feb.); C. C. Master to be ens. by purch., v. Robson who retires (6 July); H. C. Balneavis to be ens., v. Nugent (7 July).—Lieut. W. Fisher to be capt. by purch., v. Stewart who retires; Ens. M. Hill to be lieut. by purch., v. Fisher; and 2d-Lieut. J. S. Flack, from Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be ens., v. Hill (all 20 July).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). Maj. Charles Forbes to be lieut. col.; Brev. Maj. Henry Burnside to be major; Lieut. F. J. S. Hepburn to be capt., v. Burnside; Ens. J. B. Gib to be lieut., v. Hepburn; Ens. G. Howell, from 2d W. I. regt., to be ens., v. Gib (all 28 June 38).

63d Foot (at Madras). Ens. Conan Hopton to be lieut. without purchase, v. Fairlough dec. (16 Oct. 37); Ens. R. Ramsbottom to be lieut. by purch., v. Hopton, whose prom. by purch. has not taken place; Ens. H. Lees, from 2d W. I. Regt., to be ens. v. Ramsbottom (both 1 June 38).—Lieut. G. J. Wheatstone, from 22d F., to be lieut., v. Hopton who exch. (8 June).—Capt. George Green, from 38th F., to be capt., v. Adamson who exch. (15 June).—Capt. Alex. Edgar, from 2d W. I. Regt., to be capt., v. Williamson app. to 33d F. (26 June).—Ens. J. R. Lysaght to be lieut. by purch., v. Jones who retires; S. F. C. Annesley to be ens. by purch., v. Lysaght (6 July).

80th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. Owen Gorman, from 59th F., to be lieut., v. Arthur Stewart, who retires (1 June 38).—Lieut. C. R. Raitt to be capt. by purch., v. West who retires (22 June); Lieut. H. R. M. Gulston to be capt. by purch., v. Plunkett who retires (23 do.); Ens. Hon. W. A. S. Foster to be lieut. by purch., v. Raitt (22 do.); Ens. W. H. Tyssen to be lieut. by purch., v. Gulston (23 do.); L. L. Montgomery to be ens. by purch., v. Foster (22 do.); Wm. Cookson to be ens. by purch., v. Tyssen (23 do.).—Lieut. G. B. Smyth to be capt. by purch., v. Scully who retires; Ens. H. T. Torkington to be lieut. by purch., v. Smyth; A. W. Riley to be ens. by purch., v. Torkington (all 26 June).—Lieut. R. A. Lockart to be capt. by purch., v. Kane who retires; Ens. S. T. Christie to be lieut. by purch., v. Lockart; A. Ormsby to be ens. by purch., v. Christie (all 13 July).—C. H. Leslie to be ens. by purch., v. Singleton who retires (20 do.).—Ens. C. H. M. Kelson to be lieut. by purch., v. W. F. Christie who retires (3 Aug.)

90th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. W. H. Rogers to be capt. by purch., v. James who retires; Ens. Lord S. A. Chichester to be lieut. by purch., v. Rogers; H. A. Evatt to be ens. by purch., v. Lord S. A. Chichester; Staff Assist. Surg. John Kinne, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Robertson app. on Staff (all 22 June 38).

91st Foot (at St. Helena). Capt. John Marshall, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. Wm. M'Inroy who exch. (17 Aug.)

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF :

Bengal—His Exc. Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B.

Madras—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir T. P. Maitland, K.C.B. (expected home).

His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B. (now on his way out).

Bombay—His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B., G.C.H.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

Regts.	Stations.
3d Lt. Drags.	Cawnpore.
16th do.	Meerut.
3d Foot	Meerut.
9th do.	Chinsurah.
13th do.	Kurnaul.
16th do.	Cawnpore.
26th do.	Fort William.
31st do.	Dinapore.
44th do.	Ghazecpore.
49th do.	Hazareebaugh.

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cav.	Neemuch.
2d do.	Meerut.
3d do.	Kurnaul.
4th do.	Kurnaul.
5th do.	Cawnpore.
6th do.	Mhow.
7th do.	Cawnpore.
8th do.	Sultanpore, Benares.
9th do.	Nusseerabad.
10th do.	Muttra.
Europ. Regt.	Agra.
1st Nat. Inf.	Saugor.
2d do.	Lucknow.
3d do.	Barrackpore.
4th do.	Goruckpore.
5th do.	Secrole, Benares.
6th do.	Cuttack.
7th do.	Cawnpore.
8th do.	Bareilly.
9th do.	Chittagong.
10th do.	Lucknow.
11th do.	Saugor.
12th do.	Barrackpore.
13th do.	Nusseerabad.
14th do.	Agra.
15th do.	Barrackpore.
16th do.	Delhi.
17th do.	Loodhianah.
18th do.	Secrole, Benares.
19th do.	Cuttack.
20th do.	Loodhianah.
21st do.	Kurnaul.
22d do.	Nusseerabad.
23d do.	Agra.
24th do.	Midnapore.
25th do.	Saugor.
26th do.	Meerut.

Regts.	Stations.
27th Nat. Inf.	Kurnaul.
28th do.	Mynpoorie.
29th do.	Banda.
30th do.	Neemuch.
31st do.	Allahabad.
32d do.	Dacca.
33d do.	Jubbulpore.
34th do.	Futteghur.
35th do.	Kurnaul.
36th do.	Jumalpoore.
37th do.	Agra.
38th do.	Delhi.
39th do.	Neemuch.
40th do.	Dinapore.
41st do.	Benares.
42d do.	Bareilly.
43d do.	Cawnpore.
44th do.	Etawah and Bandah.
45th do.	Shaljehanpore.
46th do.	Jubbulpore, &c.
47th do.	Agra.
48th do.	Delhi.
49th do.	Neemuch.
50th do.	Mirzapore.
51st do.	Dinapore.
52d do.	Nusseerabad.
53d do.	Meerut.
54th do.	Meerut.
55th do.	Lucknow.
56th do.	Berhampore.
57th do.	Barrackpore.
58th do.	Barrackpore.
59th do.	Moradabad.
60th do.	Mhow.
61st do.	Almorah.
62d do.	Cawnpore.
63d do.	Mhow.
64th do.	Allyghur.
65th do.	Barrackpore.
66th do.	Hussingabad.
67th do.	Arracan.
68th do.	Allahabad.
69th do.	Saugor.
70th do.	Sylhet.
71st do.	Neemuch.
72d do.	Mhow.
73d do.	Sylhet.
74th do.	Nusseerabad.
Artillery	Dum Dum (hd. qu.)
Engineers	Fort William (hd. qu.)

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

Regts.	Stations.
13th Lt. Drags.	Bangalore.
4th Foot.....	
39th do.	Bangalore.
41st do.	Bellary.
54th do.	Trichinopoly.
55th do.	Secunderabad.
57th do.	Cannanore.
62d do.	Moulmein.
63d do.	Moulmein.

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cav.	Nagpoor.
2d do.	Trichinopoly.
3d do.	Bellary.
4th do.	Bangalore.
5th do.	Arcot.
6th do.	Secunderabad.
7th do.	Jaulnah.
8th do.	Arcot.
Europ. Regt.	Nagpoor.
1st Nat. Inf.	Madras.
2d do.	French Rocks.
3d do.	Secunderabad.
4th do.	Cannanore.
5th do.	Trichinopoly.
6th do.	Chicacole.
7th do.	Bellary.
8th do.	Singapore and Malacca.
9th do.	Quilon.
10th do.	Bellary.
11th do.	Nagpoor.
12th do.	Penang.
13th do.	Moulmein.
14th do.	Vizianagrum.
15th do.	Vellore.
16th do.	Palaveram.

Regts.	Stations.
17th Nat. Inf.	Goomsur, Noagaum.
18th do.	Bangalore.
19th do.	Madras.
20th do.	Secunderabad.
21st do.	Secunderabad.
22d do.	Masulipatam.
23d do.	Mangalore.
24th do.	Palaveram.
25th do.	Nagpoor.
26th do.	Paulgautcherry.
27th do.	Salumcottah.
28th do.	Mercara, Coorg.
29th do.	Masulipatam.
30th do.	Trichinopoly.
31st do.	Ellore.
32d do.	Bangalore.
33d do.	Palamcottah.
34th do.	Bangalore.
35th do.	Secunderabad.
36th do.	Cannanore.
37th do.	Trichinopoly.
38th do.	Bangalore.
39th do.	Jaulnah.
40th do.	Moulmein.
41st do.	Secunderabad.
42d do.	Kamptee.
43d do.	Berhampore.
44th do.	Vizagapatani.
45th do.	Dindigul.
46th do.	Mangalore.
47th do.	Cuddapah.
48th do.	Vellore.
49th do.	Kamptee.
50th do.	Vizianagrum.
51st do.	Secunderabad.
52d do.	Hurryghur.
Artillery	St. Thos.'s Mount (hd. qu.)
Engineers ...	Fort St. George (hd. qu.).

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

4th Lt. Drags.	Kirkee.
2d Foot.....	Belgaum.
6th do.	Poonah.
17th do.	Poonah.
40th do.	Deesa.

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cav.	Rajcote and Hursule.
2d do.	Sholapore.
3d do.	Deesa.
Europ. Regt.	Bombay.
1st Nat. Inf.	Dharwar.
2d do.	Baroda.
3d do.	Asseerghur.
4th do.	Dapoolie.
5th do.	Malligaum.
6th do.	Surat.
7th do.	Sholapore.

8th Nat. Inf.	Sattara.
9th do.	Ahmedabad.
10th do.	Poonah.
11th do.	Bhooj.
12th do.	Rajcote.
13th do.	Deesa.
14th do.	Ahmedabad.
15th do.	Bombay.
16th do.	Belgaum.
17th do.	Malligaum.
18th do.	Baroda.
19th do.	Kalladghec.
20th do.	Baroda.
21st do.	Ahmednuggur.
22d do.	Belgaum.
23d do.	Bombay.
24th do.	Bombay.
25th do.	Poonah.
26th do.	Hursule.
Artillery	Poonah, Bombay.
Engineers ...	Seroor (hd. qu.)

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, July 13.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to notice published by the Court of Directors, at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street. The Deputy Chairman (Richard Jenkins, Esq.), presided, in the absence of the Chairman (Sir J. L. Lushington, Bart.), who was prevented from attending by indisposition.

INDIA LABOURERS PROTECTION BILL.

The minutes of the last General Court having been read,

The *Deputy Chairman* said, "I have now to acquaint the Court, that it is specially summoned, with reference to a resolution of the General Court of the 20th of June last, for the purpose of further considering the draft of a bill now before Parliament, intitled 'An Act for the Protection of Natives of her Majesty's Territories in the East-Indies contracting for Labour to be performed without the said Territories, and for regulating their Passage by Sea.' In pursuance of the resolution of this Court of the 20th of June, the Court of Directors have proceeded to take into their further consideration the provisions of the bill relative to East-India labourers, and have agreed to a minute on the subject, which shall now be read."

The minute was then read by the clerk, as follows:—

At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 11th of July 1838.—In accordance with the resolution of the General Court of Proprietors of the 20th ult., the Court of Directors have proceeded to take into their further consideration the provisions of the bill introduced by Lord Glenelg, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, into the House of Lords, "for the protection of natives of her Majesty's territories in the East-Indies contracting for labour to be performed without the said territories, and for regulating their passage by sea;" and the Court have maturely weighed and considered the several provisions intended to be thereby made for effecting those objects. The Court would premise, that its preamble, which recites "that many natives of her Majesty's territories in the East-Indies, under the government of the East-India Company, have, in pursuance of contracts of service to be performed in divers of her Majesty's colonies, lately repaired to such colonies respectively, and it is probable that many more such natives, under contracts of a like nature, will, from time to time, repair to the said colonies from various parts of the said territories," assumes as well the clear legal right of the natives to enter into such contracts, as the inexpediency of interfering, by legislative enactment, to prohibit its exercise. The first of these positions the Court conceive to be perfectly unquestionable, and from the other, after having bestowed upon the subject all the deliberate and anxious consideration which a matter so delicate and so important requires, the Court have felt themselves unable to withhold their concurrence. It was, indeed, impossible not to perceive that the attempt to prevent by law the emigration to other colonies in search of more profitable labour could only be effected by prohibiting emigration altogether, and that such a

measure, however humanely and kindly meant, was scarcely warranted by the relationship of the governors to the governed in which the East-India Company stand; that it could not fail to be misconstrued and misunderstood both here and in India; and that the discontent and dissatisfaction which a measure apparently so arbitrary and so harsh would inevitably engender might produce evils, different in kind, but greater in degree and more widely extended, than any which could result from permitting even the free and unrestricted right of emigration, under mutual contracts between the labourer and his employer, and especially so when such right should be regulated and restrained by such just and reasonable provisions as forethought in the first instance, and experience afterwards, should suggest for the protection and comfort of the native labourer, on the one hand, without disregarding the just claim of his employer to the due performance of a fair and well-understood agreement on the other. It was in this spirit, and under such impressions, that the Government of India, on the 1st of May 1837, passed the Act No. 5 of that year, which was the first legislative measure to which recourse was had for accomplishing this object. In the month of November following it was deemed advisable to alter and amend this Act, and accordingly, on the 20th of November, the Act of the 1st May was repealed, and another Act, No. 32 of 1837, was passed, which is at this moment the existing law upon the subject, and the provisions of which appear to form the basis, as far as they go, of the bill now before Parliament. The Court having directed their earnest attention to each of the clauses of this bill, it would be tedious, and it is unnecessary, to detail them here; but they appear to the Court to be framed with an anxious and minute care to afford to those natives of India who may come within its operation all the protection which it is possible to furnish by the effect of legal enactment. But the Court cannot but feel that, in a matter of this description, however minute and exact the provisions of the law may be, more will depend upon the mode in which they are carried into execution, and the persons who may be called upon to execute them, than upon the mere law itself; and the Court will feel it their duty to impress this very strongly upon their Governments, whose attention has already, as the Court have much satisfaction in observing, so vigilantly and so usefully been directed to this object. It has not occurred to this Court, in considering the detailed provisions of the bill, that any thing is introduced to which the East-India Company have reason to object, or that, with one exception, any provision which could be usefully introduced has been omitted; the exception to which the Court allude is that of requiring a pecuniary deposit, amounting to not less than Rs. 250, to be made by the employer for each labourer whom he engages to quit the Company's territories, such deposit to be held until the return of the labourer in respect of whom it is made, or until his death, if he should never return, and to be a security as well for his return as for indemnifying the Company against any expenses which they may incur in reference to such labourer, if circumstances should occur which, in their opinion, may render their interference necessary or desirable; and in consequence of the advanced stage of the bill, the Court have thought it proper to lose no time in taking steps to endeavour to have such a clause inserted in the bill.

Sir C. Forbes asked in what stage the bill was now before the House of Commons?

The *Chairman* replied, that it stood for second reading that day, having been postponed from Wednesday to Friday; but as the House met at twelve o'clock, under the apprehension that a sufficient number of members would not be present in the evening to make a house, owing to the fête at Guildhall to the foreign ambassa-

dors, it was very probable that the second reading would be deferred. Indeed, it appeared not unlikely that the bill would fall to the ground altogether.

Sir C. Forbes said, he had listened with attention to the Minute of the Court of Directors, which had just been read. In one point of view, it must have been gratifying to them all, because it proved that the directors were anxious to follow up the wishes of the proprietors as expressed at the last General Court, when it was recommended, that the executive body should take this important subject into their further and most serious consideration. Nothing, however, had been done to satisfy his mind as to the justice or propriety of the measure. Indeed, he could not view it in any other light than as a bill for the extension of slavery. (*Hear, hear!*) He was confirmed in that opinion, when he looked at the statement contained in the *Times* newspaper of this morning, from which it appeared that arrangements had been made to carry on this most objectionable traffic on a very extended scale. In the first place, he saw a letter from certain agents at Calcutta, offering to supply Indian labourers for the colonies in the same way as they would supply any article of commerce; and he found that two vessels, the *Hesperus* and the *Whitby*, had already arrived at Demerara, freighted with Hill-Coolies. He wished he could read the whole of the paper, but he would not occupy the time of the Court by doing so. He felt, however, that it would be proper for him to read a portion of the observations made by the editor of the *Demerara Royal Gazette* on this subject. After stating, in the first part of the article, certain objections to the system, and pointing out how these poor people ought to be treated, the editor proceeds to say—"We should rejoice if our other objections to the recent importation were capable of being refuted by an appeal to fact; but, under the circumstances of the case, we feel bound (in the non-existence of an agent for emigrants) to denounce and protest against the insufficiency of remuneration secured to these unfortunate people, and also against the barbarous and flagitious system of bringing to a strange country hundreds of men without an adequate proportion of women. Our enemies charge us with having, under the colour of immigration, effected a renewal of the slave-trade; and, certainly, the case of the *Hesperus* goes far to sustain the charge. A hundred and fifty-eight men are, by some means or other, induced to expatriate themselves, and traverse many thousands of miles—the majority of them in total abrogation of all their domestic ties; for it cannot for a moment be supposed that the six women and the eleven children belong to

more than a twentieth part of these deluded men: we say deluded, because it is utterly impossible that, on a fair and impartial representation of their prospects in this country, these men could have been induced to quit their own, unless accompanied by their wives and families, or, at any rate, by a greater proportion of females. The introduction of large bodies of males has a most immoral tendency. The colony is even now suffering from the large excess of males over females among the labouring immigrants from the neighbouring islands; and the present extensive increase, followed up, as we suppose it will be, by further importations of a similar nature, bids fair to demoralize and throw back our hitherto advancing state of society. It is utterly impossible that this flagitious system of deportation should be suffered to continue. As soon as the intelligence of the late arrivals of the *Hesperus* and *Whitby* reaches England, the question will be asked—what do the importers of these people contemplate as the result of their speculations? Appearances will inevitably guide to the following conclusions: the importers keep out of view entirely the comfort of the labourers during their sojourn; they concern not themselves with the disarrangement of social ties among the negro population, which must ensue by the introduction of hundreds of males into a population where that sex is already preponderant; they look not to the rearing of a progeny from the new colonists—they make no provision for it; no, they contemplate the grinding of sugar out of the bones and sinews of these labourers so long as they are fit for work, and, as they wear out, to supply their places by fresh importations. It is in this light that the circumstances attending the importation of Coolies to British Guiana will be viewed at home. One of the most powerful orators and most influential men in England—Lord Brougham—has already taken this view of the subject, and when he finds his anticipations corroborated by the facts of the first introduction of East-India labourers to British Guiana, what have we to expect but a deprivation for the future of that source of obtaining labour? With reference to the remuneration of these Coolies, we beg to refer our readers to the circular of a Calcutta house, which we subjoin, and we now call the serious attention of our local authorities to the circumstances of the case, recommending—in order to prevent the evil consequences to be dreaded from locating a number of these men on one spot—that they shall be declared at liberty to choose their own service, on satisfying their importers for the expense of passage, &c.; or that the owners of the ship shall give bond to import within twelve months an adequate pro-

portion of females. Something of this kind must be done forthwith by ourselves, or it will be done for us, the moment the particulars of the case reach England." Now, it was not his intention to trouble the Court with many words on this occasion; but, as he considered it to be, in every point of view, a most important question, he would not be doing his duty if he did not call the special attention of the Court to it. He saw published a circular letter, bearing the signature of "Henley, Dowson, and Bestell," dated from Calcutta, and addressed to the planters of the British West-India Islands, in which the following passages occurred:—"We enclose, for your information, copies of the agreement passed between ourselves and the Indians, and the form of permit given to each labourer on embarking for his destination."—"We have, within the last two years, procured and shipped upwards of five thousand free agricultural labourers for our friends at the Mauritius, and, from the circumstance of nearly five hundred out of the number being employed on estates in which we possess a direct interest, we can assure you, that a happier and more contented labouring population is seldom to be met in any part of the world than the Dhangas, or mountain tribes, sent from this vast country." Such (continued Sir C. Forbes) was the flattering representation made by these individuals. Now, he wished he could believe, that those poor Hill-Coolies, after their deportation to the West-Indies—a country and a climate wholly strange to them—would be as well off as the negroes were at present. In another circular letter, the same parties expressed themselves thus:—"Having been actively employed for the last two years in procuring Indian labourers for our friends at the Mauritius, we venture to anticipate orders for your estates, earnestly assuring you that your interests will meet with every zeal and attention. Our Mr. Henley was the first person to direct the attention of the planters of the Mauritius to the immense resource which this country offers to the sugar colonies for obtaining a constant supply of agricultural labourers, and his suggestion has been adopted with the most unequivocal success. The labourers hitherto procured by us have cost their employers landed at the Mauritius, about Rs. 100, or £10 per man, which sum comprises six months advance of wages, provisions and water for the voyage, clothing, commission, passage, insurance, and all incidental charges. The expense attending the shipment of Indian labourers to the West-India colonies would be necessarily augmented—firstly, by the higher rate of passage-money, and the increased quantity of provisions and water; and, secondly, from the necessity of making ar-

rangements indispensable to the health and comfort of native passengers on a voyage of so long duration, in the course of which they would be exposed to great vicissitude of climate. On making ample allowance for these charges, we do not apprehend that a labourer, sent direct from this country to Demerara, and engaged to work on your estates for a period of five consecutive years, would cost, landed there, above Rs. 210, or £21. Possessing a competent knowledge of the cultivation of the sugar-cane, with the advantage of a long experience in a sugar colony, we will undertake (if favoured with your orders) to select good and efficient labourers, adapted to every description of tropical agriculture." Now, after having read this, could it be denied that the effect of this bill must necessarily be to encourage slavery, and that the title which he had given to it was a correct one? But they were told, that it would be impossible to prevent those Hill-Coolies from going, with their labour, to any place they pleased. That assertion was contradicted by the first clause of the bill, which prohibited them from embarking, without an order or license from the Government. If they looked into the provisions of the bill, it would be found that these poor wretches were to be deprived of their civil rights. They were not to be allowed to contract debts; and they were thrown on the mercy of their employers to provide for them even those necessities which they might absolutely require. They were allowed to enter into a new contract, in ten days after the former contract had expired. The consequence of this would be, that, in most cases, the contract would be renewed until the death of the individual took place. He conceived that it would be extremely wrong to place any confidence in the parties to whom these Hill-Coolies were consigned. It was their interest to extract from them as much labour as they could, at the least possible expense; and could it be expected that they would forego that interest? He saw no necessity whatever, for encouraging the emigration of their Indian subjects. Instead of shipping them to the West-Indies, it would be much better for the Government to devise the means of employing them at home; and it was well known that there were millions of acres of land uncultivated in India which were capable of producing grain, sugar, and other valuable commodities. Why were the people of India represented as favourable to this system?—Why, it was the grinding system of rack-rent and badly-paid labour that forced the natives to accede to it. All the servants of the East-India Company, who come from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, concur in the opinion, that in respect to the natives, they

are in a worse state now than they were a century ago. The natives ought to be allowed to cultivate the waste lands without any rent, for a time, and it would soon be seen what industry could accomplish. That was the course he recommended: if it were adopted, the people of India would be enabled to procure a livelihood, and would become a happy and contented people. Let them look at, and imitate, the example of the Dutch Government in Java. He believed that there was not a more contented or prosperous people in the world than were the inhabitants of the island of Java. They were assessed at only one-fifth of the produce of the lands. On the other hand, let them cast their eyes to the misery which prevailed in India from over-assessment, in many cases leaving only the bare means of subsistence. Though he disapproved of the principle of deportation, still he gave credit to the directors for their efforts in requiring a deposit for every individual whose labour was contracted for. The deposit of Rs. 250 would be of more importance in checking the system of deportation, and providing for the comfort of the labourers, than any other part of the plan. He, however, regretted that the proposed deposit was so small. Any person bringing a servant to this country from India, was obliged to deposit Rs. 800 in the Company's treasury; and, he conceived, that, in this instance, the deposit ought to be considerably more than was now proposed. He was also of opinion that, in the event of the death of the labourer before returning to his country, a portion of the deposit—say a moiety of it—ought to be granted to his family. (*Hear, hear!*) That provision would be extremely useful to the families left behind them by those unfortunate men whose lives might be sacrificed. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not mean to trouble the Court with many remarks on the provisions of the bill itself. It was full of crudities and incongruities, worthy only of the Legislature of the present day. Some of them were of such a nature, that he hoped they would tend materially to obstruct the operation of the new slave-trade. It was, for instance, enacted, that every one of those poor creatures should be vaccinated before they were sent abroad. Why, not one in five thousand of them ever heard of such a thing, or would be willing to undergo the operation. It was also provided by the bill, that places of religious worship should be established for those people, according to their respective sects; and, he supposed, gods and brahmins must be sent out with them, so that they would be extending idolatry in the West, while attempts were made to put it down in the East. (*Hear, hear!*) The question now was, what course the Court ought to

pursue in regard to the bill. He did not think that it would be desirable altogether to obstruct its passage through the House of Commons, with reference to the people already taken away from India; but they ought to endeavour to render it as efficient as possible. With that view, a portion of the deposit should be allotted to the families of those men who might die during their period of slavery, of whom, he was afraid there would be many, if they were to judge from the statements already made. From these it appeared that, in some instances, not less than one-third had died in going out to the Isle of France. He hoped, therefore, that the directors would exert themselves to effect the alterations in the bill which he had suggested. He believed that the directors were anxious to do what was right, and, therefore, had sanctioned the bill as better than having no regulation at all on the subject.

Mr. D. Salomons expressed his most decided hostility to the measure then under the consideration of the Court. He should leave it open to other proprietors, who were more in the habit of appearing on the floor of the Court than he was, to enter into the general subject of slavery, on the present occasion; but having, from an early period of life, entertained an abhorrence of slavery, tyranny, and oppression of every kind, he felt himself called on to declare his sentiments with respect to this bill. He would not mix himself up with any debate on the general question of slavery; that he deemed to be unnecessary; but as no one had come forward to state his views with reference to this measure, he could not refrain, thus early, from declaring his fixed aversion to every part of the bill then before the Court. He was ready to admit, because he believed, that it was conceived in a spirit of humanity, and many of the regulations appeared to be good; but as nothing short of a prohibition of this traffic would satisfy him, he was bound to oppose the measure *in toto*. He viewed the bill as decidedly encouraging slavery. Originally, the system was brought forward in a very modified shape. When the plan was first agitated, it was intended that these Hill-Coolies should be deported to supply the place of the Negroes in our colonies, who were about to be emancipated from slavery. Such a project seemed to proceed on the idea, that colour was a mark of slavish labour—that God had imprinted on the brow of a large portion of his creatures the brand of colour that marked them out as beings who were destined to toil and labour for others. In such a doctrine as that he disclaimed all participation. But how stood the fact now? Were these men destined only to fill the places of the emancipated Negroes?

He held in his hand a newspaper stating that a number of those Hill-Coolies had been sent out to our Australian dominions, where Negro slavery was unknown, and he could not read the account without feelings of astonishment and indignation. He observed, by a letter from Australia, that it was part of the plan of a body, calling itself "The Australian Association of Bengal," not only to afford a ready communication with our Australian territories for the benefit of the health of invalids—but "to encourage the emigration of labourers from India, especially the description of hill people known by the name of Dhangars." It appeared, also, that a galleon had been fitted out, through which, said the writer, "we have had the introduction of a class of labourers called Hill-Coolies—and this beginning will pave the way for a larger number." Now, he asked, was it possible to frame legislation of such a nature as would be efficient for the protection of these labourers throughout the immense extent of our dominions, so as to prevent them from being sent to places which were utterly beyond our control? How could the Indian Government possibly protect these men when they were transported to places in which that Government possessed no authority whatsoever? If the system of deportation were limited to one or two colonies, there would be some reason in the proposition; but that was not the case; and it was a folly for that Court to think of so amending the bill as to prevent the most flagrant abuses from being perpetrated under it. The deposit would certainly have some tendency to check the evil; but why not, at once, prohibit this traffic, instead of having recourse to the various incongruous regulations detailed in this measure? Why should not the Court boldly come forward to put an end to a system which was nothing more than a legalized slave-trade? (*Hear, hear!*) Called they that emigration which packed closely in one ship four or five hundred men—no females being shipped along with them? Was that emigration? No—the essence of emigration consisted in sending out whole families; but here men were sent from their homes without females. It was, then, a mere mockery, in his opinion, to call the system any thing else but a system of slavery. The bill was a mass of absurdities. It was, he supposed, the work of religious men and good Christians; and therefore it was provided, by the third clause, that they should not work on "Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday;" but the clause went further, it absolved them from the necessity of working on those days "when the natives respectively shall be permitted to keep the holidays of their religion." But that was not all. By the

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27, No. 105.

same clause, the contractor was bound "to find for the labourers a proper and separate place of worship, according to their respective religions." So that they were, with one hand, propagating Christianity, and with the other extending heathenism all over the world. (*Hear, hear!*) Why, then, should not the proprietors of East-India stock denounce the whole system? Why should they not, as the protectors of India, declare that they would have nothing farther to do with the measure? Was that the way in which they meant to show their care and respect for India, by sanctioning such a bill as this? Could this country go to other nations that were now carrying on the slave-trade, and call on them to abandon that nefarious system, when they declared, as they would do if they sanctioned this bill, that slavery must exist, or our colonies must go to ruin? He said, distinctly, "let us not admit of any modification of this measure. No; let us come forward immediately, and declare our total dissent from the plan." He would ask, did they think it possible that such contracts as the hon. baronet had alluded to this day, would not be the source of extensive abuse? He could not wonder that individuals were ready to embark in this trade, when he saw the amount of commission they were to receive. A hundred labourers, £100; a thousand labourers, £1,000. Why, let a contractor supply these planters with a few cargoes of Hill-Coolies, and his fortune was made. Yes; fortunes would rapidly be made by this most unwholy and abominable traffic. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not wish to deal in declamation: the subject required none. But he called on the Court to look to the plain facts of the case; and to judge by what had passed, with respect to the African slave-trade, as to what was likely to ensue from the toleration of an Indian slave-trade. One of the effects would inevitably be, to produce a half-class population, than which, a greater evil could not exist. He had to apologize to the Court for having occupied so much of their time; but being certain of the justice of the course which he felt himself called on to pursue, he should, to the utmost, resist this measure, no qualification or modification of which would satisfy him; and he believed that a similar feeling existed, to a very great extent, out of doors. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* expressed his regret that the hon. baronet who commenced the debate had not concluded his speech with a motion condemnatory of the measure—for to that point all his arguments tended. They were summoned here, not as a mere matter of form, but emphatically for the purpose of considering this bill. He took it for granted, that being so summoned,

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they were also expected to afford counsel; otherwise they might as well not meet at all. The bill was now before Parliament, and had already passed one House with little observation. It now became their office, as administrators of the affairs of India, to consider whether it was likely to produce good or evil (*Hear, hear!*); and if they conceived that the latter would be the consequence, it was their bounden duty to state their opinion to the Legislature. (*Hear, hear!*) The bill appeared to him, disguise it as they might, to be nothing more nor less than the commencement of a system of slavery. The measure was intended to induce these poor ignorant people to bind themselves, at a miserably low rate of wages, as labourers for five years. They might, at the end of that period, renew the contract for a shorter time; and such would be their situation, as would render the renewal almost inevitable. There were, it was very true, regulations in the bill providing certain protection for the labourers. If those regulations could be carried fully into effect, he was prepared to show that indemnities were insufficient. He objected, however, to the principle of the measure, and would not now enter into the details. These labourers were quite dissimilar in language and habits from those among whom they were to be employed, and were little capable, with all the securities you could afford them, of defending themselves from injury and oppression. It had not been shown, that there was any surplus population in India, calling for this encouragement, which it certainly was, to emigration. On the contrary, it was known, that there were many fertile districts in India, where additional labour was required. Above all, they had been lately giving encouragement to one of the staple productions of India—sugar. Were they prepared to undo all this, to impede the benefit of wholesome laws lately passed for that purpose, by inviting the labourers of India to transfer their skill and labour from their own country to another hemisphere, without benefit to the labourers themselves. Would they permit the natives of India to cultivate the West-Indies for the miserable pittance that was offered to them? What was that pittance? £1. 9s. 6d. a month; 10s. of that sum to be paid in specie, the remainder in food and raiment, at the discretion of the employer. Could these men be satisfied with the terms which they had incautiously entered into, when they saw wages incomparably higher paid to others? Yet the whole remuneration for these labourers was what he had pointed out. If they agreed to do this—if they tolerated any such system—they would be acting most unjustly and most unwisely. Was it for the benefit of these

people that they were required to act thus? No; it was entirely and exclusively for the benefit of others. They ought to consider well, and pause much, before they consented to a measure which tended to deprive these people of their liberty, under the guise of giving them employment. If the Coolies were allowed to go where they pleased, though there might be some objection to it, still the principle would be less objectionable than the present measure. But what was proposed to be done in this case? Why, here the labourer was tied up positively for five years, at a certain rate, instead of allowing him to make his own way, and to realize as much as he could according to the market value of labour. He confessed that he was strongly opposed to what appeared to him to be a system of slavery, under the specious name of pradial apprenticeship; because nothing at all like an equivalent was offered in return for the labour that would inevitably be exacted. He, therefore, most earnestly prayed the Court not to sanction any such system. Now, with regard to the securities given by this bill, he conceived that they were not sufficient, and might be evaded. The personal bond of the employer was not sufficient: property often changed hands. In the West-Indies it had often done so. The present possessor might fail, and his successor also. It had been so heretofore. Where then was the security in a personal bond? The land itself, where the labourers were employed, should be made answerable for the fulfilment of the contract. He called on them, viewing the bill in every light, to approach the House of Commons, and to implore that honourable body to reject it. In his opinion, the Court ought to consider this measure as one to which, if they assented, they would be actually encouraging and perpetuating slavery; and, at a moment too, when a very strong contest was going on in the Houses of Lords and Commons, and indeed through the whole country, for the entire abolition of negro slavery on the 1st of August next. A very great proportion of the people of this country were in favour of that abolition; which was only resisted on the ground, that the call could not be complied with, except by violating a positive contract, which extended the term of apprenticeship to 1840. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving: "Resolved, that this Court do present a petition to the House of Commons, praying that honourable House to refuse their sanction to this bill, and not to pass it into a law;" and he should, if successful, follow that motion up by another, declaring that due security should be taken and exacted from all those who had heretofore taken Hill-Coolies into their employment,

for the proper care and sustenance of such labourers.

Mr. *Montgomery Martin* solicited the indulgence of the proprietors, as that was the first time he had ventured to address the Court. He could not give his assent to such a measure as this, which, he was convinced, would prove exceedingly detrimental to the class of people who would be affected by it. They were now about to pursue a similar course with India as that which had been adopted towards Africa two centuries ago. The whole of the accounts printed by the Colonial Office, without exception, stated, that the people with reference to whom this cruel experiment was about to be made, constituted the most useful class in India—that they were a laborious, sober, prudent, hardy, and healthy race, who had long been used in the production of indigo, &c. and in the trade of the chief towns. Now, it was this very class of people who were to be deported from their native soil, not one-tenth part of which, capable of being cultivated, was occupied. He was exceedingly happy that the subject had been fairly brought forward, because he felt confident that, through the instrumentality of Providence, good would be wrought out of evil. Many of these Hill Coolies, who were a simple-minded, laborious race, had, he believed, been trepanned to the Mauritius, under the supposition that they would merely be removed from one of the Company's villages to another. He was sure that they would receive from the Indian Government, and from the Court of Directors, all the care and attention which a parent would bestow on a child; but still he feared that, do whatsoever they might, fraud and evasion would be practised. Already a number of these people had been sent to New South Wales, and the only argument which he had heard in favour of such a proceeding was, that by-and-bye they would return to India with improved morals. Now, he frankly confessed, that he could not see how these Coolies were likely to be improved in their morals, or how India was likely hereafter to be benefited by their employment in New South Wales; neither could he imagine, if they were sent out as slaves to the West-Indies, and to be the companions of slaves, how that was calculated to conduce to their benefit, or, in the end, to the tranquillity of India. The stand, the powerful stand, which was now making in this country against the longer continuance of Negro slavery, in any shape whatsoever, ought to make them cautious how they lent any, the slightest degree of countenance to a new system of slavery. No doubt, advantage would be taken of the distress which now prevailed in certain parts of India, by those who wished to participate in this inhuman traffic, to

procure labourers at the lowest possible rate. When famine and pestilence were doing their work—when the channels of rivers were described as being choked up by dead bodies—and when the air was said to be tainted by the effluvia which ascended from them—such no doubt was a favourable time to counsel the natives to proceed to other countries in search of labour. He, however, thought that a different course was preferable, and that it would be better to provide employment for the labour of those people at home. But it was said, "It is impossible to prevent, by law, the emigration to other colonies in search of more profitable labour." But, he would ask, had they always acted on that principle? Assuredly they had not. In many instances, the natives were not allowed all the privileges incidental to perfect freedom. If that were so, he could not see why there should be an exception to the rule, when the object was to prevent these people from being deluded under false representations and deceitful promises of future benefit. The bill certainly was a very extraordinary piece of legislation: it provided for establishing places of worship for the Coolies of every denomination; but nothing was said about priests. Now surely, if they were to have places of worship, it was natural to expect that priests would be sent out to officiate in them. Did the bill propose any thing for the education of the natives? Nothing whatever, although large sums were appropriated to the education of the Negroes. He had no doubt, from the contents of some documents which he had seen, that, in the event of this bill passing, a vast number of agents, in different parts, would be employed in making shipments of human beings. Now, he should be glad to know, what was to prevent agents from shipping Coolies from Pondicherry, Goa, &c.? Again, the bill made no effectual provision for taking these people to any particular port. Might not many of them, then, be shipped to Bourbon, or to any foreign port, as well as to a British possession? In short, throughout the bill many inconsistencies were apparent; which must always be the case when individuals legislated on subjects that were not perfectly understood. The question then was, whether, on the one hand, they should reject this bill, or, on the other, rather introduce such further restrictions as they might deem necessary for the protection of the natives. There might, he knew, be considerable difference of opinion on this point; but looking to the whole subject, and believing that no additional provision could render the bill effectual, he agreed in thinking that they ought to go to Parliament, and call on the Legislature not to pass this bill into a law. As

to the employment of the natives, it was a matter of very serious importance, and ought to attract the special attention of the Indian Government. Throughout the whole of India a most inadequate price was paid for labour. He had himself seen the natives of India labouring for a mere pittance. This, however, he conceived, might be remedied, without adopting this system of deportation; and he thought that it reflected deeply on the character of the Government of India, when it was proposed that those useful men should be sent to associate with slaves, instead of means being devised for employing them in their native country. It was, in fact, a disgrace to the British empire itself, that such should be the case. No complaint could be made of scarcity of land. It was very different in Ireland, where, in many places, there were three hundred mouths to the square mile, and consequently, a very great demand for land. It was not so in India. Let them look, for instance, to the province of Tenasserim. Two years ago, there was not, at Moulmein, the principal town, an European resident. Last year, there were six ships on the stocks, and twenty-one vessels in the river, at one time; the aggregate tonnage amounting to 4,000 tons. On 33,000 square miles, there were but 100,000 mouths; only three to the square mile. The soil was extremely rich, the crops yielding from sixty to two hundred fold. Again, in Amherst province, there was 3,000 miles of country, thinly peopled, enriched by an annual inundation. Might not employment, and profitable employment, be found here for the natives. In fact, not one-tenth part of India was cultivated; and yet the people were to be drafted from their native country to pestilential climates, in order that sugar, molasses, and coffee, might be raised out of their blood and bones. It was most revolting to think that this decent, industrious, prudent class of people, should be obliged, in the absence of employment, to go on board ship, which the natives of India abhorred, and to proceed to a country of which they knew nothing, to undertake labour with which they were unacquainted, and to expose themselves to every species of hard treatment—for they would be at the mercy of their employers—for a scanty and miserable pittance. He therefore agreed to the motion, that a petition from that Court, or the Court of Directors, should be presented to the House of Commons, calling on them to reject this measure.

Mr. *Marriott* declared his abhorrence of the principle of the bill, and hoped that every means would be taken to crush in embryo a system which, in the end, would, he was convinced, lead to

the most execrable villainy. He trusted that the directors, who had done themselves great credit by their prompt reconsideration of the measure, would assist the proprietors in effecting that object. He had no wish to interfere unnecessarily with the liberty of the subject; but the Company had as much right to protect the natives of India, if they were likely to be deceived by artful and cunning men, as the Court of Chancery had to protect an infant, or a person in a childish or imbecile state. (*Hear, hear!*) As an hon. director (Mr. *Tucker*) had observed, on a former occasion, these Coolies could only be considered as children. If the Legislature endeavoured to prevent cruelty to animals, he thought that the Company were bound, by feeling and by duty, to prevent cruelty from being inflicted on their native subjects. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Deputy Chairman* said, he hoped the hon. proprietor (Sir C. *Forbes*) would concur with the minute of the Court of Directors, to which, he could assure him, the most anxious attention had been paid by the executive body. They had given their most serious consideration to the subject, and they found that the Government of India had not the power to prevent their native subjects from going to foreign countries, or proceeding wherever they pleased. As the principle of prohibition seemed to be a point which it was impossible for the British Legislature to recognize, and as neither it nor the Indian Government dared to exercise any such authority over a freeman, it was deemed by the directors to be the best plan (and which the hon. baronet seemed at one time to admit) to pass this bill, and to regulate and restrict the system as far as they possibly could. They were anxious to give to the natives every advantage under the measure; and in order to secure their safe return, they had proposed that a certain sum should be deposited for each labourer. That amendment had been suggested to the President of the Board of Control, and he was requested to have such a provision inserted in the bill now before Parliament. (*Hear, hear!*) For that bill, the directors were not at all responsible. (*Hear, hear!*) But they were anxious, so far as the natives of India were concerned, to improve the bill in every way, so as to render the evils that might be produced by emigration as few as possible. He trusted, therefore, that the hon. proprietor would not persevere in proposing an amendment on the minute of the Court of Directors. He thought it must be seen by a reference to that minute, that the Court of Directors entertained the strongest wish and desire that every thing should be done to render the bill efficient, and to check the trade as far as it was practicable.

Mr. Hankey said, this was undoubtedly a very important subject; and, he must confess, after having heard all the arguments that had been offered on both sides, he still entertained the same opinion which appeared to be held generally by the Court, namely, that this was a most objectionable measure, and therefore, he should support the motion of the hon. proprietor, which, he hoped, would meet with general, if not universal, approbation. He, for one, should certainly be very much concerned if this bill were sanctioned by the Legislature; and he trusted that the proprietors would strenuously exert themselves to prevent the occurrence of so lamentable a circumstance. It was only this morning that he had read the papers connected with this question; and, after having read them, there remained little or no doubt on his mind as to the course which the proprietors ought to take. The whole measure was founded on the assumption put forward by certain individuals, that every man had a right to dispose of his own labour as he pleased, and that he ought not to be prevented from carrying it to the best market. That proposition was true in the abstract—no one denied it. But, with respect to these labourers, was it not the duty of the Indian Government to see that they were perfectly acquainted with the bargain they were about to conclude—that the party most interested was fully aware of the true nature of the contract into which they were about to enter?—Assuredly it was; and it ought not to be forgotten that, in this country, the law would not sanction a contract of the nature and tenacity of which one of the parties was in ignorance. Now, in this case, be it observed, the parties themselves—the person employing and the person to be employed—did not come in contact. The planter did not see his labourer; the labourer did not see his future master. No: the labourer saw, not the principal, but an interested, selfish, cruel, hard-hearted intervener between the one and the other—a man, whose manifest interest it was to make a bargain of the hardest and severest kind; whose object was to delude and deceive the unsuspecting native, in order to decoy him from his country. That was the true character of the man whom alone the poor labourer was permitted to see, or could see, on the occasion of his entering into this contract for five long years of slavery. (*Hear, hear!*) Was this proceeding at all in accordance with our idea of a free market for labour? Was the market for labour five or ten thousand miles from the place where the duty was to be performed?—That, surely, did not come within the fair meaning of a market for labour. On the contrary, the market for labour was always understood

to be in the neighbourhood of the place where the service was required. And who was the labourer?—Why, the man who came, free and unfettered, to that market, and who was competent to judge and to decide as to the real nature of the contract which he was about to make. But the very reverse of all this was the case of these Coolies; and he thought that the course proposed to be adopted with respect to them was one of the most disgraceful proceedings he had ever heard of. It was dishonourable to human nature, and involved, in its consequences, every thing that was revolting and cruel. (*Hear, hear!*) And what was the crisis which had been selected for trying this abominable experiment?—Why, the crisis was, just at the very precise moment when negro slavery was abolished—when the slave was emancipated—when his fetters were broken—when he had become a free-man, and when, being free, he had a right to demand the full reward of his toil and labour. (*Hear, hear!*) It appeared to him that, in adopting this system, its friends were assuming a point which they had no right to assume. They, without any just reason, assumed that the emancipated negro would not labour as he had previously done. He utterly denied that position, and he based that denial upon facts. He was, himself, one of the very few who had emancipated his slaves (*Hear, hear!*); and he had had, in consequence of taking that step, the happiness to receive one of the most agreeable communications he had ever heard of, much less received, in his life. In last May, when he determined to emancipate his slaves, the managers of the property thought fit to convene the negroes on the occasion. There were present at the meeting special magistrates, agents, missionaries, and various other individuals. In the presence of all these parties, the communication was made to the negroes, who received it in a manner that was honourable to their feelings and to their character. (*Hear, hear!*) They received that, to them, most important and interesting notification, with a frank manliness that did them the highest credit. They desired that their feelings and sentiments might be communicated to their former owner; and they declared that they were ready, one and all, to work, as free labourers, for their old master. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, that he looked on as a market for labour, in the true sense of the term. The labourers were on the spot, and they well understood the nature of the contract that was entered into by the manager on the one hand, and the labourer on the other. Now, how different was the contrast between this proceeding, and that of a man, for the sake of accumulating profits, by a large commission, enticing these poor

creatures—these unfortunate Hill-Coolies—by wholesale, and having them placed on ship-board as fast as ever they could be procured, and immediately deported to a country of which they were totally ignorant? What, he would ask, would be their situation on their arrival at the place of destination?—They had forfeited all the advantages of their own country; they had severed all the ties of friendship and relationship; and they would find themselves isolated men in the midst of a population of whose habits, manners, and customs, they knew nothing. (*Hear, hear!*) Looking to the whole of the proceeding, from beginning to end, he considered it scandalously disgraceful to the age and to the country. Let them, for one moment, cast their eyes upon the bill. What was it?—It was one of those foolish attempts, which never would succeed, to conceal real evil under the specious semblance of good. It was one of those efforts by which, for a moment, a gloss was thrown over the worst species of tyranny, to give it the appearance of equity. (*Hear, hear!*) He now implored the Court to manifest their rooted objection to it—their decided abhorrence of it—in *limine*. Let them not defile their hands with it—let them not soil their fingers with it—but let them reject it altogether; for whatsoever alterations or amendments might be made in the measure, certain he was that it never could be rendered palatable. (*Hear, hear!*) The proprietors were not to blame for this measure—they had not brought censure on themselves by supporting it; but blame and censure would certainly recoil on them, if they attempted to tamper with it. Therefore, with all respect for the Court of Directors, he strongly objected to the bill; and, even if the security were double that which was proposed, it would not satisfy him. It was their duty, as proprietors, to check the evil; and on those with whom the measure originated, let all the responsibility lie, before their country and before God! Let them, in the name of humanity, refuse to have the slightest interference with this most abominable transaction. Let them ever consider that there was such a thing as justice to be observed in the administration of the powers of Government; and let them seriously reflect that, whenever the principles of justice were outraged, the most dreadful consequences resulted, in the end, to the perpetrators of the wrong. He trusted, therefore, that they would keep their hands out of this matter altogether, as unworthy of men and Christians. Let them consider well, on the other hand, what sort of reaction a proceeding of such a nature as that which this bill contemplated was likely to produce. Suppose their native subjects to be impressed with the belief

that their countrymen were kidnapped, were trepanned from their homes, and that they died miserably in a strange land, would not that prejudice their feelings against the Company—against those who ought to be their protectors, and not their oppressors? Surely, Government ought to foresee these consequences, and to prevent them. It was perfectly evident that such a re-action would operate very seriously indeed against the tranquillity of India. In truth, there was not a point in which this question could be examined, that did not present some view or aspect of its injustice and its danger. He did, therefore, trust, that a petition, as proposed by his honourable friend, would be presented to the House of Commons and to the House of Lords, calling on them to examine what remedy should be applied to this fearful evil; and that they would immediately devise a check, and an effectual check, against any farther proceeding with this detestable traffic. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes said, he participated in all the feelings expressed by his honourable friend. He entertained a strong abhorrence of the system, and was alive to all the evils which it was calculated to produce. They were, however, placed in a situation of great difficulty and delicacy. They only had a choice of evils to deal with. Seeing this, he did not approve of petitioning Parliament to reject the bill altogether. (*Hear, hear!*) He was rather for having it amended, and made as strict as possible. If that course were not taken, the consequence would be, that this nefarious trade would be carried on without any check, control, or regulation whatsoever. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought that the Court, by acceding to the principle of exacting security, in the shape of a deposit, as proposed by the directors, would act wisely. To that amendment, however, he was anxious to add others, which would have the effect of throwing such obstacles in the way of this traffic as to prevent it altogether. (*Hear, hear!*) He should, in accordance with this feeling, move, as an amendment, that, in case of the death of any labourer, one-half of the deposit should be paid to his family. He hoped that this would meet the approbation, generally, of those gentlemen who, he knew, took a deep interest in the welfare of those poor people.

Mr. Weddington said, he wished to trouble the Court with a few words.

Mr. Astell.—“Let us hear the amendment of the hon. bart. I mean, then, to state my sentiments.”

Sir C. Forbes then moved—“That all the words after the words ‘that this Court,’ be left out, for the purpose of inserting the following—‘do adopt the suggestion of the Court of Directors, that a pecuniary deposit of Rs. 250 per man be

required from all persons contracting for the service of East-India labourers, and that one-half the amount be appropriated to the use and benefit of the families of those labourers who may die in the service."

Mr. *Marriott* said, he rose to second the amendment, which, he hoped, would be carried, because he believed that there was no difference of opinion on that or on the other side of the bar. The question with all appeared to be, what was the best and most likely to discourage and put an end to this traffic. He thought that the directors had weighed the matter seriously, and had decided wisely. They, he considered, were the best judges in this case; far better than himself and others, who had not given the same degree of attention to the subject. He thought that the amendment now proposed was the best mode that could be devised to render the measure satisfactory.

Mr. *Astell* said, he believed, as had been observed by the hon. proprietor, that they were all agreed upon one point, namely, that this was an impolitic measure, and one that was not calculated to work well. The directors were most desirous to give effectual protection to the natives of India; and, therefore, he suggested that it would be better to leave the question in their hands. They had cheerfully obeyed the wishes of the proprietors, as expressed at the last General Court, by taking the bill into further consideration, and they had suggested what appeared to him to be a very useful and important amendment. This being the case, he thought there was no necessity for petitioning the House of Commons to reject the measure. The arguments which had been adduced, proceeded on the principle of actually prohibiting the natives of India from going where they pleased: they had not the power to do that; and then arose the necessity of protecting them by some such measure as this. Of the bill itself it was unnecessary for him to speak, because he believed it to be a mass of incongruities, and therefore (what they all wished) never likely to be carried into effect. (*Hear, hear!*) Why, then, should they petition against a bill which he thought Parliament, in its wisdom, would never pass? (*Hear, hear!*) The measure was, at that very moment, under the consideration of the House of Commons. It would there be sifted, canvassed, and examined by men who possessed as much knowledge of human nature, and as much experience of the world, as that Court. If they went before Parliament, denouncing this measure, would not their conduct be liable to misconstruction? Was it a fit or proper situation in which those who supported the motion wished the direc-

tors to be placed, when, in consequence of forwarding such a petition, they might be assailed by individuals, who would not scruple to exclaim—"What! will you not allow the natives of India to leave their country for the purpose of bettering their condition?—Is this your liberality towards your native subjects?" It was fairly argued, that it was better to take this bill rather than have no bill at all; because, if this measure were defeated, you have no protection whatever for India. That, in truth, was the precise position in which they now stood; either prohibit the natives of India from leaving their country, or protect them, as far as possible, if they emigrated. He would say, that there was quite enough in this bill to render it an objectionable measure—a measure that ought not to pass; but still they ought to have security, in some shape or other, that the natives of India, in case of emigration, should be protected. The case standing thus, he regretted that the hon. proprietor had made such a motion; and he was sorry, also, that the hon. bart. had offered an amendment to it. Under all the circumstances, he should be delighted to see both the original resolution and the amendment withdrawn, and the question left in the hands of the directors, who, he could assure the Court, were most sensibly alive to the importance of the subject. (*Hear, hear!*) If the motion were pressed to a division, he should certainly hold up his hand against it.

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that in moving the amendment, his object was not to embarrass the directors, but to strengthen their hands. He had no objection, however, to accede to the suggestion of the hon. director, and to withdraw his amendment. (*Hear, hear!*) He agreed on the propriety of what the Court of Directors had already done, and he had no objection whatsoever to let the question remain with them. He wished most anxiously, however, that the directors would endeavour to procure the insertion of a clause in the bill, making provision for the families of those who were induced to enter into contracts under it, in the event of their death.

Mr. *Marriott* said, that the same motive which led the hon. baronet to propose the amendment, had induced him to second it, namely, a wish to strengthen the hands of the directors.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, he had no objection to suggest such a clause as the hon. baronet adverted to. It was, indeed, similar to one which the directors had had under consideration.

Sir *R. Campbell* said, he believed they were all actuated by one feeling, that of protecting, as far as it could be done, the interests of the natives of India. That they required security and protection was

abundantly proved by the papers which had been laid before the proprietors. The question, then, was, which was the best mode of affording the necessary protection? Hence arose the whole matter in dispute. As the law at present stood, it was quite clear that the natives of India were at liberty to act as they pleased, without any security whatsoever. Was that a state of things that ought to be allowed to continue? He thought no one would attempt to answer in the affirmative. It was therefore proper, that security and protection should be afforded. Now, with reference to the point immediately under discussion, he was of opinion, that if the clause requiring a deposit of Rs. 250 were carried, the contractors would never be able to give any such security; and the consequence would be, that the bill would be altogether defeated. However objectionable some portions of the bill might be, still he must say, that he was no friend to the proposition for petitioning Parliament. He should, therefore, support the suggestion of his hon. friend, to leave the matter in the hands of the Court of Directors.

Mr. *St. George Tucker* said, the effect of any attempt to put an extinguisher on this measure would be to renew and to impart complete efficiency to the Order in Council, which allowed a full, unrestricted, and unregulated trade in the labour of those unfortunate persons, who might be transported under the existing law, without any of those provisions which the present bill contained in their favour. He concurred with those who argued that it would be a good thing to get rid of the trade, if they possibly could; but it was beyond their means or competency to do so. All they could do was to prevent, as far as lay in their power, the evils that were likely to arise from the system. He saw that, the other day, no less than 580 of these Hill-Coolies had been landed at the Isle of France, and two or three cargoes had been sent to Demerara. Such being, at present, the active state of the trade, it was necessary that protection should be extended to the natives; but if they defeated this bill, the natives would be left without any protection at all. Protection could only be afforded by legislation, either here or in India. If the natives proceeded out of the Company's jurisdiction, they could not assist those poor people, however ill they might be treated; but the deposit of a certain sum must, even in that case, operate beneficially. It might be said, that we had no right to interfere, in any respect, with the proceedings of these people; but was it not notorious that Parliament did legislate for all those who, from age, imbecility, or helplessness, were not able to act for themselves? Was not

that the case with respect to minors, factory children, and lunatics? Was there not always an interposition, by the Legislature, in behalf of the weaker party? It was the duty of every government to protect such of its subjects as could not protect themselves; and the Indian Government, more than any other, ought to act *in loco parentis* as regarded the natives of that country. He would, therefore, suggest to his hon. friend the propriety of withdrawing his motion. The bill was full of incongruities, so that it would be impossible to carry it into effect as it at present stood. Thus it was enacted, that there should be deported an equality of males and females. Why, these people would not travel with their wives and families: their customs and habits forbade it. Their wives were domiciled; they did not leave their homes. What, then, must be the effect of this provision? Why, that the labourers would associate with a particular class of females, and a system would be established, if not of promiscuous intercourse between the two sexes, one at least by which much immorality would be created. Those people were to be sent to colonies where they were total strangers. There would be no community between them and the other labourers, either in habits or manners; and, therefore, an immoral intercourse was likely to occur between them and females of an abandoned character. Places of worship were, under this bill, to be provided for them. Why, these people were of many different religions; and he did not know how they were to establish mosques for the Mohamedans, and pagodas for the Hindus, and temples for other sects: but if they gave them places of worship, they must also have an establishment of priests to officiate, and he could not see how that was to be effected. There were many discrepancies in the measure, which would render it difficult of execution for all its intended purposes; but there were some parts of it which must operate as a great check to the system, and which would prevent persons from embarking in this objectionable trade. By calling for a deposit, the labourer would have more respectable people to deal with, and it would induce the employer to act well towards the party employed during the voyage and in the colonies, until the term of the contract had expired. On the whole, although he thought the bill highly objectionable in many particulars, and though, do what they might, the system would become a sort of regulated slave-trade, still he thought the measure would have the effect of checking the evil, if it did not put an end to it altogether.

Mr. *D. Salomons* said, the answer which he should receive to the question

he was about to put to the Court of Directors would have great weight with him in coming to a decision. He should like to know what was meant by the clause providing, that the number of males, in transition, should not exceed the number of females? Was it meant that the labourers should take their wives with them? If that were so, he apprehended that it would be a great check to the transmission of these persons to the colonies, and would give the proceeding a better character than it now bore. Was it the understanding of the Court, that this clause meant that no emigration should take place unless each male was accompanied by a female?

The *Deputy Chairman* said, the clause did not state that the natives should take their wives with them; it only provided, that the same number of women as of men should be deported.

Mr. *Salomons* wished further to ask, whether the regulations of the bill then before the Court applied to deportation to the British colonies only? Because it became a very important point, on which the public at large should be satisfied, that proper care was taken that the natives of India were not entrapped and carried out of the limits of the British power. Therefore, he should like to know, whether it was the understanding of the Court that the deposit was to apply to labourers sent to British settlements, or to any part of the world.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, the bill applied to the British colonies. They could not regulate a contract existing in foreign countries: but, even in that case, the deposit would be available. The bill was entitled, "An Act for the Protection of Natives of her Majesty's Territories in the East-Indies contracting for Labour to be performed without the said Territories, and for regulating their Passage by Sea." The bill set forth, that "Many natives of her Majesty's territories in the East-Indies under the government of the East-India Company have, in pursuance of contracts of service to be performed in divers of her Majesty's colonies, lately repaired to such colonies respectively, and it is probable that many more such natives, under contracts of a like nature, will, from time to time, repair to the said colonies from various parts of the said territories: and whereas it is highly expedient that provision should be made for the protection of such natives as aforesaid, and for regulating their carriage and removal from the said territories, and for ensuring the performance by their employers of the terms of the contract or contracts under which they respectively embark." The Act could, therefore, only regulate that which had a reference to those colonies. There was a clause, with

respect to granting license to the party contracting; and, of course, license would not be allowed to any other than a British colony.

Mr. *Salomons* said, that looking to the facts contained in the papers printed by the Court of Directors, he should be glad to know whether, in the event of this bill passing, the local Government—the Government of India—would not adopt some measure to prevent those labourers from being taken to foreign ports, and made no less than slaves?

Mr. *Shepherd* said, no native could embark without a license, specifying the colony he was going to. He could not, of course, proceed to labour for any foreign power. The ports at which alone he could embark in India were specified in the bill; which contained, besides, a clause inflicting a heavy penalty on any captain who, while at sea, transferred any of the labourers who had embarked with him, to another ship.

Mr. *Wedding* said, that in reference to the appeal made to him by his hon. friend, to withdraw his motion, he regretted that he could not comply with it. His hon. friend knew very well that he entertained the greatest respect for his opinion and judgment, and was inclined to mistrust his own whenever he differed from him; in the present instance, he had well considered the subject, and an imperative sense of duty compelled him to adhere to his proposition. The East-India Company were the administrators of the affairs of British India, and they could not, with any show of consistency, aid and abet any measure that militated, as this bill would certainly militate, against the good government of that country. He regretted that the Court of Directors had sanctioned the principle of the bill; but he hoped that the House of Commons would not pass it. It was the duty, at all events, of that Court to give the aids of their counsel to Parliament, and to afford all the information in their power, with reference to every thing which appeared likely to affect, injuriously, the interests of India. Upon this ground it was that he wished to petition Parliament. This bill was utterly objectionable, as it legalized the deportation of a large number of people from India, who would thus be cut off from their country, and placed at the mercy of strangers. They were authorized to bind themselves for five years, so that they were deprived of any benefit which they might derive from a competition for labour. If they could not procure employment at home, let them go elsewhere; but let the Company take care that they were armed with sufficient power to protect them in the outset, and in the country to which they were taken. When they saw such a system as this

tolerated, would not foreign powers be very apt to say to the Government of England, "Why, what means all this noise you make about negro-slavery, when you allow large numbers of your Indian population to be deported to the colonies, bound hand and foot for five years, for the wages of slavery, the meanest subsistence, and prevented from availing themselves of the fair competition in the labour-market?" That was another, and by no means an unimportant point, when this country was endeavouring to put down slavery in foreign states. It was a reason for petitioning Parliament, and for believing that Parliament would listen to them. Such being the facts, he regretted exceedingly that he could not withdraw his motion. He did not desire to act upon the system of prohibition, with respect to these people. No such thing. He said, "let them go where they please, but take ample security for their protection, and do not confine them to a servitude of five years, in which they can learn nothing that will be ultimately useful to them." Then look at the miserable pittance they were to receive; wages and necessaries included, it amounted to £17. 14s. a year, or £58. 10s. for the labour of these poor people, in a climate less congenial than their own, for the whole five years; while the emancipated slaves earned £60 or £70 annually. Was this fair or just towards a body of people, who were removed from their country and home, the return to which was all but impossible; and who were afforded no opportunity whatsoever to improve their condition. Yet they would sanction all that he had described, if they admit the principle of this odious bill, which he now earnestly entreated the Court not to tolerate, in any form whatever.

Mr. *Hankley* approved of the determination of the hon. mover not to withdraw his proposition. It appeared to him to be of the utmost importance that they should take measures for stopping this proceeding *in limine*. On what did the system now stand? On a mere order in council, of which those who advised it ought to be ashamed, and which ought to be immediately withdrawn. With that the proprietors had nothing to do; and, therefore, he conceived that they ought, by rejecting this measure, to throw back the whole censure on the authors and abettors of the scheme. With them the entire question ought to rest. It was the duty of that Court to declare, that they would not touch the matter in any way whatever; for if they did, if they made any attempt to modify it, they would thereby agree to the principle. There was no way to avoid that, except by following up the resolution of his hon. friend. The directors had not, in his opinion, given to

the proprietors all the information which they ought to have afforded on this subject. They had not told the proprietors how the contract was to be made in India. Were the Coolies to form it under a sufficient safeguard? Or were they to go out of their native country deceived and beguiled as to what would be required of them? They ought to know precisely the manner in which the contract was to be made; and, until they had some decided information on that point, they could not be competent judges of the question. Further, he would contend, that it was not beyond the power of the directors of that Company to put an efficient check on this traffic. He was convinced that they possessed that power, and they ought to exercise it. What was the first step that should be taken? It undoubtedly was to diffuse proper information through those parts of the country from whence those poor ignorant people were to be taken. If they took some pains to enlighten the minds of the natives, it would go farther in doing away with this infamous system, than any other measure that could be devised. And, in that respect, he did not think that the Indian Government had done their duty as they ought. Their conduct had, indeed, shown them not to be adverse to this scandalous traffic; and he should be glad to know whether any instructions had been sent out on this subject? It ought to be perfectly understood by the Government of India, that it was the opinion of that Court, both within and without the bar, that this was only a modified system of slavery. The plausible, but thin and flimsy veil thrown over this shameful transaction, was easily seen through, and could deceive no one. They talked of these men getting wages. What wages? A mere pittance—a miserable fraction. When they spoke of wages, according to the real meaning of the word, they spoke of a sum for the purchase of aliment, clothing, and every comfort or necessary suitable to the condition of the labourer. That, however, was not the case here. The labourer would receive a mere pittance in money; his food and clothing were to be provided by his employer, who might impose on the labourer as he pleased. Again, he said, holding the system in utter abhorrence, that there was no course for that Court to pursue, with a due regard to justice, save that of rejecting this measure, repudiating its principle, and scorning its enactments. If they thought that the Government was opposed to the feeling expressed by the proprietors, that ought not to operate as a reason for entertaining this bill. That Court might be treated as constituting but a small portion of society; but the Court of Directors might be assured that, in a very short

time, a large amount of the public throughout England would raise their voices against this iniquitous project. He thought that the directors were wrong in giving to it any semblance of encouragement; and he, therefore, implored the proprietors to free themselves from the blemish which they must incur if, in any way, they sanctioned the measure. He called upon them to wash their hands of the matter altogether, and to leave the consequences of persisting in it to those who, by sanctioning such a proceeding, had brought all the mischief and obloquy upon themselves.

Colonel *Fans Agnew* disapproved of this bill, because its provisions were manifestly insufficient to effect the object which it professed to have in view. He doubted very much whether those people would know whither they were going, or would understand the species of labour which was to be exacted from them. It appeared to him, also, that the average of wages proposed to be given, was much less than the labourer would receive if he were left perfectly free. He conceived that sufficient provision was not made in this bill for the security of the labourers who were to be deported (he would not call it emigration) from India. And he observed, that nothing was introduced for the purpose of insuring protection to the progeny of these unfortunate people, who might be sent off to South America.

Mr. *Marjoribanks* had no hesitation in saying, that the principle of the bill recognized a system of slavery; and, as to its enactments, they were so incongruous and inconsistent, that he thought it was impossible to carry them into effect.

Mr. *Trotting* said, from all he had ever heard of the natives of India, he believed that nothing was less suited to their condition than the emigration contemplated by this bill; and he hoped that the Court would do every thing in their power to prevent them from being misled as to the recompense they were to receive—from being misled as to the labour they were to perform—from being misled as to the nature of the climate to which they were to be sent. While they talked of their anxiety to minister to the happiness of the people of India, he trusted they would prove that they felt what they said, by discouraging, by every means in their power, any measure, the tendency of which appeared to be inimical to the interests of their native subjects.

The *Deputy Chairman* then desired the motion and amendment to be read.

Mr. *Weeding*.—“I thought the amendment had been withdrawn.”

Sir *C. Forbes* said, he certainly had consented to withdraw his amendment, with the understanding that the hon. proprietor would withdraw his motion.

That point had not, however, been conceded by the hon. proprietor, and he hoped that his amendment would be agreed to. To reject this bill altogether appeared to him to be most unwise, as it was throwing aside all protection whatsoever. (*Hear, hear!*) Those who were advising that course would perhaps find, that instead of effecting good, they were doing mischief.

Mr. *Montgomery Martin* asked whether the Government of India had not power to make any regulations which they might deem proper for the restriction of this trade?

Sir *C. Forbes* said, the object they all had in view was, if possible, to put a stop to this traffic; and he thought that the bill, if amended, would go far to do that; but, if they threw out the measure altogether, there would be no protection for the labourers. He hoped, therefore, that the Court would adopt his amendment.

Mr. *Weeding* could not imagine, for a moment, how gentlemen could run away with the idea, or be swayed by the notion, that if this bill were rejected, there would be no protection for the labourer. Why, did they not all very well know, that a despatch agreed to by the directors, in the adjoining room, would effect all the good which this bill contemplated, and in a better manner?

Mr. *Hankey* asked, what was the construction that would be put upon their conduct, if they did not oppose this measure? Why, there could be but one construction, namely, that they sanctioned the bill, with only one exception, that which related to a deposit. Now, he trusted that they would go further, and carry the motion of his hon. friend. The Government of India ought to know their sentiments distinctly.

Sir *C. Forbes* begged to state, that the agent for Jamaica had assured him, that the planters entirely disapproved of the measure, and would have no concern in this new slave-trade.

The *Deputy Chairman* then put the question, “That the original words, proposed to be omitted, stand part of the motion,” which, on a show of hands, was negatived.

Mr. *Weeding*’s motion having thus fallen to the ground, and Sir *C. Forbes* having withdrawn his amendment—

Mr. *Astell* said, “As the hon. baronet has consented to withdraw his proposition, I shall move as an amendment, ‘That this Court do approve of the proceedings of the Court of Directors on this subject.’”

Mr. *Weeding* said, without at all agreeing to the principle of the bill, he should move, as an amendment, “That the security be increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.”

Mr. Astell said, the hon. proprietor could only amend the amendment by an addition.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"You have, in fact, a security of Rs. 500 proposed at present: Rs. 250 for the man, and Rs. 250 for the woman.

Mr. D. Salomons said, he would place so heavy a fine or security as would effectually put a stop to the trade. If Parliament agreed to a deposit of Rs. 250, it could only be on the principle that such a security would not put an end to the trade. He should prefer, to any deposit, a total prohibition.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—"I cannot agree, for one, to do evil that good may come of it. I will not prevent the natives of India from exercising their natural rights. (*Hear, hear!*) If I consented to that, I should be doing the very thing of which the hon. proprietor complained, as forming a feature of this bill. I should, in effect, be declaring that colour formed a cause or reason for slavery and coercion. I cannot take a step which should seem to tolerate the idea, that the natives of India are not British subjects." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Weeding.—"Do you not, by this bill, sanction slavery for five years?"

Mr. Murray said, he felt great pleasure in seconding the amendment of the hon. proprietor.

The amendment was then read, by which it was proposed to add, after the words "that this Court approve of the proceedings of the Court of Directors on this subject," the following, "with the exception of the amount of deposit, which the Court is of opinion should not be less than Rs. 500."

Mr. Marjoribanks doubted whether interest ought not to be allowed on the deposit.

Mr. Twining said, it was of importance that the proprietors should know the opinion of the Court of Directors on this

question of deposit. If the directors thought that, when labourers were withdrawn from their native soil, Rs. 250 was as much as in reason ought to be exacted in the way of deposit, he should support that proposition; but, for his own part, he thought the sum of Rs. 500 was not too large, and he should be glad to support the proposition for fixing on that sum, if it met with the approbation of the Court of Directors.

Mr. Chapman must really protest against the valuable time of the Court being taken up by such inconsistencies as the hon. proprietor was indulging in. (*Order, order!*) The hon. proprietor never rose to make a speech that he did not change his opinion. (*Order, order!*)

Mr. Twining said, if the observations he had made were incorrect, or irrelevant to the matter in hand, the chairman would set him right. He was not aware of any inconsistency in the remarks he had made, when he sought the opinion of the Court of Directors; and he must tell the hon. proprietor, that no man in that Court could make such a charge with so bad a grace as he. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Deputy Chairman* observed, that the Court had fixed upon the sum of Rs. 250, after a long and careful deliberation. That amount would, in his opinion, be sufficient for the object they all wished to attain, whereas a larger sum might defeat its own end.

Mr. Chapman was convinced that money could not be found, even if the sum of Rs. 250 were adopted.

Mr. Twining said, the only object of the Court of Proprietors throughout these proceedings was, to strengthen the hands of the directors. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Weeding's amendment was negatived, and the motion of Mr. Astell, approving of the conduct of the directors, was carried in the affirmative.

The Court then adjourned.

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Some files of Indian papers, not of a later date than those of last month, have reached us; they contain a few items which are new.

A serious accident occurred at Benares, on the day of the *Baronee* festival, when crowds of pilgrims were collected on the banks of the Burna, for the purpose of bathing. The excessive crowd became so dense, that the wind could not penetrate their ranks. Hence the people were overcome with the heat, and many fell; it is said, that five hundred persons

were crushed to death, and thirteen hundred wounded. The darogah collected three hundred and sixty-two bodies, besides which many were thrown into the river.

The magistrates at Burdwan have refused to execute a commission from the Supreme Court. The commission was issued to Mr. Ogilvy, the magistrate, to examine two women as to the genuineness of a warrant of attorney granted by the young widow of the late rajah to Mr. Hedger. He directed Mr. Mellis to exe-

cute and return the commission, which was done; but as it was not directed to him, the return was invalid. Another commission was then issued to both these gentlemen, but they returned it unexecuted, with a letter, stating that they had objections to execute the commission, and therefore returned it unexecuted.

It is proposed to unite the office of secretary to the committee of public instruction with that of deputy judge advocate general.

Much discussion has taken place both at Calcutta and Madras on the subject of a vessel, the *Emerald Isle*, sent out by the Australian Association of Calcutta to New South Wales, with settlers, which, on arriving at Madras, was found to be over-crowded with passengers, and the supplies of food were said to be bad. The Association deny the impeachment.

The Supreme Court at Madras has decided that the charter exempts Hindus from the English Statute of Limitations.

Letters from Constantinople, dated 1st August, assert that the British expedition in the Gulf had taken possession of Bushire.

Cape papers to the 15th June state, that the inquiry into Captain Stockenström's case has terminated: the result is not known. Governor Napier has recommended the removal of the seat of Government to Graham's Town. Intelligence from Port Natal states that, up to the 15th May, the Zoolas had made no movement of importance, and that the story of the farmers being surrounded by them is unfounded. The farmers are said to be quite secure against an attack.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 31.

Idolatry in India.—Lord Ellenborough presented several petitions against allowing individuals in the civil and military service of the East-India Company to give encouragement, by their presence, to Hindu and Mahomedan religious rites and ceremonies. The points which the petitions embraced were threefold; 1st, that the Company should cease to derive any pecuniary advantage from idolatrous worship; 2d, that they should cease to have any connexion with the appointment of officers to the different temples; and, 3d, that there should no longer be bestowed on the religion of the Hindus and Mahomedans those outward marks of respect which it had hitherto been the practice of the Indian Government to manifest towards those religions. To a very large portion of the prayer of the petitioners he could agree. He was ready to diminish the tax on pilgrims, so as to do away with all pecuniary profits which the Company might now derive from that source, and on which was founded the assertion that they gave encouragement to idolatry. It was a mere question of finance, whether that tax ought not to be diminished, and if it became a strong and general matter of feeling that it was wrong for a Christian Government to derive any profit from a tax of this kind, no financial consideration ought to stand in the way of a compliance with that feeling. As to putting an end to all interference with the appointment of officers in the temples, he conceived that the practice ought to cease wherever it could

be effected without great inconvenience. But the last point (that which related to manifesting marks of respect to the religion of the natives) was one that deserved the most grave and serious consideration. It had hitherto been the invariable practice of the Government in India to bestow outward marks of respect on all religions professed by the natives of that country; and he must say, that if it were the intention of her Majesty's Government to discontinue those outward marks of respect, they must proceed with the greatest caution and circumspection. (*Hear, hear.*) Because, if they did not, they would afford an opportunity and means to ill-disposed and designing persons of encouraging an apprehension in the minds of the natives, that Government, in consequence of the withdrawal of those outward marks of respect, entertained an intention to interfere with that perfect toleration and protection which had hitherto been extended to all religions (*hear, hear*); and his firm conviction—a conviction not lightly taken up—was, that the moment such an apprehension was entertained by the people of India, there would be no safety for the life of any Christian in India. (*Hear, hear.*) Such an impression would infallibly lead to the massacre of all the European Christians in that country. (*Hear, hear.*) It would, in fact, form the commencement of a series of evils and misfortunes which it was dreadful to contemplate. The welfare, peace, and prosperity of India depended on the continuance of our imperial government there. Let that once be shaken, and India would for

years exhibit scenes of massacre and bloodshed ; therefore, he would say, that no consideration on earth should induce him to proceed hastily in departing from that custom which had hitherto prevailed of showing outward marks of respect to those religions, and of affording to them full protection and toleration.

Lord Brougham said this was a most important question, inasmuch as it affected seventy or eighty millions at least of our fellow-subjects. He entirely agreed in the view which his noble friend had taken of the matter. It was, indeed, a most important and a very delicate question. It was a mere delusion to suppose, because we differed from those people in religious opinion, that we should manifest our opinion by showing any thing that looked like slight or disrespect to their religious ceremonies. Such a course in matters of this nature was a mere begging of the question. It was merely saying, " You are wrong, and we are right, and therefore we will treat you with contumely." All that ought to be done was to meet them on their own ground, and by argument to show them that they were wrong, and that we were right. Any thing beyond that was monstrous ; it was intolerance, it was injustice, it was cruelty, nay, it was destruction (*hear, hear*) ; and Christian as well as Pagan would perish in the ruin which an improper interference with the religious ideas of the people of India would occasion. That the East-India Company should not receive any thing in the shape of revenue from the Juggernaut or other superstitions of India, was most proper. If we declared that we were right, and that they were wrong, we ought surely to derive no benefit from that which we held to be grossly erroneous. As to the outward marks of respect which were shown to those religions, no man's opinion was thereby compromised. They manifested no deference to the opinions of those people, as if they who attended believed that their religious ceremonies were praiseworthy. What was done elsewhere ? Why, we were not Roman Catholics, and yet our troops turned out in Catholic countries when certain ceremonies were performed.

Hill Coolies.—Lord Ellenborough said that a bill had passed that house, after many alterations had been made in it by himself and the noble duke near him, for the protection of labourers proceeding from the East to the West-Indies. He wished to know what course the noble lord opposite meant now to take with reference to this subject, as the bill had failed in the other house.

Lord Glenelg said, when the bill reached the other house, much opposition was shown to it ; and he could not

hope, under all the circumstances, that the bill would pass. The consequence was, that an order had been transmitted to India absolutely forbidding the emigration of the Indians until the whole subject was fully considered, and a more general and effectual measure of protection was devised.

Lord Brougham adverted to the order in Council, under which this trade had been originally permitted. That order he was most anxious should be repealed.

Lord Glenelg.—" It is rescinded."

Lord Brougham was very glad to hear it ; but he could not forget, that when he moved for its repeal a short time since, he was left in a very small minority. He objected to it, although he was told that it would open a free labour market.

The Duke of Wellington said, Government had felt it necessary to interpose between the East-India labourers and those who wished to employ them, in order to give due protection to the former. In consequence, their lordships passed a measure on this subject, in which various amendments were first made, some suggested by himself, and others by the noble lord near him. That bill was sent to the House of Commons ; but the House of Commons had not thought proper to pass it. " Then," said the noble baron (Glenelg), very properly, " as the bill cannot be passed, let us do away with the order in Council which gives facility to this traffic. Let an end be put to the intercourse until a proper measure of protection and regulation is devised." That he thought was perfectly right, and was, in fact, what he had formerly suggested.

Kingdom of Oude.—Lord Brougham asked Lord Glenelg whether the orders which had been issued for placing upon the throne the present reigning sovereign of the kingdom of Oude came from this country ? He understood that two treaties had been entered into with the present king ; one before he was called to the throne, in which he promised that in the event of his being placed upon the throne he would sign any treaty which the Governor-General of India might dictate ; and another subsequently to his being placed upon the throne, in which he stipulated the payment of seventeen lacs of rupees. He wished to ask whether the instructions so issued were known in England beforehand, or whether it was a proceeding emanating from the authorities abroad ? Also, whether this latter treaty had been acted on ?

Lord Glenelg said, that the orders which his noble and learned friend alluded to did not go from this country, but rested entirely with the Governor-general. That was all the information he possessed upon the subject.

Lord Ellenborough said, that unless he had absolute proof of it, he could not bring himself to believe it possible that the Governor-general of India would avail himself of such a treaty. It was altogether inconsistent with the character of that noble lord; and what his noble and learned friend had heard about the seventeen lacs of rupees must, he was sure, be altogether incorrect. He trusted that all the papers upon the subject in the possession of Government would be produced.

On the 2d August Lord Glenelg laid the papers on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 27.

Persia.—On the order of the day being read for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply,

Sir S. Canning, referring to a question put by him on a former evening to the President of the Board of Control, wished to ask the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as further despatches had recently been received from India, what was the nature and object of the expedition which had recently been sent from Bombay to Bushire. From the Indian newspapers, there was every reason to believe that it was connected with hostilities towards Persia. It had long been known that an intimate connexion of a diplomatic kind existed between Persia and Russia. It was also known that that connexion had of late assumed a closer character, for the siege of Herat was now directed by the Russian envoy, who happened to be an officer of engineers. Now, the nature of the expedition recently sent from Bombay seemed to compromise our pacific relations with Persia, and, if so, with Russia. He therefore requested the noble secretary to inform him, first, whether the object of the expedition was such as would justify Persia in placing herself in a hostile relation towards us; and, secondly, whether he had received any information as to the nature of the secret treaty between Russia and Persia.

Lord Palmerston could only refer to the answer which he had already received from the President of the Board of Control, that the expedition to Bushire had been sent out, not by this Government, but by the Governor general of India. As to the secret treaty which the right hon. gentleman conceived to exist between Russia and Persia, he (Lord Palmerston) had no information.

Sir R. Peel would ask the noble lord whether the expedition had sailed to occupy any part of Persia. Had it gone with hostile intentions towards Persia, or by the solicitation of the Government of Persia? To say that it had gone by the authority of the Governor-general was no answer to the question.

Lord Palmerston—"The President of the Board of Control had stated, that an expedition, consisting of a small force of sepoys, had been sent by order of the Governor-general, to protect British interests in connexion with the resident at Bushire."

Sir R. Peel—"What are the circumstances which have placed British interests at Bushire in that jeopardy which requires the presence of an armed force to protect them?"

Lord Palmerston did not feel it consistent with his public duty to give any other answer than that which he had already given to the question. If the right hon. gentleman wanted further information, let him make a motion on the subject.

St. Helena.—In the Committee, when the vote for St. Helena was moved,

Sir J. Carnac earnestly asked of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a reconsideration of the case and claims of compensation of the Company's civil and military servants formerly on the St. Helena establishment. The two commissioners deputed to St. Helena previous to the Government taking possession of that island, recommended a scale of compensation to these officers exceeding that which has been granted by the Treasury. St. Helena was transferred to the Crown with all its liabilities. On that occasion, the Company received a distinct assurance from the then President of the Board of Control, that all obligations, whether of a legal nature, or binding on the grounds of equity or liberality, should be observed. That principle was fairly carried out with reference to the other establishments of the Company whose interests were affected by the cessation of its commercial privileges. "The difference," said the hon. bart., "in the two cases was, that in the one the East-India Company were to sustain the charge of compensation, while in the other it was to be provided for by her Majesty's Government; it certainly does not appear to me that justice has been done to the claims of the late St. Helena establishment; and in giving this opinion, I express that of the Court of Directors. I leave the question to the equitable consideration of the Government; but I feel that, as old and meritorious servants of the Company, they have a claim for my intercession.

Mr. Hume considered that the servants of the late St. Helena establishment had not been treated with justice.

Mr. Rice stated, that the case was open for further consideration.

July 28.

China Courts' Bill.—On the order of the day for the House going into Committee on the China Courts' Bill,

Mr. Hawes moved the resolution of

which Sir George Staunton had given notice, that the bill be postponed till the consent of the Chinese Government be obtained. That hon. member, who must be considered a high authority in all matters connected with China, thought it most inexpedient, and dangerous to our commercial relations with that country, that such a measure as this should be allowed to pass without having obtained the assent of the Chinese authorities. He entirely objected to the principle of this bill, which attempted to establish English jurisdiction in a country perfectly independent of us, and without any power of enforcing its authority. There was no use in endeavouring to coerce the Chinese either into our notions of justice or our theories of trade, and the House ought seriously to pause before they passed a measure which might be the means of putting an end to all our commercial intercourse with China. The powers sought to be conferred on this court were of a most novel and extraordinary kind.

Lord Palmerston said, that the 3d and 4th William IV. cap 19, gave to the Crown the power of establishing in China courts of admiralty and courts of criminal jurisdiction for British subjects. It was thought advisable that these courts should now have civil jurisdiction also; and it was doubted whether the words of the present law gave that jurisdiction. It was evidently intended by the Legislature, at the time when that law was passed, that the courts which it established in China should have both civil and criminal jurisdiction over British subjects resident there. One of the reasons why this bill was necessary was, that we had no diplomatic relations with the empire of China, and therefore could not enter into negotiation with the Chinese Government upon the subject. Attempts, as the House knew, had been made to establish diplomatic relations with China, but had always been unsuccessful. The only way, then, in which the hon. member could accomplish the object of his resolution was by sending an embassy to Peking; and then we should have again all those ridiculous negotiations about the *kotow* and the other ceremonies of reception, which would terminate, as before, in our doing nothing. The East-India Company had under its charter an authority which served it in lieu of such courts; it had a power of control not only over all its own servants and officers, but also over all British subjects residing in China. But was even that control sufficient? No such thing. Cases had occurred where the surrender of British subjects was required by the Chinese Government for offences committed in China; and thus

the Company was placed on the horns of a very unpleasant dilemma; for either it must give up British subjects to a Chinese tribunal, where they could expect no fair trial, and had every probability of being legally murdered; or, by refusing to give them up, secure to the offenders, if such they were, absolute impunity. If the Chinese Government had not given its consent to the erection of these tribunals, was there any reason to believe that they were likely to object to it? The British superintendent at Canton said that the Chinese Government would have no objection to see those courts erected. The Chinese Government held all foreign governments to be liable for the misconduct of their respective subjects; and, therefore, if we did not ourselves provide means for punishing those of our subjects who offended against their laws and usages, they would hold our Government and our local authorities in Canton responsible for those offences.

Sir J. Graham regretted that the noble lord should think it necessary, in the present state of affairs, and at that period of the session, to bring forward a measure of so much importance. The bill, in his view, was not reconcilable with a sound judgment of the right interests of the British crown in China. He believed that it would confer powers on the tribunals to be established at Canton to adjudicate, not only between the British and Chinese, or the British and foreigners, but between the Chinese and foreigners. The Chinese, he admitted, might be very glad to take advantage of the court as plaintiffs, but he very much doubted whether they would ever submit to the powers conferred by the bill as defendants. The court would be available only against British subjects, and quite ineffectual for the protection of their interests.

Mr. C. Lushington could state, from long official acquaintance with the Chinese, that it was utterly vain to expect that their authorities would acquiesce in any protective measure such as this.

Captain Alagar thought the bill was impracticable. There was little difficulty at present in settling disputes. The Chinese authorities rarely interfered. On the other hand, he did not think they would submit to any jurisdiction emanating from this country.

The house went into committee on the bill.

On the first clause,

Mr. Hawes repeated his objections to the bill.

Lord Palmerston said, that considering the difference of opinion which prevailed in the house, together with the late period of the session, he would consent to put off the bill until next session, and

in the mean time, he would endeavour to institute such communications with the Court of Peking as might appear expedient for effecting the object of Government in this bill. (*Hear, Hear!*)

August 1.

Steam-communication with India. — Lord Wm. Bentinck presented petitions, signed by upwards of 7,000 persons, from Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, praying for a direct communication by steam from the Red Sea to the several presidencies of India and Ceylon. The noble lord asked the President of the Board of Control, what measures the Court of Directors had taken towards extending the direct communication by steam to all the presidencies?

Sir J. C. Hobhouse said, that the recommendation of the Committee on this subject was, that the experiment should be tried of a steam-communication with Bombay only, in the first instance, and not with the other two presidencies. His opinion at the time was, and it still was, that, whenever an opportunity occurred, this mode of communication should be extended directly to Madras and Calcutta. Since he had last made any communication to the House on this subject, the Directors, far from remaining inactive in this matter, had been fitting out several fine steamers, and had been employed in purchasing and building others.

Parliament was prorogued, in a speech from the Throne, on the 17th August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT MADRAS.

On the 25th July, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., was sworn in Commander-in-chief of the Company's forces, and second member of Council on the Fort St. George establishment. Sir Jasper Nicolls afterwards dined with the Court at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street. Several officers of high military rank, and other distinguished personages, were also present at the dinner.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

The Court of Directors have appointed Mr. Wm. Wilberforce Bird (who was appointed to succeed provisionally to the office of Member of Council of India, in the event of a vacancy occurring during the absence of Mr. Thos. Campbell Robertson), a Member of the Council of India, to take his seat upon the retirement of Mr. Alexander Ross, on the 15th of October next, or upon any vacancy occurring immediately between the death of the late Mr. Henry Shakespeare and that date.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27. No. 105.

SIR JOHN KEANE.

We have good authority for stating that Sir John Keane has requested to be recalled from his command at Bombay, his health being indifferent. — *Morn. Chronicle*.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban and Sir Theophilus Fritzler are both spoken of to succeed Sir John Keane.

CAPTAIN BURNES.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of knighthood and the rank of lieutenant-colonel on Capt. Alexander Burnes.

BILLS ON INDIA.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have given notice, that the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal, will, from the 1st August last, and until further notice, be 1s. 11½d. the Company's rupee: and for bills upon Madras and Bombay, 2s. the Company's rupee.

INDIAN LABOURERS.

Instructions by the Court of Directors to the Governor-general of India in Council, relative to the emigration of natives of India under contracts to serve as labourers in British or foreign colonies.

“Legislative Department, Aug. 1, 1838.

“Our Governor-general of India in Council:—

“Par. 1.—We have lately had under our consideration the subject of the emigration of natives of India under contract to serve as labourers in the Mauritius and other British colonies: and the Legislature has been engaged in an endeavour to devise adequate measures for the protection of such persons.

“2.—These measures, however, cannot be completed in the present session of Parliament; and therefore we desire that, immediately upon the receipt of this despatch, you promulgate a law prohibiting until further orders all contracts with native labourers to serve in the British or foreign colonies, and preventing the emigration of the natives of India for the purpose of being so employed.”

STEAMERS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

The first of the intended line of steamers between London and the East-Indies arrived at Falmouth on the 10th August. She is called the *Madagascar*, and is commanded by Capt. McDougal, late commissary-general of the Queen of Spain's marine. The vessel is rigged with topsail-yards, and otherwise calculated for sailing when the wind permits. She left on the 13th for the Mauritius and Bombay, but had no passengers. — *Cornwall Gazette*.

(1)

ADDITIONAL PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

The Court of Directors intend to make promotions of majors to fill the vacancies occasioned by the brevet rank of major-general conferred on brevet colonels.

RECRUITING OF REGIMENTS IN INDIA.

It is announced from the Horse Guards (August 18th), that it having been decided that regiments in India shall be permitted to recruit, their recruiting is to be continued until they appear upon paper to have reached the strength of 74 men above their prescribed establishments: thus the several corps in India, restricted to a reduced establishment of 739 rank and file, will go on recruiting until the numbers raised are ascertained to bring the strength to 813. The above arrangement does not contemplate an increase of the establishment of regiments, as the men recruited must be borne on the strength as supernumeraries until the actual discharge of invalids.

BREVET PROMOTIONS, &c.

Brevet.—Capt. G. P. Cameron, 40th regt., and Capt. Geo. Woodfall, 45th Madras N.I., officers employed upon a particular service in Persia, to have local rank of lieut. col. in that country while so employed (2 June 38).

Capt. Alex. Burnes, 21st Bombay N.I., employed upon a particular service in Afghanistan, to have local rank of lieut. col. in Afghanistan and Persia while so employed (7 Aug. 38).

Lieut. Robert Leech, Bombay engineers, employed upon a particular service in Afghanistan, to have local rank of lieut. col. in Afghanistan and Persia while so employed (7 Aug. 38).

Staff.—Maj. R. Macdonald, 54th F., to be deputy adj. gen. to troops serving at Bombay, with rank of lieut. col. in army (13 July).

Unattached.—Lieut. John Blackall, from 54th F., to be capt. without purch. (1 June 38).—Lieut. J. L. Paxton, from 4th L. Drags., to be capt. by purch. (6 July).—Capt. John Marshall, 91st F., to be major in army (28 June 38).

Hospital Staff.—Staff Surg. B. Nicholson, M.D., to be assist. inspector of hospitals, with local and temporary rank at Cape of Good Hope (1 June 38).

Memorandum.—Capt. Thomas L. L. Galloway, 10th Foot, is promoted to the brevet rank of major, from the 28th June 1838, and not Thomas James Galloway, 33d Foot.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 30. *Paragon*, Coleman, from Bengal 8th March; at Liverpool.—*Edouard*, Ducom, from Pondicherry; at Bordeaux.—31. *Harriett*, Cuthbert, from South Seas; at Gravesend.—Aug. 1. *William Nicol*, MacAlpin, from N.S. Wales 14th April; at Deal.—7. *Marion*, MacCarthy, from Bengal 22d March, and Cape 3d June; off Portsmouth.—*Bahamian*, Tizard, from Bengal 6th March; in the River.—8. *Platina*, Collish, from V.D. Land 2d March; off Romney.—*London*, King, from Bengal 17th March; at Liverpool.—*Atwick*, Mackay, from V.D. Land 12th April; off the Wight.—9. *Hushong*, Buckle, from China 17th March; and *Woolington*, Burrows, from Ceylon; both at Deal.—10. *Walmer Castle*, Bouchier, from China 25th March; off Portland.—*Jessie*, Bell, from N.S. Wales 17th April; at Liverpool.—*Shutford*, Lane, from Mauritius 13th May; at Deal.—*Patricot*, Dunn, from Cape 18th June; off Cork.—11. *Senobia*, Owen, from Bengal 8th March, Mauritius 2d May, and Cape 13th June; and *Richard Mount*, Searies, from Alago Bay; both at Deal.—13. *Royal Baron*, Renner, from Bengal in March; at Deal.

—*Hindoo*, Van Zuclecom, from V.D. Land 27th March; at Liverpool.—*Indemnity*, Roberts, from Batavia 14th March, and Sourabaya 19th do.; at Cowes.—*Irra*, Correll, from Bengal 27th March; off Falmouth (for Havre).—14. *Susan*, Young, from Bengal 14th March; off Liverpool.—15. *Mountainart*, Elphinstone, Stewart, from Bombay 2d April; in the Clyde.—*Caledonia*, Stroyan, from Bombay 5th April; off Liverpool.—16. *Gipsy*, Gibson, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Trafalgar*, Symes, from China 26th March; off Cork.—19. *Earl of Liverpool*, Bailey, from Bombay 31st March; off Falmouth.—20. *Marshall Bennett*, Hunter, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Achilles*, Veale, from N.S. Wales 15th April; off the Start.—21. *Vectis*, Isemonger, from N.S. Wales 14th April; and *Duchess of Kent*, Newby, from ditto; both at Deal.—22. *Alexander Johnston*, Auld, from Batavia 10th March; off Swanage.—23. *Baboo*, Brock, from Bengal 29th March; *Triumph*, Green, from Bombay 19th April, and Tellicherry 29th do.; and *Trinculo*, Rea, from Singapore 26th April; all at Deal.—*Mona*, Gill, from Bengal 19th April; off Liverpool.—24. *Susan*, Neatby, from Manilla 4th April; *Buckinghamshire*, Hopkins, from Bombay 29th March, Cannanore 4th April, Cochin 8th do.; and Simon's Bay 21st June; *Thomas Harrison*, Harrison, from Bombay 21st April; and *Seringapatam*, Wright, from South Seas; all at Deal.—*Orator*, Terry, from Mauritius 28th April; off Dover.—*Hero of Maloon*, Grundy, from China 29th March; *Hector*, Johnson, from Bombay; *Syria*, Currie, from Bombay 30th April; and *Eucles*, Paul, from Bengal 23d March; all at Liverpool.—*New Thomas*, Sutherland, from Cape, 30th May; at Deal.—*Pilot*, Peterson, from China, 25th March; off Portsmouth.—*Abbotsford*, Broadfoot, from Bombay, 1st April; off Liverpool.—27. *John Knox*, Swan, from Singapore 18th April; off Portsmouth.—*City of Edinburgh*, Ryan, from N. S. Wales 11th March, and Rio de Janeiro 29th June; off Margate.—*Karl Grey*, Adamson, from Bengal 2d April; at Liverpool.—*Alquila*, McFee, from Bombay 11th April; and *Guinere*, Henderson, from ditto, 5th April; both off Liverpool.—*Donna Maria*, Bowman, from Bengal 4th April; at Deal (for Stockholm).—29. *Maguasha*, Case, from Cape 6th June; off Dover.

Departures.

JUNE 20. *Ann Crickson*, Campbell, for Bombay; from Llanelly.—JULY 26. *Acacia*, Ryle, for Mauritius, *via* Havre; from Deal.—27. *Venerable*, McCormish, for Batavia; from the Clyde.—28. *Artemis*, Losh, for Rio de Janeiro and Bengal; from Liverpool.—30. *Balfour*, Bee, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—31. *Fairlie*, Ager, for Cape and N. S. Wales; and *Rajasthan*, Ritchie, for South Australia; both from Plymouth.—*Hebe*, Dall, for Mauritius; from Deal.—Aug. 1. *Lloyd*, Garrett, for South Australia; from Deal.—*Mary*, Gilmore, for Mauritius; and *Cornubia*, Bell, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—4. *Marmion*, Cleland, for Batavia; from Greenock.—5. *Dream*, Squire, for Cape; from Deal.—8. *Karl Grey*, Talbert, for N. S. Wales; *Sophia*, McNair, for Bengal; *Earl of Hardwicke*, Henning, for Bengal; *Susanna Ann*, Buckland, for Launceston; and *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, for Bengal; all from Portsmouth.—*Hebe*, Wishart, for Hobart Town; *Calypto*, Smith, for Mauritius; *Oriska*, Todd, for Cape and N. S. Wales; and *George the Fourth*, Drayner, for Batavia and China; all from Deal.—9. *St. George*, Williams, for Bengal; from Bristol.—10. *Portwa*, Lowe, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Plymouth.—11. *Lady Ferventham*, Webster, for Bombay; from Deal.—12. *Robert Small*, Fulcher, for Bengal; and *Eagle*, Patterson, for Cape and Mauritius; both from Portsmouth.—13. *Mormida*, Chapman, for Cape and Bombay; and *Morley*, Evans, for Bombay; both from Portsmouth.—*Madagascar*, McDougall, for Mauritius; from Falmouth.—13. *Glenalvon*, Marshall, for South Australia; *Mona*, Rowlands, for ditto; *Iris*, Fisher, for Mauritius; *Hero*, Oppenheim, for St. Helena; *Arab*, Sparkes, for Cape; and *Meldon*, Hogg, for ditto; all from Deal.—14. *Augusta Jessie*, Edenborough, for N. D. Land (with convicts); and *Planet*, Thompson, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—*Cornelia*, Voss, for Cape and Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Paragon*, Crooke, for Cape; *Sophia*, Knowles, for Mauritius; *William Thompson*, Roberts, for ditto; and *Victoria*, Saunders, for Bengal; all from Bristol.—*Edinburgh*, Dewar, for Bengal; from the Clyde.—15. *Wellington*, Liddell, for Cape and

Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Alexander*, Ramsay, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Sovereign*, Campbell, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from the Clyde.—*M. Auriga*, Chalmers, for V. D. Land; from Plymouth.—17. *Esmond*, Warren, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Atlas*, Hunt, for Cape and Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—18. *John Knox*, Thompson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—21. *Chimborazo*, Elliott, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—23. *Union*, Todd, for Launceston; *Symmetry*, Mackwood, for Ceylon; *Formidable*, Rice, for Mauritius; and *Repulse*, Pryce, for Madras and Bengal; all from Deal.—*Louisa*, Roche, for Hobart Town; from Deal.—*Portland*, Conbro, for N. S. Wales; and *Meteor*, Walker, for the Mauritius; both from the Clyde.—24. *Abbotsford*, Chalmers, for Ceylon; *Shepherdess*, Bigger, for Mauritius; *Eugenia*, Gilmore, for N. S. Wales; *Osprey*, Quinton, for Cape and Ceylon; *Mary Gray*, Boyd, for Cape; and *Fairy Queen*, Cousins, for Ceylon; all from Deal.—*John King*, Byron, for Mauritius; from Southampton.—*Martha*, Bayles, for Mauritius; from Guernsey.—*Tanager*, Herbert, for Cape; from Falmouth.—25. *Esmond*, Warren, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Dryad*, Hickerty, for Singapore; and *Avoca*, Boadle, for Cape; both from Liverpool.—26. *Lancaster*, Campbell, for Bombay; *Dorset*, Bishop, for South Australia; and *Porter*, Porter, for ditto; all from Liverpool.—27. *Duke of Argyll*, Hirstow, for Madras; and *Berkshire*, Clarkson, for Malabar-coast and Bombay; both from Portsmouth.—*Clifton*, Green, for Cape and Bengal; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per *Zenobia*, from Bengal: Mrs. Harding; Mrs. Hickey; Charles Harding, Esq.; A. Cumming, Esq.; C. S.; Wm. Hickey, Esq.; W. H. Hutchinson, Esq.; Joseph Thiault, Esq.; Col. Dundas, Bengal artillery; Capt. Thomas, infantry; Rev. John Bell; J. F. Ford, Esq., from the Cape; J. Lyall, Esq., late purser of H.M. brig *Pelican*, from Island of Ascension; Miss Dent; Master Taylor.—(Major Stoddart and Lieut. C. Graham, Bengal army, were landed at the Cape.)

Per *Walmer Castle*, from China: Capt. John Hine; George Cole, Esq.

Per *Triumph*, from Bombay: Mrs. Glass and 3 children; Mrs. Macgillivray and child; Mrs. Thomas and 5 children; Mrs. Crockett and 3 ditto; Mrs. Erskine and child; Lieuts. Gordon and Christie, Bombay army; Lieuts. Erskine, Borthwick, and Cameron, Madras army; 3 invalids.—(Miss Parrott died at sea 27th July.)

Per H. C. steamer *Berenice*, from Bombay 21st May to Suez: Hudleston Stokes, Esq., Madras C. S.; H. J. Kirkus, Esq.

Per *Marion*, from Bengal: Mrs. Davidson; Mrs. Macdonald; Mrs. Cathrey; Dr. Munro; Capt. McAndrew; Capt. Gover; Lieut. Cathrey, 13th L. Drago; Lieut. Philpott; Lieut. Macdonald, R.N.; C. Hutchins, Esq.; L. Playfair, Esq.; Master Hogart; 2 Masters Goodfellow.—From the Cape: Mrs. Col. James; Mrs. Venables; Mrs. Goad; Miss Jennings; Capt. Kelo, 72d Highlanders; J. Jennings, Esq.; — Moody, Esq.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Madame Schleroni; T. R. Davidson, Esq., C. S.; Lieut. Fraser, engineers; Lieut. Ramsay.)

Per *Buckinghamshire*, from Bombay: General and Mrs. Osborne; Miss Osborne; Mrs. and Miss Waddell; Mrs. Williams, and Miss and Master Williams; Mrs. Crockett, and Miss and Master Crockett; Miss Ilbery; Capt. and Mrs. Waterfield, and Miss and two Masters Waterfield; Capt. and Mrs. Woodhouse, and Miss and Master Woodhouse; Major and Mrs. Dunbabin; John Butchart, Esq., surgeon, Bombay army; Masters Sanderson, Harrington, and Bulkley; Messrs. Jehanjee Nowrojee and Harjeebhoy Merwanjee (Parsees), son and nephew of Nowrojee Jamsjee; Mr. Collins, late quartermaster serj. H.M. 17th regt.; Mrs. Collins and two daughters; James Cameron; Manuel Stephen (a Greek, landed at the Cape).—From Cansuapore: Dr. McDonnell, H.M. 87th regt., and family; Mrs. and Master Martyn; Lieut. Owen, 11th Madras N. I.—From Cochin: Rev. Mr. Rosen, missionary; Mrs. Rosen; 3 Misses and Master Rosen.—From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Moller; Miss Moller; Mr. and Mrs. Soeter; Mr. Gericke.—(Master H. Crockett died at sea.)

Per *William Nixon*, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and

Mrs. Corney; Miss Corney; Mr. Bettington; Dr. Hilditch. (Mrs. Brindley died at sea 11th May.)

Per *Duchess of Kent*, from N. S. Wales: D. Allen, Esq.; Messrs. Carrick, Mayo, Davey, Murray, Demiya, and Meyer.

Per *Little Catherine*, from Hobart Town: Mr. and Miss Allen; Mr. Stapleton.

Per *Vectis*, from N. S. Wales: Capt. and Mrs. Tabor and 2 children; Messrs. Tabor, Read, and Lawson.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Esmond*, for Bengal: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mack; Mrs. Stacey; Misses Worring and Blessey; Messrs. Phillips, Clarke, Waterman, Maxwell, and Simpson.

Per *Morley*, for Bombay: Mrs. Messiter; 2 Misses and Master Messiter; Capt. Isaac Blackburne, 17th Foot, in command of troops; Lieut. George Messiter, 6th Foot; Enns. James Johnstone, 40th Foot; Enns. H. Piercy, 2d Queen's Regt.; Enns. Edward Moor; Mr. Alex. Fullerton, Indian Navy; Robert Strong, Esq.; 143 rank and file, 8 women, and 8 children, Queen's service.

Per *Sophia*, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. De Montmorency; Capt. and Mrs. Lowe; Capt. Ogle, in command of troops; Enns. Garrett; Dr. Nicholson; 130 men, 7 women, and 6 children, Queen's service.

Per *Robert Small*, for Bengal: Mrs. Jackson; Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers; Mr. and Mrs. H. Stevens; Mrs. Penny; Misses Whish, Barlow, Griffiths, and Templer; Hon. R. V. Powys; Capt. Steer, Croudate, Ewart, and Smith; Dr. Rhind; Mr. Griffiths; Mr. I. B. Laurel and party; Mr. Stevens; Mr. Lusecombe; Mr. Hedger; 2 Genoaese gentlemen.

Per *Clifton*, for Bengal: Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Green; Mr. and Mrs. Ranson; Major Richmond; Mr. Maunsy.

Per *Symmetry*, for Ceylon: Lieut. and Mrs. Watson and child; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Powell; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haslam; Lieuts. Burriss, Clare, and Maberley; Mr. Brooke; Mr. Strachan; Mr. Robertson; 2 Mr. Strunachs, for Madeira.

Per *St. George*, for Madras and Bengal (from Bristol): Col. and Mrs. Home, 60th B.N.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Cardew and child, B.C.S.; Maj. Worrall, 1st L.C.; Capt. and Mrs. Gahan, 26th N.I.; Capt. and Mrs. Fairhead, 28th N.I.; Mrs. Anstruther; Mrs. Thompson; 2 Misses Corfield; 3 Misses Thompson; 2 Misses Knox; Miss Bradley; Mr. Dunbury, and 2 Misses Bunbury; Mr. Hinton; Lieut. Locke, 5th B.N.I.

Per *Lotus*, for V. D. Land: Mrs. Reinecle and 2 children; B. Stones, Esq.; J. Collyer, Esq.

Per *Mary Ann*, for Madras: Mrs. Harper; Mrs. Scotland; Mrs. Fullerton; Mrs. Lumm; Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. Pearce; Misses Chalons, Scotland, Robertson, Pearce, and Harper; Capt. Scotland; Capt. Fullerton; Rev. Mr. Lumm; Mr. Broderip; Mr. Campbell.

Per *Wellington*, for Madras: Dr. and Mrs. Andrews; Mrs. Fryer; Lieut. and Mrs. Lawford; Misses Dickinson, Traveller, Wingrove, Mitchell, Macaulay, and Babington; Capt. Lloyd; Mr. Carruthers; Rev. Mr. Traveller; Rev. Mr. Barclay; Mr. Debnam; Mr. Sweet; Mr. Hughes; Mr. Macaulay, for Madeira.

Per H.M.S. *Herald*, for Ceylon: Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., new commander of the forces; Capt. Thurlow, 90th regt., aid-de-camp, &c. &c.

Per *Windsor*, for Madras and Bengal: Sir Henry Montgomery and Lady Montgomery; Capt. Manning and Lady Farrington; Capt. and Mrs. Seaton; Mr. and Mrs. Church; John Dent, Esq., and 2 Misses Dent; Major Tweedie and son; Messrs. Mitford, Cox, Forbes, Barnes, Sparrow, Christie, Fraser, Jenkins, 3 Mackintosh, J. Clarke, Travers, Hammond, and Mack.

Per *Repulse*, for Madras and Bengal: Lady Casement and family; Capt. and Mrs. Mellicham; Mr. and Mrs. Capel; Mrs. Whites; Mrs. McCall; Mrs. Sullivan; Miss Lowe; Capt. Doveton; Capt. Simpson; Enns. Bartlett; Mr. Budd, late of the *Lady Flora*; Dr. Evans; Dr. Pickering; Mr. Douglas; Mr. Dods.

Per *Duke of Argyll*, for Madras: Colonel and Mrs. Sims; Major Fothergill and party; Capt.

and Mrs. Hall; Lieut. and Mrs. Durant; Mr. and Mrs. Dumas; Mr. and Mrs. Whiting; Mrs. Justice; Misses Darnister, Atholston, Blundell, and Le Geyt; Messrs. A. Howlett, Clarke, Bannister, Cadenhead, Combe, and Dallas; 3 servants.

Per Berthaire, for Bombay: Mrs. Col. Morse; Mrs. Cr. Word; Colonel and Mrs. Sutherland; Mr. and Mrs. Blunshard; Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers; Mr. and Mrs. Grey; Misses Edwards, Jefferson, Sanderson, and McCallam; Messrs. Stether, Henderson, Fenning, Sherwood, Percival, Taylor, and Combe.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, for Bengal: Mrs. Hill and 2 children; Mrs. Sim; Mr. and Mrs. Gogery and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. Price; Dr. and Mrs. Roer and child; Lieut. and Mrs. Phibbs; Dr. and Mrs. Soomer; Misses Scotney, Walker, and Roer; Col. Sir E. Williams; F. Adams, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Spratt; Messrs. Griffiths, Cox, Kennedy, Johnson, Shaw, Turner, Andrews, Halliday, &c.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 14. At Weymouth, the lady of Lieut. Col. Todd, of a son.

18. At Edinburgh, the lady of Major M. Ramsay, Bengal army, of a son.

27. At 49, Bernard-street, Russell-square, the lady of Capt. Agnew, 6th Bengal N. I., of a daughter.

30. At Balham, the lady of George Borradaile, Esq., of a daughter.

Aug. 7. At St. Mary-le-Strand Place, Old Kent-road, the lady of Capt. Ricketts, of the Madras army, of a daughter.

14. At Woodville Lucan, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Sir H. S. Scott, of a daughter.

25. At Southampton, the lady of Maj.-Gen. C. S. Fagan, C. B., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 25. At the Mauritius, William S. Saunders, Esq., to Matilda, daughter of the Hon. Col. Power, R.A., commandant at Port Louis.

July 22. At Hull, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Lutheran church, Mr. J. G. Treutler to Miss W. L. Schaller, and Mr. J. A. Wernicke to Miss S. E. Stolke. The above belong to a party of fifteen German missionaries, on their way to Patna, in the East-Indies, where they are being taken at the sole expense of the Rev. Mr. Start, formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, who has provided a moonshee to instruct them in the native language while on their passage to India.—*York Herald*.

24. At Dunfermline, Capt. David Scotland, 7th Madras N. I., to Jane Stenhouse, second daughter of George Meldrum, Esq., Dunfermline.

— At Bath, T. S. Price, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal establishment, to Mary, eldest daughter of R. Dickerson, Esq., Kensington.

— At Birmingham, Mr. Charles Griffith, Assistant-Surgeon Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Mr. John Turner, of Birmingham, and grand-daughter of John Turner, Esq., of Heath-green.

25. At Manchester, Major William Warde, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Catherine, third daughter of the late E. Hawkins, Esq., of Court Herbert, Glamorganshire.

— At Edinburgh, Edw. James Jackson, Esq., Fife-grove, North Brixton, Surrey, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late George Seton, Esq., of Bombay, and the Crescent, Perth.

27. At Edinburgh, Capt. Seaton, 35th regt. Bengal N. I., to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Harriman, Esq., of Whitehaven, Cumberland.

28. At Shrewsbury, John Homfray, Esq., of Bridgesworth, to Sophia Martha, second daughter of the late Major Everatt, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

Aug. 7. At Edinburgh, George Hughes, Esq., writer to the signet, to Emily Maginn, youngest

daughter of the late David Erskine, Esq., of Elmbank, Bengal.

9. At Everton, Capt. A. Hodges, of the Bengal army, to Hessa, daughter of William Hurlington, Esq., Fayham-cottage, county of Donegal.

11. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnwath, to Jane, widow of the late Major Alexander Morison, of Cannarbury Park, Ealing, Middlesex.

13. At Plymouth, J. W. Woolridge, Esq., colonel in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company, and son of the late Capt. W. Woolridge, R. N., to Mari- anne Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Vice-Admiral S. H. Linzee.

14. At St. John's, Waterloo-road, the Rev. G. E. Turner, appointed chaplain in the colony of V.D. Land, to Mary, third daughter of the late Isaac Jacobs, Esq., of New Church Parsonage, Isle of Wight.

— At Kennington, the Rev. E. Pettman, M.A., chaplain R.N., to Sophia, daughter of the late Capt. H. Roberts, R.N., one of the companions of the circumnavigator Capt. Cook.

17. At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Henry Connell, Esq., of York-gate, Regent's Park, to Miss Catherine Biggs, sister of Maj. Gen. J. A. Biggs, of the Bengal Artillery.

18. At Cheltenham, James B. Woosnam, Esq., of the Bombay Artillery, second son of Bowen Woosnam, Esq., of Glandwr, Llandiloee, to Agnes, fourth daughter of William Bell, Esq., of Belleview, Queen's county.

22. At Plymouth, J. G. Bussell, Esq., of Bussell-ton, Western Australia, son of the late Rev. W. M. Bussell, of Portsea, to Charlotte, relict of the late John Cookworthy, Esq., and daughter of the late Capt. P. Spicer, R.N.

23. At Christ Church, Marylebone, Kingston Phibbs, Esq., Bengal army, to Eliza, second daughter of Capt. Daly, R.N., C.B.

Lately. At Edinburgh, R. W. Suter, Esq., to Louisa, third daughter of the late Capt. Suter, 44th regt. Bengal N.I.

— At St. John's, Paddington, Captain William Bouchier, R.N., to Laura, widow of the late Lieut. R. W. Lukin, of the 16th regt. Bombay N.I.

DEATHS.

March 7. At Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, Thomas, aged 22, and on the 29th July, at Portland-place, Canonbury-square, William, aged 19, second and fourth sons of Mr. Joseph White, of Lloyd's.

16. At sea, on board the *Cornwall*, on the passage to England, Colonel W. C. Faithfull, C.B., 25th Regt. Bengal N.I.

[The announcement in our last number, of the death of Col. H. Faithfull, Bengal Artillery, was incorrect.]

May 10. On her passage from Sydney, Mrs. Ann Brindley, eldest daughter of the late James Brindley, Esq., aged 69.

June 20. At Boston, United States, Mr. R. Hutchinson, Hon. E. I. Company's service, Calcutta.

21. At Alexandria, on his way home from Bombay, Walter Grant, Esq., assist. surg. H.M. 4th L. Dragoons, only son of the late Col. Louis Grant, of Auchernick, Strathspey, N.B.

26. At St. Helena, on his passage home from Canton, John Cullen, Esq., surgeon, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, and of Doube, Perthshire.

July 27. At Westbury, Wilts, Mr. T. Applegate, aged 64, father of the late Rev. Thomas Applegate, missionary to South India.

29. At Clifton, Louisa Theresa Mary Ann, wife of the Venerable J. M. S. Glenie, archdeacon, of Colombo, Ceylon, aged 55.

Aug. 2. Aged 18, Emma, second daughter of H. Hebbert, Esq., of the Strand, and Brondley Common, Kent.

— Margaret Jane, only surviving daughter of Mrs. Cunningham, widow of Capt. Wm. Cunningham, late of the Madras military service, aged 8 years.

3. At Waltham-cross, aged 20, William A. P.

Thomson, only child of the late Wm. Thomson, captain of the Hon. E.I. Company's ship *Jana*.

8. At Cheltenham, Fanny Henrietta, daughter of Major Nutt, aged 6 months.

9. At Hæavittre, Devonshire, in her 23d year, Georgiana Ametta, wife of Lieut. C. H. Bove, of the Bombay army, and daughter of the late J. S. Thacker, Esq., of Madras.

— Mary Charlotte, wife of Lieut. Col. C. Payne, Bombay army, aged 47.

— Major William Cunningham, Hon. East-India Company's service, of South Lodge, Ayr.

12. At Lenwood, near Bideford, Devon., the residence of his father, in the 16th year of his age, Henry Conway, second son of Major Wren, of the Madras army.

— 13. Aged 65, Mr. George Vason, for eighteen years governor of the Nottingham Town Jail. In 1794, he sailed in the missionary ship *Duff* to the South Sea Islands, being engaged as a mechanic to the expedition. He was left, with others, in the Island of Tongataboo, where he was induced to join the natives, and lived with them in a state of savage life for many years; with great difficulty he escaped, and, when taken on board an English vessel, could scarcely recollect enough of the language to make himself known.

14. At Ilminster, Louisa Caroline, only daughter of Capt. G. Hamilton Cox, of the Bengal army, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Lately, At Portarlington, Anna, relict of Capt. John Dallas, of the 46th regt., and brother of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Dallas, &c. &c.

— Samuel Annesley, aged two months and a half, youngest son of Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, &c., 19th Bombay N.I.

— In Egypt, on his return to England, from India, Major Benjamin Blake, Hon. E.I. Company's service, in his 50th year.

— At the Island of Ascension, Mr. Walker, assistant surgeon of the garrison; also, Mr. Ross Lewin, agent victualler on the island.

— At the Sandwich Islands, Mr. S. S. Mason, of Lowestoffe, surgeon of the ship *Harriet*, of London.

— In the Pacific Ocean, while serving as surgeon in the barque *Tory*, Mr. J. W. Wight, of Long Ditton, Surrey, aged 25.

— At Leghorn, John Robinson, Esq., of Cumberland-street, Bryanston-square, formerly of the 3d Guards, with which he served in Holland in 1799, and during the whole campaign in Egypt.

THE LONDON MARKETS, August 24.

Sugar.—The West-India market continues to present a very tranquil appearance; from the refiners the demand has been extremely limited, and the grocers have purchased with much caution, taking only sufficient to supply their immediate wants. In Mauritius, the operations have again been limited, buyers continuing to take only sufficient to supply their immediate wants; good descriptions, however, have supported previous rates, the supply being still short. In East-India, the market for export descriptions has again been very inactive, and parcels are offering at rather lower prices, but without finding buyers.

Coffee.—The home trade have again been eager buyers of all descriptions of British Plantation; and the importers having supplied the market less freely, prices have again advanced. The market for East-India descriptions continues brisk, and advanced prices have been obtained; Ceylon has been in active demand by the grocers, and an advance of 1s. 6d. on former rates has been obtained. For Mocha there has been much inquiry for home consumption, but the small supply limits business.

Tea.—The public sales concluded last month. As might have been expected, the effect of the announcement of so large a quantity as 14,000,000 pounds for sale, was an immediate cessation of all demand for Tea in the market; and at the opening of these sales it became evident that this cause would prevent the trade from buying to any extent, although in the early part many of the importers were anxious to make sales at very reduced prices, yet little was taken by the trade; but the subsequent withdrawal of a considerable quantity re-assured the buyers, and gave an impetus to the biddings, which continued to the end of the sales. We estimate the quantity sold at nearly 70,000 packages. The prices show a decline, as compared with April, on Canton Bohea of 2d. per lb., common Congous 1½d., fine Congous 2d. to 4d., Sou-chong 4d. to 6d., Capers 2d., Pekoe 3d. to 6d., Twankays 3d. to 4d. per lb.; Orange Pekoe has advanced from 3d. to 6d. per lb., the supply being short and the demand increasing; Hysons have ruled rather cheaper; Young Hyson is also lower, while Imperial and Gunpowder have advanced from 2d. to 6d. per lb. The market is firm, but the demand has been only for small parcels, for which the buyers have been compelled to pay 1½d. to 2d. per lb. profit on the rates of the last quarterly sale.

Rice.—A good demand has been experienced for East-India. Cotton.—Former prices have been maintained, but the demand has been limited for export as well as for home use; the private purchases since last Friday have been only 1,040 bales Surat, at 4½d. a

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the public sales of Indigo, which commenced on the 10th and closed on the 24th July:—The quantity declared for sale was 9,541 chests. Previous to this sale, the Indigo market was heavy, and whilst small, orders for immediate consumption could not be executed under the rates of the April sale; still, when parcels were pressed, they could only be realized at a discount of 2d. to 3d. per lb. In this state of the market, and although the consumers held very limited stock, yet the quantity declared for sale appeared so large that, should the proprietors be inclined to realize, a small decline was generally anticipated, especially on the middling and ordinary sorts, which formed the bulk of the sale. Contrary, however, to these expectations, from the very beginning the biddings were brisk, and the advance on the April rates, which was readily obtained for all good and decided qualities, fully made up for the discount which was submitted to for the ordinary and defective descriptions. As the sale proceeded, the competition became greater, and the qualities generally taken by the home trade, which on the first day had been selling at a small discount, very soon reached the last sale's valuations, and have since kept steady at those rates to the close. Good and fine qualities for export were from the first day in active demand, at an advance of 2d. to 3d. on the April rates, and as the sale proceeded, the advance reached 4d. to 5d. per lb. During the progress of the sale, 474 chests were withdrawn, and about 700 bought in, leaving 8,400 chests actually disposed of, which is the largest quantity sold in any previous quarterly sale. It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy what proportion has been bought for home consumption and export, but we may safely state that the home trade have bought very freely, that to all appearances very little has been done on speculation, and that for the first time since 1833 purchases have been made for France.—Madras was nearly all of very bad quality, and sold very irregularly, which is to be accounted for by the very mixed quality in the chests, and the consequent difference in the valuations; according to our own, it ranged from the last sale's prices to 6d. advance.—Kurrach was in general better than last year, and sold with considerable animation at an advance of 4d. to 5d. per lb.—In East-India, there has been only a limited business doing either for home consumption or export, but previous rates have been supported, excepting at which importers will not sell. The quantity declared for sale on the 2d of October has been increased to 9,534 chests, about 2,200 of which are old goods.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 os. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, May 3, 1838.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 9 0	@ 15 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 4 13	@ 4 15
Bottles	100 11 4	11 8	— flat	do. 4 12	@ 4 14
Coals	B. md. 0 5	0 9	— English, sq.	do. 2 14	@ 3 0
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md. 31 8	31 12	— flat	do. 2 13	@ 2 15
— Brassers'	do. 32 0	32 8	Bolt	do. 2 8	@ 2 12
— Ingot	do. 29 4	29 8	Sheet	do. 4 10	@ 5 2
— Old Cross	do. 30 8	30 12	Nails	cwt. 9 0	@ 14 0
Bolt	do. 33 0	35 0	Hoops	F. md. 4 6	@ 4 10
Tile	do. 29 4	30 4	Kentledge	cwt. 1 7	@ 1 10
Nails, assort.	do. 28 8	33 0	Lead, Pig	F. md. 6 11	@ 6 13
Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. —	—	— unstamped	do. 6 8	@ 6 10
Russia	Sa. Rs. do. —	—	Millinery	15 D.	@ 25 D.
Copperas	do. 2 4	2 6	Shot, patent	bag 3 4	@ 4 2
Cottons, chintz	pecs. 3 0	8 8	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 6 8	@ 6 9
— Muslins	do. 1 2	2 12	Stationery	20 D.	@ 35 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170	mos. 0 33	0 53	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 0	@ 5 4
Cutlery, fine	15 D.	20 D.	— Swedish	do. 6 4	@ 6 12
Glass	10 to 30 D. to P.C.	30 D.	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes 15 0	@ 16 0
Ironmongery	30 D.	35 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4 8	@ 11 0
Hosiery, cotton	25 D.	30 D.	— coarse and middling	0 12	@ 4 0
Ditto, silk	30 D.	50 D.	— Flannel fine	0 12	@ 1 4

BOMBAY, May 19, 1838.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 7	@ 10	Iron, Swedish	St. candy 57.8	@
Bottles, quart.	doz. 1.4	1.6	— English	do. 38	—
Coals	ton 12	15	— Hoops	cwt. 10	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 63	—	— Nails	do. 12	@ 15
— Thick sheets or Brazers' ..	do. 64.8	—	— Sheet	do. 10.8	@ 11
— Plate bottoms	do. 63	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 35	@ 36
— Tile	do. 50	—	— do. for nails	do. 47	@ 52
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	Lead, Pig	cwt. 10	—
— Longcloths	—	—	— Sheet	do. 20	—
— Muslins	—	—	Millinery	25 D.	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb. 0.61	0.12	Shot, patent	cwt. 11	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	0.13	1.2	Spelter	do. 14.12	—
Cutlery, table	P. C.	—	Stationery	40 D.	—
Earthenware	60 A.	—	Steel, Swedish	tub 11	—
Glass Ware	40 D.	—	Tin Plates	box 16	—
Hardware	P. C.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4	—
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.	—	— coarse	—	—
			— Flannel, fine	1.8	—

CANTON, March 24, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 20 yds.	piece 3	@ 7	Smalts	pecul 40	@ 55
— Longcloths	do. 4	11	Steel, Swedish	tub 34	@ 4
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do. —	—	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.20	1.35
— Cambrics, 40 yds.	do. 3	4	— do. ex super	yd. 1.90	2.80
— Bandannoes	do. 1.25	2.50	— Camlets	pec. 22	23
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 52	pecul 33	44	— Do. Dutch	do. 21	26
Iron, Bar	do. 24	23	— Long Ellis	do. 10	11
— Rod	do. 44	—	— Tin, Straits	pecul 17	18
Lead, Pig	do. 64	63	— Tin Plates	box 84	91

SINGAPORE, April 26, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul 74	@ 8	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble.	corgie 4	@ 54
Bottles	100 34	31	— do. do. Fullcat	doz. 14	3
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..	pecul 35	36	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 60 ..	pecul 43	60
Cottons, Madapolams, 24 yds.	33-36	24	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers ..	do. —	—
— Ditto	34	24	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 ..	do. 115	134
— Longcloths 38 to 40	35-36	21	Cutlery	40 per cent. disc.	—
— do. do.	40-43	41	Iron, Swedish	pecul 44	5
— do. do.	45-50	5	— English	do. 44	44
— Grey Shirting do.	35-36	31	— Nail, rod	do. 44	44
— Prints, 7-8 & 9-8, single colours ..	2	24	Lead, Pig	do. 6	8
— two colours	do. 2	3	— Sheet	do. 6	8
— Turkey reds	do. 6	8	Spelter	pecul 61	—
— fancies	do. 3	5	Steel	do. 5	54
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pec. 14	24	Woollens, Long Ellis	pecul 29	34
— Jacquet, 20	42	44	— Cambrics	do. 29	30
— Lappets, 10	40	42	— Bombazette	do. 5	54

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Madras, May 9, 1838.—European Goods continue in limited inquiry. The market is overstocked with Metals, Cottons, Twist, Earthenware, Confectionary, &c. &c., which are in no inquiry at present.

Singapore, April 26, 1838.—Cotton Goods, plain, printed, and coloured: no importations since our last, and the demand during the week has been rather dull. The low price of Opium interferes much with the demand for Piece Goods, and the Siamese and Chinese Junks are taking very few this year in consequence, giving the preference to Opium. Cambrics, common qualities only, in any demand, and none in first hands. Madapollams in some request. Longcloths have not been much inquired for during the week, and we have only heard of the sale of 300 pieces. Grey Shirtings have also been in less request since our last. Suitable styles of Fancy Prints are much inquired for, and none in first hands. Plain Turkey-red Cloth, of stout quality and bright colour, saleable at 6½ to 7 dols. per piece. Other descriptions difficult of sale. Several sales of Grey Mule Twist have taken place; in Coloured Twist, we have heard of no transactions since our last. Woollens: we have no transactions in any descriptions to report. —Metals: the market for English Flat Bar Iron is now pretty well supplied. Nail-rod of middling and large sizes, in demand; Hoop and Sheet, in little demand. Steel: the market fully supplied, and difficult of sale at quotations. Pig Lead in little request. Copper Sheathing and Nails: the market supplied, and not much inquired for at present.

Canton, March 24, 1838.—Cotton Manufactures:

the demand for fine bleached Longcloths continues good at an advance of nearly 50 per cent. per piece. The Grey are, however, dull of sale, except for the fine kinds, the importation of American Domestic having lately been very large. Chintzes, of suitable and new patterns and proper dimensions, are in good demand, the supply being very short. Handkerchiefs are low, and very dull of sale. Cotton Yarn, good Yarn of the higher numbers, 28 to 40, and as high as 44, goes off more readily, and some has been sold at Dols. 43 to 44 per parcel, the supply being short. The low numbers are not so much in demand. Inferior Yarn is almost unsaleable, and stock very heavy. —Woollens: The market continues very depressed for Spanish Stripes, without any appearance of speculation. Long Ells, from 6,000 to 7,000 pieces were disposed of last week at high prices, which have since receded, and the market is very inactive. Re-sales have been made of some at a loss of 30 to 40 per cent. per piece; as, however, the quantity on hand is very short, they are expected again to rally. English Camlets remain very low, and not more than 34 dols., duty paid, have been offered for a parcel of good quality and colours. Dutch Camlets have been more inquired for, and at about the same rate, one of the principal holders wishing, we understand, to support the market. —Metals: Lead is dull of sale at our quotation of 6½ to 6½. Iron is of ready sale, particularly the small Rod and Hoop, of which the importation has been small. Quicksilver, nominal, there being little or none in the market.

Calcutta and Bombay.—No alteration since our last.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 9, 1838.

Government Securities.

Stock Paper	Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England ..	Buy. prem. 15	Sell. Sa. Rs. 14 0
Second 5 per cent.	From Nos. 1,200 to 15,200 according to Number	to buy do. 0 4	3 8 to sell.... par 3pm.
Third 3 per cent.	.....	prem. 3 0	2 8
4 per cent.	.....	disc. Co's Rs. 2 6	2 10

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. 2,900 a 2,700
Union Bank, Prem. (Co. Rs. 1,000) .. 250 a 200

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 10 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 5 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper 6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2s.; to sell, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, May 9, 1838.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 4½ prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—4½ prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—1 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—1 disc.
Tanjore Bonds—4½ disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 1½d.; to sell, 1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, May 19, 1838.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 101.4 to 101.11 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.8 to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Bom. Rs.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111.4 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.4 to 111.8 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106 to 106.4 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 99.8 to 99.12.
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-36, 116.8 to 117 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, April 26, 1838.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. per Sp. Dol., none; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 14. per do.; Ditto, without ditto,—per do., no demand.

Canton, March 4, 1838.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal, Company's Bills, 60 days, 210 to 211 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days.—Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
On Bombay, Private Bills—no transactions.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 6½ to 7 per cent. prem.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL DIRECT.

<i>Thomas Grenville</i>	1000 tons.	Thornhill	Sept. 3.	Portsmouth.
<i>Moir</i>	650	Owen	Sept. 5.	
<i>Marion</i>	684	MacCarthy	Sept. 10.	Portsmouth.
<i>Duke of Buccleugh</i>	650	Close	Sept. 14.	Portsmouth.
<i>Zenobia</i>	600	Owen	Sept. 20.	Portsmouth.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Windsor</i>	700	Nisbett	Sept. 1.	Portsmouth.
<i>Lady Flora</i>	756	Ford	Sept. 15.	
<i>Robarts</i>	800	Elder	First week in October.	

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Kirkman Finlay</i>	440	Russell	Sept. 5.	
<i>Walmer Castle</i>	700	Bourchier	Sept. 15.	
<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	1469	Moore	Dec. 1.	

FOR CAPE AND BATAVIA.

<i>Sarah</i> (Government stores) ..	500	Whiteside	Sept. 3.	
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FOR SINGAPORE.

<i>Gilbert Henderson</i>	427	Tweedie	Sept. 14.	
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FOR CEYLON.

<i>Persia</i> †	600	Steevens	Sept. 10.	
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FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

<i>Eleanora</i>	300	Wallace	Sept. 8.	
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FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Lady MacNaghten</i>	558	Hurstwick	Sept. 1.	Deptford.
<i>Regulus</i>	369	Crew	Sept. 10.	
<i>Hashemy</i>	600	Buckle	Sept. 12.	
<i>Alfred</i>	716	Flint	Sept. 17.	Plymouth.
<i>Lord William Bentinck</i>	444	Doutty	Sept. 20.	
<i>Marianne</i>	300	Hayle	Sept. 25.	
<i>Andromache</i>	477	New	Sept. 29.	
<i>Royal George</i>	466	Richards	Sept. 30.	
<i>Duchess of Kent</i>	342	Newby	Oct. 10.	
<i>Orient</i>	596	Wales	Nov. 5.	Plymouth.

FOR V. D. LAND AND N. S. WALES.

<i>Juliet</i>	444	Parker	Sept. 15.	
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FOR LAUNCESTON.

<i>Louisa Campbell</i>	300	Buckley	Sept. 10.	
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FOR HOBART TOWN.

<i>James</i>	350	Todd	Sept. 10.	
<i>Apolline</i>	400	Rogers	Oct. 5.	

FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

<i>Katherine Stewart Forbes</i> ..	500	Fell	Sept. 6.	
<i>Resource</i>	417	Boyle	Sept. 7.	
<i>Platina</i>	300	Wellbank	Sept. 10.	
<i>City of Adelaide</i>	400	Chesser	Sept. 15.	
<i>Maria</i>	420	—	Sept. 20.	

FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND SYDNEY.

<i>Bardaster</i>	435	Vertue	Oct. 1.	
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* Touching at the Cape.

† Touching Malabar Coast.

OVERLAND MAILS FOR INDIA.

The mail to Egypt and India, via Falmouth, will be despatched from the General Post Office on Saturday the 1st Sept., and on Saturday the 15th ditto.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. X.

THE suspension of overland communication has left us as unprovided with recent intelligence from British India this month as we were the last : in fact, we are at this moment in possession of little news from thence of a later date than had reached England the latter end of July last, the arrivals by sea having merely completed our files of Indian papers. This interruption, so unexpected and so long, must produce very serious inconvenience in the mercantile world, and it is highly necessary that measures should be taken to provide as far as possible against its recurrence. The correspondence which has taken place between the East-India and China Association and the Court of Directors throws but little light on the causes of the interruption, further than to show that it arises from the employment of the steamers on another service. But though the Home Government of India, and even the Local Government, may be perfectly free from blame in the matter, the Court have undertaken the management of the steam communication between the two countries, and have prevented the formation of private establishments, that would engage to undertake it as a mercantile speculation ; they are, therefore, in a manner, bound to provide against these irregularities, which, if repeated, will deprive this rapid mode of intercourse of much of its utility, which mainly depends upon its regularity and certainty. It is obvious, too, that if the steamers employed in the conveyance of letters and packets are liable to be diverted from that service to another, at the convenience of the Indian Government, this furnishes a strong argument why the Government should have nothing whatever to do with the concern.

Under these circumstances there is nothing in our intelligence from the Presidencies (though it contains much miscellaneous matter of considerable interest) to which we need direct particular attention. From Persia, we have some accounts through Constantinople, whence it appears that the expedition to the Gulf, under Lieut.-col. Sherriff, had taken possession of the island of Kharak, with the consent of the Sheikh, and apparently to the satisfaction of the population in that part of Persia. Meanwhile, the Shah has experienced a serious check before Herat. In an attempt to storm that place, he was completely foiled by the resolution of the besieged, and suffered such a severe loss, including all his chief officers and a Russian general, that it was concluded he must retreat through a country ravaged by his own army, and exasperated by his misgovernment..

There is a considerable mass of intelligence from the different settlements in Australasia, which, whilst it shows their continued progress, reveals some of the obstacles with which the colonists have to contend, in the hostility of the natives and the bushrangers, chiefly through the want of a better system of police. The aborigines appear to have committed some atrocious murders in New South Wales (p. 99), and at Port Phillip (p. 102) : the catastrophe at the latter place is attributed in a colonial paper, "as usual to the conduct of the white people." The working of the Indian Coolie

system in Australasia (p. 102), and at the Mauritius (p. 107), will, perhaps, convince those who take an interest in it, that their sympathy for those men is of a somewhat morbid character; that they very easily obtain justice, and have little title to commiseration.

The Cape papers contain further particulars of the condition of the emigrant farmers, who seem to have expiated dearly their folly in exchanging a civilized government for the liberty of butchering and being butchered by the wild tribes of Southern Africa.

THE TOOTH RELIC OF CEYLON.

Mr. Turnour, of the Ceylon Civil Service, who has distinguished himself so much as a Singhalese scholar, in a paper on the Lat inscriptions of India, published in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for October 1837, has given a history of the celebrated relic of Ceylon, the tooth of Buddha, supposed by him (though erroneously) to be alluded to in these inscriptions.

It appears from Singhalese authorities, that, after the funeral-obsequies of Buddha had been performed at Kusinára (B.C. 543), one of his disciples was commissioned to take his *left canine tooth* to Dantapura, the capital of Kalinga, where offerings were made to, and festivals celebrated in honour of, this "relic of the divine sage." At Dantapura it remained thus honoured for 800 years, in spite of the protests of the Brahminical priesthood against the worship of "a piece of human bone." Incited, however, by these enemies of Buddhism, Pandu, "the Emperor of all India," commissioned a subordinate raja, named Chittayáno, to repair to the Kalinga country, and bring its rájá, Gúhasiwo, and "the piece of bone which he worshipped day and night," before Pandu, at Patilipura. Chittayáno proceeded with a great army to Dantapura, and Gúhasiwo made at once his submission; he received the envoy of Pandu into his capital and into his palace, and related the history of the relic, explanatory of his attachment to Buddhism. His narrative made an impression on Chittayáno and his officers, who visited the temple which contained the relic. Gúhasiwo opened the casket, invoked the relic, and implored a repetition of the miracles it had already worked, which were accordingly repeated, and Chittayáno and his army became converts.

As the orders of the Rájádhi rájá of all Jambudwipa (the Emperor Pandu), could not be resisted, the Rájá of Kalinga carried the precious relic in its casket, amidst the tears and lamentations of his people, to Patilipura. Pandu, exasperated with rage, commanded the piece of bone to be cast into a huge charcoal fire, that it might be consumed. By its magical power, a lotus flower, of the size of a chariot-wheel, arose out of the flames, and the tooth relic alighted on the top.* Pandu then directed that the tooth should be placed on an anvil and crushed with a hammer. But the tooth penetrated and became imbedded in the anvil. The emperor was amazed, and proclaimed that whoever could extract the tooth, should receive a great reward. A pious Buddhist, after expounding the doctrines and history of the saint, evoked the relic, which alighted on his head. The emperor, counselled by the Brahmins, like

* This may explain the esoteric meaning of the Buddhistic formula, *Om mani padme hóm*; 'The jewel is in the lotus'.

Pharoah by his wise men, hardened his heart, and resisted a succession of other miracles; till, at the entreaty of his principal officers, who had become converts, he renounced his incredulity, "took refuge in the *three treasures*," i. e. Buddha, Dhaumo, and Sangho, and built a splendid temple for the relic. At the close of his reign, he permitted the tooth to be re-conveyed to Dan-tapura.

This city being subsequently attacked, the son-in-law and daughter of the rájá, by the command of the latter, conveyed secretly the relic, which was the object of the attack, from Kalinga to Ceylon, in the ninth year of the reign of Siriméghawanno, who reigned from A.D. 302 to 330. Between A.D. 1303 and 1314, the king of Pandi sent an army into Ceylon, which got possession of the tooth and carried it to Pandi. The next monarch of the island went in person to Pandi to procure its restitution, and was successful. During the wars with the Portuguese, it is said to have been captured by them and destroyed in 1560; but the native authorities assert that the relic was concealed at Delgamoá, in Saffragam, during these troubles. It was surrendered to the British, with the Kandyan kingdom, in 1825. It is regarded by the Ceylonese Buddhists as the palladium of the country; and as its possession is deemed indispensable to perfect the title of sovereignty over the land, it has been found necessary, for the tranquillity of the country, to keep this object of superstition strictly in our own custody. Mr. Turnour has been its *custos* since 1828. During this period, the sixfold caskets in which it is enshrined have been twice opened; once in 1828, at the request of the natives, when a magnificent festival was celebrated, which lasted a fortnight; and again in 1834, to allow of its being seen by Sir R. W. and Lady Horton, who were accompanied by the Austrian traveller Baron Von Hugel.

In Dr. Davy's History of Ceylon is a representation of the relic, together with an account of its abstraction from the temple, and its recapture, during the general rebellion in 1818.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE INSCRIPTIONS OF INDIA.

THE results of the rapid progress lately made in the decyphering and interpretation of the ancient inscriptions of India, promise to be of great and unexpected importance. The combined efforts of Mr. Turnour in Ceylon, and of Dr. Mill and Mr. James Prinsep at Calcutta, aided by various coadjutors in different parts of the Indian continent, have already succeeded in opening the long-closed door to the complete explanation of all the ancient characters of Hindu writing. The fruit of this discovery has been the important fact of a connexion between the ancient sovereigns of India and those of Greece and Egypt.

Our readers are aware that, by dint of a persevering sagacity and skill, which may well be denominated genius, Mr. Prinsep has been enabled to recover a knowledge of the obsolete form of the Deva-nagari character, which was lost to the most learned of the natives; and that he has thereby been able to read the legends on the numerous coins which have been col-

lected by Tod, Ventura, Honigberger, Masson, and other explorers of numismatic relics in India, and the inscriptions on its pillars, temples, and rocks. On the coins, he has identified the names of Agathocles and Panteleon, which he has added to those of other monarchs of Greek origin connected with India; and recently, he has made further and more interesting revelations, from rock inscriptions in Gujerat and Cuttack.

We are yet (unfortunately) furnished with but one of the papers read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal, in which Mr. Prinsep has developed these discoveries; for the present, therefore, we can state little more than the leading facts.

It appears that an accurate transcript was made by Dr. Wilson, President of the Bombay Literary Society, of the rock-inscriptions at Girnar, in Gujerat, which were forwarded to Mr. Prinsep by Mr. Wathen, of Bombay. The character was found to be identical with that of the pillar inscriptions on the *luts* of Delhi and Allahabad already decyphered. Whilst Mr. Prinsep was engaged in the examination of the Girnar inscriptions, some similar ones were discovered by Mr. Kittoe, an enterprising coadjutor in this province of archæology, on a rock at Dhauli, in Cuttack. A transcript of these being transmitted to Mr. Prinsep, they were found to be the same (bating a few variations) as those at Girnar. They contain edicts, of different dates, relative to the establishment of a system of medical administration, and Buddhistic practices, throughout the dominions of the supreme sovereign of India, the Buddhist monarch Piyadasi or Asoka, which prevailed (it is stated) in Tambapanni (Taprobane, or Ceylon), and in the territories of "Antiochus, the Greek," whose name is twice distinctly mentioned therein. It is recorded in the Greek historians, that Antiochus the Great led an army into India, and formed an alliance with Sophagasenes, king of that country, the third in succession to Chandragupta, the Sandracottus of the Greeks. The name *Sophagasenes* is a Greek corruption of *Asoka-singha*, the commencement of whose reign Mr. Tournour has settled, from Buddhist authorities in Ceylon, at B.C. 247, which agrees exactly with the era of Antiochus.

Continuing his examination of these inscriptions, Mr. Prinsep has found an allusion in them, equally authentic and distinct, to one of the Ptolemies of Egypt. The edict containing this highly curious passage is in a mutilated condition, and at the very end of the inscription, which delayed the discovery.

The reference to Ptolemy is in the Girnar edict. Mr. Prinsep remarks that, from the known circumstances of alliance and connexion between the Macedonian provinces and those of India, it is not very surprising to find the mention of a Greek prince of Syria in the proclamation of a Hindu sovereign; but it must be considered as a curious fact, that the benevolence of Asoka extended to living creatures in distant states, and that he sought to apostolize Egypt. "We may hereafter," he adds, "look for traces of the introduction of Buddhism into the fertile regions of the Nile, so prolific of metaphysical discussions from the earliest ages."

The passage is as follows :—

And the Greek king (*Yona rāja*), besides, by whom the Chaptā kings (*Chaptāro rājāno*) Turamāyo, and Gongakena, and Maga [*Here something is lost—the connexion may be supplied thus*: “have been induced to permit that”—] both here and in foreign countries, every where (the people) follows the doctrine of the religion of Devānampiya, wheresoever it reacheth.

The *Yona rāja*, Mr. Prinsep assumes to be Antiochus, the ally, before-mentioned in the inscription. The name of *Turāmāyo*, he, with this help, concludes to be Ptolemy: the *r* is doubtful, and may be an *l*. In the next name, which is less perfect, the syllabic letter read as *gon*, if turned on one side, would be *an*, and the succeeding letter, too short for a *g*, might, by restoring the last part, be made *ti*: this name would then be read *Antikono*, for *Antigonus*; and assuming that *chaptāro* was a corruption of *chatwaro*, ‘four,’ the passage may be understood as alluding to a treaty with the four principal divisions of the Alexandrine monarchy, two of which, in the time of Antiochus the Great, were governed by princes of these names, *viz.* Antigonus (in Macedonia), and Ptolemy Euergetes in Egypt. The fourth name, which on the stone was clearer than the others, *Magū* remained inexplicable. Mr. Prinsep, however, shows that Magas, son-in-law of Antiochus I., was ruler of Cyrene and part of Lybia, and that a grandson of his, of the same name, was contemporary with Antiochus the Great, though we do not read that he had any independent authority. Whether *Chaptāro* (singular *Chaptā*) may be intended as the Indian appellation of Egypt (which Wilford states, is called *Aguptā* or *Guptā*, in Sanscrit), he suggests, but admits is questionable: the names of Ptolemy and Magas show that Egypt is intended.

The intercourse thus proved to have existed between Buddhist India and Western nations may (as Mr. Prinsep observes) help to explain the close agreement, pointed out by Mr. L. Wilkinson, between the Buddhist system of astronomy and the Ptolemaic: in opposing the absurd system of the brahmanical *Purānas*, the compilers of the *Siddhantas* had the advantage of the knowledge to be derived from Syria and Egypt.

A fact, however, of still more importance, if the accuracy of Mr. Prinsep’s conclusions can be demonstrated, is that, in the third century before Christ, a Buddhist dynasty was on the throne of India; whence it would appear that the extravagant theogony of the *Purānas* and the fabulous system of chronology of the brahmans were invented (after their rivals the Buddhists had been put down) not much earlier than the commencement of the Christian era.

We shall wait the result of these inquiries, which are now extending all over India, and of the new direction given to them, with much interest.

NATIVE SOCIETY IN INDIA.

NO. III.—BÁNKAS AND SWINDLERS.

THERE are in Hindustan three descriptions of persons who answer in some respects to our *dandy*, and are called *bánka*, which means ‘bent,’ ‘crooked,’ or ‘out-of-the-way.’ One consists of the inoffensive fop, or civil *bánka*, whose whole heart is set upon fine array; another furnishes specimens of the military exquisite, or fighting *bánka*; and the third includes every denomination of the bully, swindler, and cheat. The first is generally a rather silly or dissipated person, possessed of some property, which he squanders upon the finery wherewith he bedecks himself, greatly to the advantage of the *marchands des modes* of the place. The second is a person of consequence in the armies belonging to the native states, and frequently of very high consideration, being generally individuals serving in the body of *Ekha*, or free troops, who receive no pay, find and mount themselves, fulfil the duties of *aide-de-camp*, and are always ready for any desperate service. They are invariably expert swordsmen, or peculiarly skilful in the management of the spear, and accomplished in all the arts of horsemanship, while they are ever to be found anxious for an opportunity of trying their skill with their favourite weapon, either against friend or foe, all and every one who refuse to acknowledge their superiority. The *bánka*, who prides himself on the use of the sword, allows the ends of his turban to hang down his back, a style of costume which is very significant, intimating to all who may have an inclination to dispute his claim to pre-eminence, that he is ready to fight “with the sword” in fell encounter with any daring individual who will venture to come forward, or who presumes to wear in his presence a turban having ends of similar dimensions. Should the *bánka* be a spearman, if a Hindu, he sports an anklet of gold or silver on one of his legs; if a Mohamedan, a small band of bright-coloured silk or cloth above the knee of his horse’s near foreleg. These answer the same purpose as throwing the gauntlet, and are called *baná* (‘challenge’). When the hostile armies of native princes approach each other, the *bánkas* will gallop within hearing-distance, and loudly challenge any one to come out and fight them with the sword or spear.

Europeans generally have but a poor chance against the skilful *bánka*, though instances have occurred in which British officers have accepted these challenges, and of these, only two were known to ride off conquerors, Dallas and Nairn. On these occasions, the weapon chosen was the sword. Dallas, it is said, fairly killed his opponent in more than one engagement. Nairn was considered the best swordsman in the army, and unrivalled in the management of his horse; the glories he gained in the encounters, however, were unfortunately tarnished by a painful dilemma, which obliged him to draw a pistol contrary to previous agreement. The circumstances of the case were much canvassed at the time, and though his opponent had taken a very unfair advantage, many people were of opinion that Major Nairn should not have had recourse to fire-arms.* Lord Lake, in consequence of this misadventure, forbade the acceptance of *bánka* challenges in future.

When the military *bánka* has displayed his bravery in action, he is frequently appointed to some lucrative situation about the person of the chief whose cause he has espoused, and at the close of a campaign is often rewarded by a liberal grant of land. Many of the independent principalities in India have been esta-

* The particulars of this *rencontre* will be found in the paper on the Irregular Horse, in our xxth vol., p. 280. Major Nairn was afterwards killed at the small fort of Kukhorah, a few miles from the cantonment of Kasungga.

blished by individuals who were originally *bánkas*. The military *bánka* has always some part of his dress of an extravagant or out-of-the-way fashion, either in respect to colour, texture, or form. Some will wear trousers, of which one leg is composed of red cloth and the other of green; individuals of this class occasionally going so far as to have one entire half of the *alkhalig*, or cloak, of one colour, and the other of a perfectly contrary hue, in addition to the parti-coloured trousers, so that the profile presents two different personages.

These gentry are seldom to be seen in the Company's provinces, but they are plentiful in the Mahratta camps and the courts of independent princes. A specimen of the class in its greatest extreme was to be seen at Lucknow, in a person who, in assuming the double character, carried the principle to a great extent, by having his horse caparisoned in the same sort of style, the harness and housing being of different colours on the different sides. The Tartarian cow-tails, four of which ornamented each of the four corners of his saddle, were on the near-side of his horse black, and on the off-side white. The military *bánka* is very proud of his arms, accoutrements, and horse, on which he expends all his spare cash. He will give any sum within the compass of his means for swords, daggers, spears, &c. of a superior description, and is always armed to the teeth. If rich enough to afford the expenditure, he will cover his horse with silver or silver-gilt harness, and his own dress, saddle-cloth, and other accoutrements, with gold or silver lace, so that, to use one of their own expressions, they would "burn well." There was one worthy of this description who always appeared with a large gold ring in his ear, covered with talismanic characters in Arabic. This ring was worth about twenty-five pounds, and its size rendered it very conspicuous. When asked why he wore such an ugly, heavy thing, by way of ornament, he replied that he placed it in his ear to reward the gallant swordsman who should cut off his head. This person had, on one occasion, been despatched by Colonel Gardiner on a mission of some importance. Returning into camp, he found the ground he had to pass occupied by the enemy's skirmishers; he was consequently compelled to fight his way through them, and in cutting a path for himself and his horse, it was proved that he had killed or wounded no fewer than seven of his assailants. This exploit obtained for him the *soubriquet* of "cut-throat Jack," among the officers of Gardiner's horse.

The military *bánkas* are polite and polished in their address and conversation; indeed, the extravagant style of their compliments, and their excessive courtesy, upon all occasions, would appear highly ridiculous to Europeans, though Asiatics consider the most flattering and florid speeches as marks of superior breeding, and judging entirely of a person by his outward behaviour and attention to minute points of etiquette, are of opinion that "manners make the man."

The regiments of native irregular horse in the service of the Company afford specimens of the military *bánka*, although the necessity of appearing in the uniform of the corps prevents the extravagant display of dress affected by men who are unfettered in this particular. The piping times of peace, which have succeeded to the more stirring adventures of former days, are inimical to the exhibitions of valour in single combat with an enemy. There are, however, various ways in which the *bánka* can excel his companions in arms, either by his superior skill in horsemanship, or with the matchlock, the sword, or the spear, while running at the ring, or engaged in any of the tilts and other exercises for which the native troopers are famous. These men regard with some

degree of contempt the method of hog-hunting pursued by European gentlemen, which, though acknowledged to be a very dangerous sport, is not sufficiently exciting for them. They employ the sword instead of the spear, and will pursue a hog, and, when he turns at bay, cut him down, for their swords will penetrate any substance, and their strokes are unerring in their aim. They can teach their horses to do any thing and endure any thing, performing almost incredible feats with animals which they make their companions and friends. A few balls of well-compounded *mussallah* will suffice for a long journey, without rest or other refreshment. These men, it is well known, were by a wise arrangement added to the British force after the campaign against the Pindarrees, when so many native establishments were broken up, and the tranquillity of the peaceable portion of the community could only be ensured by giving suitable employment to wild and warlike spirits, who would otherwise have been thrown loose upon the community. The Pindarree leaders were chiefly composed of *bánkas*—men who dared every thing to gain a name; for there are no Bobadils amongst them, these military knights-errant, if such they may be termed, being always ready to maintain their claims to the prowess they assert at the point of the sword.

Individuals belonging to the third class are never in a situation to afford to keep a horse. In the native armies, in which, when possessing a military turn, they frequently serve, they are attached to a peculiar branch, a regiment to which is given the extraordinary cognomen of *shodha*, literally, 'blackguard,' or 'rascal.' The regiment thus distinguished is not entirely composed of *bánkas*, only a few aspiring to that character, they being in fact pre-eminent, even in their own corps of outcasts and scoundrels, for their vices and villanies. They ape as much as possible the external appearance of the true *bánka*, but do not possess any of the good qualities to be found in those strange, eccentric, but often high-minded persons. The *shodha* regiments are composed of men privileged to a certain extent, being allowed to commit many crimes which in others would be visited by severe and summary punishment. In return for these indulgences, they are obliged to perform the dangerous services comprising the duties of pioneers, to form the advanced guard, and to lead the forlorn hope at sieges, when a breach is considered practicable. When not actually employed on service, they are allowed to have the entire command of their time and actions, going where they may think proper, and following their own inclination, committing all sorts of irregularities with impunity, being seldom brought to account except for some very heinous and audacious crime. As they receive little or no pay from the state by which they are employed, they are permitted to live upon the public, and to pick up a livelihood in any way that may present itself. They are great blusterers, bullies, and rogues; are adepts in every species of knavery, sticking at nothing that promises to forward their views, and are continually committing actions which in a better regulated state of society would bring them to the gallows.

Two of these gentry falling, short of cash, agreed to raise the wind in a new and extraordinary manner. The rich *Bunneas* are fond of having an attendant of the bramin caste to prepare the flowers, grain, &c. for the daily offering to the gods, as well as to cook food on certain occasions. Ascertaining that a *Bunnea* of great wealth required a bramin attendant, the eldest *bánka* sold his comrade as a slave to the *Bunnea* for Rs. 200, assuring the purchaser that the individual thus offered was a bramin of high caste, but reduced in circumstances, and obliged to submit to slavery in order to liquidate a debt which he had no other means of discharging. The newly-purchased attendant was duly

established in the family, superintending the daily *poojah*, or prayers, and cooking the food, and was, in the course of a few days, treated as if he were a relative or particular friend. He maintained the character he had assumed with great strictness and much satisfaction to his employer, until he felt assured that his confederate had proceeded to a considerable distance, and was free from the danger of apprehension, and that consequently the Rs. 200 were quite secure. He then began to alter his demeanour, exhibiting in the first instance marks of disgust at his employment while plucking the flowers for the daily *poojah*. Being well aware that he was under the cognizance of the females of the family, he spat upon the ground—a mark of contempt certain to attract their observation. They of course reported what they had seen to the master of the house, who became alarmed, and determined to watch the movements of the pretended bramin very narrowly. His doubts and apprehensions increased upon a closer scrutiny, and he began to suspect that his slave, instead of a bramin, was a follower of the Prophet. This was dreadful; he had cooked the provisions for the daily meal, and every person belonging to the house had partaken of this polluted food; the reputation and caste of the whole family were gone. To satisfy his own mind, without alarming the dependants, he called the supposed bramin into a private room, mentioned what he and the ladies had observed, and concluded by saying that he suspected him of being of the Moslem religion. The *bánka* replied, “By the oath of the *Koran*, I am not a Mohamedan;” an answer which confirmed the Bunnea’s suspicions. He immediately entreated the *bánka* not to speak so loud, or his family would be ruined; adding, that the party who sold him was a rascal, and that he might follow his former master as soon as possible, as he should not remain in his house any longer. The *bánka*, seeing that he had a vantage-ground, replied audaciously, “It is easy for you to desire me to follow my master, but how am I to do it, without the means of travelling or money to purchase food for a single day? It is true that I am by birth a Mohamedan, but being a slave, I was compelled to do what my former master taught me. I performed the duties he enjoined with disgust, for I am a true disciple at heart; but I must live, and therefore shall not quit your service without some provision.” The old Bunnea became seriously alarmed, gave the rogue a handful of rupees, told him to mount a small pony which he was at liberty to keep, and urged him to employ his best endeavours to overtake his former master, for whose service he was so well fitted.

The money obtained by these people is soon expended; the greater number being gamblers and debauchees of the worst description. Whenever they are so fortunate as to have a good supply of cash, they indulge in dissipation of the grossest description, leading the most idle and profligate lives, until the whole is expended, when they commence anew, their misdeeds giving constant employment to the native police. Though they flourish more vigorously in an independent state, where they have a greater degree of immunity, in consequence of the service which they may render in time of need, they are to be found in the Company’s territories. An active, skilful man, at the head of the judicial department, well acquainted with the native character in all its grades and phases, will effect a great deal in the way of keeping these gentry in order, and obliging them to be very cautious in their proceedings; nevertheless it is difficult, and in some places impossible, to prevent their preying on the public. The city of Patna is particularly renowned for the number, dexterity, and audacity of its *bánkas*. The following couplets illustrate the

practices of this far-famed city, and the places in its neighbourhood, which have become famous for peculiar species of delinquency :

“ Bhagulpoor ki Buguleea,
Kukulgaon ki Thug,
Patna ki Deewaleea,
Teenon nam Zud.”

Which in English may be rendered thus :

“ The Bhagulpoor burglars,
The Kukulgaon stranglers,
The Patna swindlers,
Are all three well-known.”

The petty kind of burglary, which has given a disgraceful notoriety to Bhagulpoor, would in England scarcely be thought worthy of the name, since it is perpetuated by poverty-stricken, mean-souled wretches, driven to such miserable expedients for the sake of a scanty meal. These petty depredators, though dignified by the title of burglars, are literally wall-piercers. When reduced to hunger, which they have no legitimate means of satisfying, they find out the precise spot in the tenement inhabited by people who are better off in the world, in which their provisions are deposited—the granary, in fact—and making a hole in the wall, which being of mud is easily accomplished, they thrust in their hands, and take as much of the grain, or any thing else, as they can easily lay hold of.

The nature and practices of the Thugs of Kukulgaon (the native mode of spelling the place called by Europeans Colgong) needs no explanation here, since the system of Thuggee is now very extensively known ; but there are some ingenious modes of swindling exercised by the *bánkas*, or *deewaleea*, of Patna worthy of mention. These fellows contrive to lay the wealthy mahajuns, or merchants, under contribution in a manner peculiar to a state of society in which some species of disgrace are ineffaceable. They insist upon the payment of a stipulated sum monthly, and should their demands be resisted, revenge themselves, by exposing the parties to what is termed *bèizzut*, or dishonour. This is effected by getting up a quarrel with the person who has refused to pay the *chout*, or impost ; any pretext will serve, and they take an opportunity of commencing the attack when there are spectators who can witness the whole proceedings. In the heat of the scuffle, they strike the object of their persecution with a shoe, or offer some other species of insult, equally injurious. The man is immediately disgraced in his own eyes, and in that of his neighbours and friends ; the more respectable he may be, the deeper is the stain. It is reported upon all sides that such a person has been beaten ; no matter under what circumstances, or by what kind of conspiracy the party has been made to suffer, the indignity has been offered, and the stigma which remains behind is indelible. The punishment of the offenders does not in the slightest degree affect the case. They may be brought up before a magistrate, the assault proved, and a fine to the amount of fifty or sixty rupees levied on conviction ; but that is cheerfully paid, the prosecutor leaving the office with the loss of what is dearer to him than wealth or even life, that of an unblemished name. This kind of sensitiveness can scarcely be understood in England, where a nobleman of the highest character, if insulted by a coal-heaver, may do battle with his vulgar associate, and bring him before a magistrate to boot, without prejudice to his honour, on account of the publicity of the affair. In India, however, from what has been related, it will be seen that the scandal thus

occasioned is so great, that the swaggering, blustering *báńka*, known to be capable of executing his threats, may have a whole bazaar at his command.

It is easy to those persons who have obtained some acquaintance with the exterior of native society to distinguish one of those fellows from the sober part of the community. Their dress is always tawdry or extravagant, according to their means; those who cannot afford gold will bedeck themselves with tinsel, and though dirty and perhaps ragged, they will contrive to have some piece of shabby finery about their persons. They wear their turbans or scull-caps, as the case may be, stuck on one side of their heads, with their hair combed out to its fullest extent on the other. The hair is rendered stiff, sometimes with oil, and not unfrequently with the mud of the Ganges, which though carefully washed out, will enable it to stand up in the most approved fashion, that is, like a mop. The moustache is elaborately curled, one being twisted up on one side rather more than the other. Tight waists are always coveted, and accordingly they are compressed to the uttermost by the shawl or kummurbund girdled round them. The dress is composed of gaudy colours, yellow slippers completing a costume which is strongly contrasted with the plain, though rich and handsome, garments worn by persons belonging to the respectable classes.

The general unmanageableness of the Mohamedans of Patna, who are perhaps more lawless, insolent, and licentious than those of any other city under British control, renders it expedient to reinforce the regular police upon particular occasions. In addition, therefore, to the *peons* always maintained upon the establishment, *Muskooree peons*, a set of persons answering to our special constables, are called in when their services are required. This subsidiary force is composed of third-class *báńkas*, with a notorious fellow at their head, who is styled their *jemadar*. It is necessary to employ these villains on the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief; they are very expert in the detection of crime, and by being engaged on the part of the authorities, are prevented from being themselves the cause of riot and confusion. Should the government-officer, to whose department the hiring of these *Muskooree peons* belongs, neglect to secure the *báńka jemadar* and his followers, it is quite certain that some disturbance will take place, ending perhaps in bloodshed, but so dexterously managed, that the actual originators can seldom be brought to punishment. The *báńka* who exercises his peculiar calling in the Company's territories is usually very cautious how he gets his actions brought under the cognizance of the law courts; he knows how necessary it is to keep in the background, and though instigating, aiding, and abetting all sorts of mischief, generally contrives to avoid detection. The peace of the community is disturbed, the offenders are well known, but facts cannot be brought home to them, and they escape; it being found more expedient to prevent them from committing any outrage by taking them into pay, than to drive them to extremities by setting them at defiance.

When parties are given by natives of rank in the city of Patna, it is necessary to secure the attendance of the police to keep order, in the same manner in which they are employed in London. Should the services of the *jemadar* and his gang be dispensed with, the consequences are always shown by broils and disorderly proceedings at the gate of the mansion; outrages and insults are committed upon the guests, and valuable property purloined. The *báńkas* have obtained a position which they are determined to keep, and while the nuisance is acknowledged, it is tolerated, the *deewaleea* of Patna proving too many

for the efforts of the most active European magistrate who has endeavoured to rid the city of these vagabonds.

The ways and means by which petty depredators contrive to pilfer whatever may be within their reach, are various and ingenious; amongst other methods, they take advantage of a predilection shown by individuals belonging to all classes of the community for birds. These bird-fanciers are almost always accompanied by their feathered favourites; people are constantly seen in the streets or public places with birds in their hands or on their fingers, which take shelter in their bosoms. Others carry them about in cages: labourers will go to work with their cages in their hands, which they place near them while engaged in their employments. Some persons entertain an idea that the birds are benefited by the exercise taken by their bearers; and in large establishments, where the horses and dogs are led out to their evening walk, the parrots and cockatoos are taken out also; the latter may perhaps be chained to their stands and carried upon men's shoulders, but they evidently like the change, and if disappointed of their walk, will make the whole place ring again with their outcries. At night, the bird-fanciers have the cages of their favourites covered with a kind of cloth, called *kurwur*, to keep out the cold air, and when visiting from house to house, they will carry the cages along with them thus enveloped. The thieves have their cages too, but they are destitute of living tenants, and quite ready to appropriate any waifs or strays that may fall into the hands of their owners. At the parties before-mentioned, given by rich noblemen and gentlemen, fireworks usually form a portion of the entertainment. These take place within the gate of the court-yard, or grounds belonging to the house, and the people who are assembled on the outside are admitted to see the *tamasha*, or show. Upon these occasions, the guests, however high in rank, leave their slippers at the door—that is, in the portico or verandah, leading into the interior; a custom quite as common as that of leaving the hat in a hall in England; the floor of the houses being covered with white cloth, which would be soiled by the dust from the shoe. The pretended bird-fanciers, who are upon the look-out with their cages, cast keen glances towards the slippers at the door; they select those which glitter with embroidery and gems, and choosing their time, when the attention of the spectators is engaged by the fireworks, they seize the prize, and popping them into their cages, assume a very demure appearance, and seem to be wholly engrossed with the care of their birds. In consequence of its contiguity to the hill districts, where the feathered tribes exist in their greatest beauty and variety, Patna possesses a larger number of bird-fanciers than almost any other place; it is difficult, therefore, to distinguish the imposters from persons who are really devoted to the care of their winged favourites.

Bánkas are very frequently in close connexion with the dacoits, or thieves, who, for professional ingenuity, will match with any in the world. From living by the wits, to gross swindling or downright robbery, the gradations are easy, and the distinctions between the *bánka* and the regular dacoit are sometimes very small. Two brothers, notorious personages, well known by the names of Seetun and Shunka, though managing to keep out of the pale of the law, rendered their acquaintance with thieves of all descriptions of singular service. They were in the habit of warning rich mahajuns, or merchants, who were conveying treasure to certain places, that they would be robbed upon a particular day and at a time which they specified, unless they paid them a stipulated sum of money. Should the cash not be forthcoming, notwithstanding every

precaution, the robbery was certain to be effected. In the same way, burgharies of a more daring nature than those described were threatened, and houses were broken into and plundered whenever the owner refused to purchase the offered forbearance. These fellows were frequently lodged in gaol, but as frequently let loose again upon the public, they having managed so well as to prevent any proof of their participation in the dacoity being brought against them. They at length made themselves so much dreaded, that the greater number of persons whom they laid under contribution were glad to pay the money, in order to avoid a greater evil.

Seetun and Shunka, however famous in their way, were outdone by two other brothers, who, thanks to the determination of the district magistrate, did not escape quite so well. Pertaub Sing and Gholaub Sing were noted *sirdars* or leaders of robbers, sufficiently adroit to avoid all chance of a conviction; accordingly, after a long career of depredation, they were tried and acquitted, but detained in prison by the Zillah Judge, who, well acquainted with their true characters, refused to allow them to be at large. The superior court, to which the case was referred, confirmed the acquittal, and reprimanded the magistrate for the arbitrary stretch of power exercised upon this occasion. Notwithstanding the disapprobation thus manifested, he pursued the same conduct, keeping his prisoners closely in gaol, and Government, who, though refusing to sanction this proceeding, saw that it had not been adopted upon light grounds, tacitly confirmed the measure, by demanding security for future good conduct, to the amount of Rs. 3,000. This money was not forthcoming, the parties being too well known for any respectable person to risk the sum, and the two Sings were effectually incarcerated for life. In the course of five-and-twenty years' residence, the elder became king of the gaol, living so comfortably while in confinement, that at length he became quite reconciled to his abode, and would not have walked out of it had the gates been opened for the purpose. The interior economy of a gaol in India is very curious; in no place is money so all-powerful; and preserving his influence over his old companions, Pertaub Sing was plentifully supplied with the means of obtaining the good things of life from without, while he assumed almost supreme authority within the walls. When it was known that the two sirdars had not the slightest chance of ever being liberated, a shroff, named Chota Sing, of no great reputation, with whom they had extensive dealings, broke off all connexion with them. This man, though ostensibly carrying on the business of a banker, was more than suspected of being a receiver of stolen goods, and he thought that an excellent opportunity had occurred of appropriating to himself the share of the property belonging to his partners. Twenty years passed away, and Pertaub Sing, still a detenu, had no power to compel his quondam friend to give an account of his ill-gotten gains, or make restitution. At the end of that period, it chanced that the shroff got engaged in some trifling brawl, in which a broken head, or a slight damage of even less importance, was the consequence. Aware that he should have to answer for this breach of the peace, he was uncertain whether the punishment would be fine or imprisonment. An award of the former would cost him little, fifty or sixty rupees being in all probability sufficient to cover the amount; but imprisonment was altogether a different affair. Pertaub Sing ruled in the gaol, and would doubtless make him pay very severely for the conduct he had pursued towards him. No one knew better how to take advantage of the insults and indignities it would be in his power to inflict—the *báizzut*, in fact (for which there is no exact equivalent in the English language), to which he must reckon upon being subjected. He could not endure

the anticipation, and fled from the place of his abode, leaving all his property behind him. Proclamation having been made for the offender, Chota Sing, who was not forthcoming, his house and possessions were attached; but it was not until after he had been reduced to beggary, by two years of vagabondizing, that he could bring himself to return and surrender, in order to save the wreck of his property, and procure the means of subsistence. He escaped at last with a trifling fine; but the alarm he sustained, and the consequences which it inflicted upon him, showed the extraordinary nature of the power which Pertaub Sing was enabled to exercise.

Bánkas are not always of this determined character, even when they come under the denomination of sharpers; the true *bánka* is, indeed, a distinct personage from the dacoit, though the latter sometimes partakes of his characteristics, and *vice versâ*.

A *bánka*, who can afford to set off his person to advantage, endeavours to make his fortune by attracting the attention of the rich and idle of the weaker sex. Notwithstanding the supposed strictness of their seclusion, the native ladies can see and hear a good deal of what is going on in a great city, and with the generosity of the sex, when once they form an attachment, they are lavish in their gifts to the objects of their affections. When not seeking for conquests, these *bánkas* are to be found in the sweetmeat and *paan* shops, which answer in India to the coffee-houses of other eastern countries. The lower and still more disreputable classes frequent the places in which spirits are sold, and perhaps they are all, more or less, addicted to drinking. They are fond of displaying themselves and their fine clothes at all public places, and the following sketch of one of the most dandified class is taken from life. He was a tall, fine-looking man, with something rather revolting in his aspect, which might be easily supposed to be the result of profligate habits. His hair, which was frizzed out enormously upon one side, curled over a richly-embroidered scull-cap stuck knowingly on the other; his vest, or coat (it being the cold season), was of puce velvet, of European not Chinese manufacture, lined with yellow silk, and edged all round with broad gold lace; a handsome shawl girded in his waist, which tapered off to the requisite point; he wore a pair of pale green silk trowsers, very long and loose, and edged with silver at the ends; the whole array being completed by a pair of richly-embroidered slippers. This personage was attended by a very disreputable-looking domestic, and formed altogether a striking contrast to men of his own rank in life, who, much more soberly and modestly attired, were content to make a respectable appearance. Many persons present at the spectacle, who came on horseback or in some vehicle of their own, did not make half the show displayed by our friend, which, even in India, where consistency is not much studied, would be deemed out of keeping with pedestrian exercise. This worthy was well known as one of those upstart zemindars, or landholders, who have made their money nobody knows how, though there may be shrewd surmises on the subject. He was a Mohamedan, suspected of having been in the first instance a receiver of stolen goods, a character usually thriving in the Company's provinces, through the unwillingness of parties to resort to our courts. His name was Kummur ud-deen; he was a Mohamedan of low extraction, and entirely destitute of patrimonial property of every kind. He had risen in the world without any ostensible means, and his connexion with suspicious characters made his neighbours look upon him in a more than dubious light. It was, in fact, well ascertained that he dealt in stolen property upon a large scale. There are in all the principal cities of India various descriptions of persons who make no

inquiry how the goods are obtained which are offered to them for sale. Goldsmiths, silversmiths, dealers in brass, copper, and iron, washermen, &c., may, without the imputation of having come by them dishonestly, possess articles of iron, brass, silver, gold, and wearing apparel of various kinds, in considerable quantities. These people, however, are often merely employed in cleaning, altering, and re-manufacturing the goods committed to their charge, which, when ready for sale, are made over to a superior person, who has the final disposal of them. Our friend in the puce velvet, it was said, trafficked this way to a very large amount. He had numbers of itinerant hawkers in his employ, who carried the property committed to their charge to distant places, where it stood a small chance of being recognized and identified. Although respectable people would be at first rather shy of a man making his way in the world by such questionable means, yet in India, as well as in other places, money carries great weight, and it is not always considered necessary to inquire how it has been made. The brahmins belonging to the temples, if not much belied, are great receivers of stolen goods; offerings of all kinds are made to them, which they are known to sell again, and thus they have a ready means of making away with stolen property, the sanctity attached to their character assisting in preventing suspicion or inquiry.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

THE late Bishop of Capsa, M. Bruguiere, having been appointed vicar apostolic and head of the Catholic mission in Corea, traversed the most important parts of the Chinese empire, in the Chinese dress and aided by Chinese Christians, to Tartary, before he could reach his destination. The journal of his travels has been published in the *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi*, No. 50. In the course of his journey he passed the Great Wall, his description of which is somewhat at variance with that of preceding travellers.

"On the 7th of October 1834, we arrived at the Great Wall, so highly extolled by those who know nothing about it, and so emphatically described by those who have never seen it. This and the other wonders of China should only be seen in pictures to maintain their reputation. The Great Wall has nothing remarkable but its length, which is about fifteen hundred miles: its principal direction is from east to west; but a little to the north of Shanse, it trends to the west-south-west. This rampart, formerly covered with bricks, which have tumbled down, forms the frontier of three or four provinces, each of which would, in Europe, be a considerable kingdom. In the plains and ravines it is a regular wall, fenced with battlements, between thirty and forty feet high; on the mountains, I doubt if its height exceeds ten feet; indeed, on the heights, it is little more than a ridge of earth, flanked by numerous projections like redoubts, but there is no person to guard them. There are gates at regular intervals for the convenience of travellers, and the levy of transit-duties. I passed through the gate called Chan Tchaku (*Changkee kow*)—it is that through which the Russians go on their road to Peking. No one paid the least attention to me; the guards turned their backs, as if to give courage to me and my followers. Were a more rigorous watch kept, it would be easy to cross the wall in the mountains, or through the breaches which time has made."

It is of late years only that we have been able to procure much accurate information relative to the province of Assam. Since a considerable portion of its territory has become British, and especially since the discovery of the tea-plant in the Anglo-Assamese possessions, public attention has been directed to Assam, and its civil and natural history, and its resources, agricultural and commercial, have been investigated with more industry. We have, from time to time, laid before our readers some of the results of these investigations, and amongst them extracts from Dr. M'Cosh's Topography of Assam. We think, however, that this work itself, a copy of which has lately reached us, deserves to be brought prominently to notice.

Dr. M'Cosh had the medical charge of Goalpara and Gohatti; he resided for two years in the country, and having taken a good deal of interest in the statistics of Assam generally, he was furnished by the Commissioner, Captain Jenkins, with an extensive collection of manuscripts, including those of Buchanan and Scott, the latest reports from the district officers, and a valuable journal written by Capt. Jenkins himself, while on a special survey in Assam. From these sources, and from his own observation, the work is compiled.

Assam is that extensive tract of country on either side the Brahmaputra, stretching on the north from the river Monash to the foot of the Himalayas, close upon the western boundary of China. On the north it is bounded by a cold mountainous country, inhabited by various tribes, and other hill tribes separate it from China and Burmah on the east, and from Sylhet on the south. "Assam may properly be called the valley of the Brahmaputra; navigable branches intersect it in every possible direction; and there is, perhaps, not a spot of habited ground so situated as to be more than a convenient distance from some navigable stream." The country is a perfect flat, as far as the eye can penetrate, studded with little green conical hills, rising abruptly from the level plains to the height of from 200 to 700 feet. It has some extensive ranges of cultivated land, nor is it entirely composed of alluvial flats; there are districts of primitive soil far above the reach of inundation. The inhabitants, partly from apathy, partly from superstition, do not endeavour to raise themselves above the floods; they sit still till the water encompasses their huts.

The country is at all times swampy; but in the dry season it is susceptible of cultivation, and produces abundant crops. The soil upon the hills is universally composed of red rich loam, with a sprinkling of particles of quartz or talc. Large masses of granite are scattered over the hills in whimsical confusion.

The intercourse between Assam and Bengal is almost entirely maintained by water: there is a free communication between the Brahmaputra and the Ganges, and boats of the largest burthen pass by different inosculation out of the one into the other throughout the year. There are three land-routes,

* Topography of Assam. By JOHN M'COSH, Officiating Second Assist. Surgeon General Hospital, Calcutta. Printed by order of Government. Calcutta, 1837.

two of which are impassable during the rains ; the third crosses the Kassya hills, which are impracticable for carriages and beasts of burthen.

There are routes from Assam to Bootan, Tibet, Burmah, and China; the latter is an open road, by which a considerable trade in Chinese and Burmese manufactures is carried on. The intercourse between China and Assam by this route, which passes through Burmah, is extremely tedious, and can be followed only by traders who traffic as they pass along. A knowledge of the extreme navigable branches of the Brahmaputra has pointed out a much shorter and more convenient path.

This extensive valley, though some centuries ago richly cultivated by an industrious and enterprising people, is now to seven-eighths of its surface covered with jungle, emitting febrile miasmata. The ruins of splendid temples are discovered in wastes and forests; and large tanks, overgrown with brushwood, point out the sites of once populous cities.

The ruling race of the Assamese are supposed to have emigrated from the borders of China, and conquered Assam early in the thirteenth century. They were called Ahoms. For several centuries, these Ahoms held the sovereignty; they increased their territories, and manfully resisted the Moguls. About A.D. 1665, the reigning prince, Raja Chukum, was converted to Hinduism, and their original deity, Chung, fell into neglect. The nation soon after adopted the language of Bengal, and the ancient Ahom tongue, which is a branch of the Tai language, became nearly extinct. Soon after their conversion, the people degenerated, and the kingdom began to decline. Civil wars and assassinations reduced their numbers; the hill tribes plundered and enslaved them, and the Burmese took advantage of their weakness to rob them of their independence. The present representative of this once powerful dynasty, the "Lord of Heaven," resides at Jorenauth, in tawdry splendour, his resources limited to that of a zemindar; his nobility are reduced to beggary, and his court is an empty mockery of royalty. His subjects amount to about 200,000; his revenue is less than Rs. 1,50,000, and his army is reduced to five hundred men. A table of the rajas of Assam, extracted from native annals, has been published by Mr. Prinsep.*

The most ancient capital of Assam was Gheergong; subsequently it was at Rungpore; it is now fixed at Jorenauth. "Gheergong," Mr. M'Cosh says, "was a city of immense extent, all built of brick or stone, upon the banks of the little river Dekho, a few miles above Rungpore. It is still the abode of the few Ahoms who have adhered to the faith of their fathers. About ten miles from it is the burial-place of the Assam kings, the city of Azoo, where their remains were deposited in a vault in a magnificent temple." The princes of the blood royal were shut up for life in Namroop, a confined unhealthy spot in the most remote part of the country.

The Assamese are chiefly Hindus, yet there is a large proportion of Musulmans, who are, however, held in great contempt. Neither are very rigid. A large mass of the population is composed of tribes from the hills,

* Journ. of Asiat. Society of Bengal, December 1835.

who intermarry with the Assamese. The latter are weak and degenerate; they are idle, timid, and intemperate; fond of drinking arrack and of chewing opium. They have high cheek-bones, and a physiognomy resembling the Chinese. The women are very fair, and many would be reckoned beautiful in any part of the world, their forms and features closely approaching the European. Unfortunately, morality is a scarce virtue amongst them; mothers think nothing of selling or renting the virtue of their daughters. The Assamese, the women especially, are reputed to be magicians by the inhabitants of other provinces, and the influence of female beauty is there *literally* ascribed to *enchantment*.

At Goalpara, there is a small society, amounting to about fifty or sixty, of native Christians, a remnant of the posterity of some Portuguese soldiers, once entertained by the Nawab of Dacca. Each family has a rude wooden image, commonly of the Virgin Mary, cut upon a post, and stuck into the ground, after the manner of the Hindus. Ignorance and corruption will bring all creeds on a par. They have no religious meetings, and appear to pay no more regard to the Sabbath than other natives, from whom they are not to be distinguished by dress or habits. Their occupation is cow-feeding, or that of chuprassees. They are feared and shunned; they sometimes intermarry with Musulmans, the marriage ceremony being performed by the magistrate.

A small colony of Burmese soldiers, who surrendered to the British during the war, is settled at Sinygmar, in the Goalpara district, and some Marwarí traders, called Kyahs, an enterprising class, reside in the principal towns of Assam. The whole produce of the country passes through their hands; they are wealthy, and live in a style of great comfort and even elegance.

Education is at a very low ebb throughout Assam, and is confined entirely to the males: no man would marry a girl who could read or write. A thriving English school, attended by more than a hundred boys, under a European master appointed by Government, is now in full operation at Gohatti.

Slavery still exists in Assam; slaves are bought and sold every day for a mere trifle. All the drudgery of the household and the labour of the field are performed by them. Many have mortgaged or sold themselves and descendants for a few rupees. They are believed to be kindly treated, and slaves are not allowed to be exported from Assam. They are valued according to caste: high caste adults sell for Rs. 20; boys for Rs. 15, and girls for Rs. 8 or Rs. 12.

The houses of the Assamese are mostly raised on terraces of clay, three or four feet high; the walls are made of large trees, roughly hewn, sunk about seven feet into the ground, and covered with mats and reeds, sometimes plastered with clay. Many of the Europeans' houses are built of mat and bamboo: a tolerable one (without wooden doors or glass windows) can be erected for Rs. 700. Carriages and beasts of burthen are seldom seen. Where water-carriage, which is the general mode of conveyance, cannot be had, porters are employed; they possess great strength.

Agriculture is in a backward state in this country. Immense tracts are lying waste that might be profitably cultivated. Rice, of inferior quality, sugar, manufactured into *gour*, mustard seed, from which oil is obtained, cotton, which is largely cultivated by the hill tribes, and of which a great deal is exported, opium, which is grown to a very considerable extent, for chewing and infusion, lac, which is collected in large quantities, and silk, of which there are three varieties, are the principal products. The silk is spun and woven by the females into thread and cloth.

An important article of agriculture in Assam, and which promises to raise the province into importance, is tea, which grows wild, and till recently, grew unnoticed. It is the identical tea tree of China, and thrives as favourably upon the mountains of the Kangtis, Singphos, and other hill tribes, as in the adjoining provinces of China, and requires only the same care in its culture and manipulation to rival or supersede the "fragrant weed" of the celestial empire.* The distance of the tea district from Calcutta is of little moment, since the Brahmaputra is open at all seasons for boats of the largest burthen, even to the foot of the hills where the tea grows.

Amongst other products which might be made available for commerce in Assam are coffee, now growing in a wild state; the ratan, of which impenetrable jungles are formed, the main stems, though little thicker than the finger, being sometimes two hundred feet long; India rubber, which is obtained as a milky juice from incisions in a species of *ficus*; and many valuable gums, including copal, which is chiefly found on the Naga hills. One of the most remarkable vegetable productions is a poison used for destroying animal life, grown by the Abors, on the banks of the Sampoo. Its cultivation is a secret. It has the appearance of a small fibrous root, which is pounded up into a paste with the juice of another plant. A scratch from an arrow poisoned with it is followed by almost instant death. Assam abounds in timber, and Dr. McCosh has given, from Dr. B. Hamilton, a list of ninety timber trees, adapted for building or canoes.

The zoology of Assam is similar to that of most jungly countries in the East. Wild elephants are numerous, and move in large herds; they are destructive both to crops and to human life. From 700 to 1,000 are annually exported from Assam. The Singphos kill them with poisoned arrows shot from a musket, merely for the sake of the teeth. The rhinoceros inhabits the densest parts of the forests, and is difficult to be found. The skin is valued for making shields, and great sanctity is attached to the horn, which is not a process of the bones of the nose, but united by a concave surface, so as to admit of being severed by a blow, or detached by maceration. "Considering the wild and sequestered habits of these the most retired of all animals, it is surprising how very easily they are tamed. With a little training, a young one, a few months after being caught, may be turned loose to feed, and be ridden on by children. They speedily contract a strong affection for their keeper, and come at his call, and follow his

* For Mr. McCosh's account of the plant, see *As. Journ.* vol. xxi. p. 184; and Dr. Wallich's account, same vol., p. 115.

heels like a dog wherever he goes." Tigers, leopards, bears, and buffaloes are numerous. Horses are brought from Bootan, and sheep from the same country and Bengal. Snakes of many kinds are numerous, but few are venomous. The boa, or python, is considered harmless; it will enter the poultry-house and carry away fowls. White ants are more destructive here than in any part of India. They devour the very houses as they stand, from the main posts, to the last bundle of thatch. The durability of a house, and consequently its value, are calculated according to the quantity of provender it contains for the white ant. These insects make equally free with the trees of the forest, and probably every tenth tree, Dr. M'Cosh says, falls a prey to their voracity. Crocodiles, as our author calls them, though they are properly alligators, swarm in all parts of the Brahmaputra, which abounds in a variety of very fine fish.

The mineral products of Assam include gold, which is found in almost all the mountain streams that flow into the Brahmaputra, and even in the great river itself; silver, a mine of which is worked in the Bor-Kangti country, near the sources of the Irawadi, and iron, which is found abundantly in most of the hills. Coal has been found in several places in Assam, and limestone forms part of the boulders of the branches of the Brahmaputra, above Suddia, being washed down by floods from the mountains. Munkung or Mogaum, in the country of the Burmah Singphos, is celebrated for its precious stones. There are several amber-mines in the province of Hukung, and petroleum is found in Upper Assam.

The Assamese are not a manufacturing people; their artizans are mostly from India, and even their trade with Bengal, Bootan, Tibet, China, and Ava, is engrossed by the Marwaris.

Amongst the remains of antiquity in Assam, Dr. M'Cosh notices the temples of Kamakya, near Gohatti, on the summit of a hill, and which is a celebrated place of pilgrimage from all parts of Hindustan. The buildings are handsome structures, but he thinks they are of modern date, and were erected upon the ruins of much more ancient structures built of hewn and carved granite, now used as materials for modern erections. Remains of carved mouldings, bas-reliefs, a fragment of a flower, or the frustum of a column, attest the grandeur of the ancient edifices. So very extensive have been these antique buildings at Kamakya, that the road up the hill, a mile long and thirty feet broad, is paved with these granite ruins. Similar ruins are to be seen as low down the Brahmaputra as Doobri, about thirty miles below Goalpara. Poorah, Rungpore, and Gheergong are also celebrated for their ruins. The bricks are quite different in size and shape from any in general use in India, and in all respects are the same as those used in England. Amongst the remains of antiquity are two stone bridges, one over the Namdung river, the other over a canal in Kamroop. One of the most splendid remains is a broad road, or military causeway, extending along the whole northern border of the country from Suddia to Behar. "It is called the Gohaing Koomla Ally, after the name of the Koomla Gohaing, by whom it was erected. This road is about fifteen feet broad, and

raised about eight feet above the inundation, and when in full repair, afforded land conveyance at all seasons of the year. The blessing of such a road to such a country as Assam must have been invaluable. Unfortunately, it is now in many parts lost in jungle, and the rains have made regular breaches through it. There are several other bund roads of this nature." The Bengal Ally is thought to have been connected with Gohatti by a bridge across the Brahmaputra: thus opening a free communication with the great bund roads. Many extensive forts are scattered over the country; those of Buddur Ghur, Rajah Ghur, and Gohatti, are the most remarkable.

Assam is quite uninfluenced by the changes of the monsoon; the wind blows from east or north-east for more than nine months in the year, and seldom from any other direction for more than a few days at a time. There is a greater equality of temperature than is general throughout India. The hot weather is much more moderate and endurable; there are no "hot winds," and a *tattie* is unknown. The nights are cool and refreshing, and a punkah is seldom put in motion. Very violent storms are frequent, from April to June, accompanied with terrific thunder and lightning. The rains commence in April, when the Brahmaputra begins to swell, and by the 1st July, the whole country is an inland sea, the average rise of the river being thirty feet. "The flood of Deucalion is in a great measure realized every year. The timid deer, exhausted by long swimming and exertion, is glad to take shelter in a cow-house or a cottage. The tiger and the buffaloe swim together in amity, and the elephant and her young with the wild hog and her sucklings. The native anchors his boat to his own roof-tree, performs his ablutions on his flooded hearth, and drags his net in his tobacco-garden; where the oxen lately ploughed, they are swum across to higher pasture; where a field of grain a short time before waved in the rising sun, nought now waves but the muddy water; the sites of large villages are known only by their roofs above the stream; and the situations of others are pointed out only by a few palm trees weeping over the drowned and deserted foundations." Earthquakes are frequent, though they seldom do serious damage.

The extent of Assam is about an area of 16,200 square miles; its extreme length, from west to east, being about 360 miles; its breadth varying from twenty to seventy. It is divisible into three great portions: that occupied by the British; that belonging to the Rajah of Assam; and that in possession of the dependant hill tribes. The first is subdivided into the zillahs of Goalpara; Kamroop or Gohatti; northern Central Assam (Durrung or Tezapore); and southern Central Assam (Nowgong or Rungagora); to which may be added the small separate district of Nowdwar or Bishnauth. During the splendour of the Assam princes, Gohatti was one of the largest cities and strongest fortresses in the kingdom. Small vestiges of its former grandeur remain. Its spacious tanks, the wonder of the present age, are choked up with jungle. Almost every hill round Gohatti is crowned with one or two little temples, all still well-endowed, and in good

repair, which abound with faqueers, who stroll about the country in a disgusting state of filth and nakedness. Aghorpunts, or eaters of human flesh, are occasionally met with amongst them. "During my residence at Goalpara," observes Mr. M'Cosh, "two men of that caste were caught gnawing the flesh from a human bone: one of them told me he had been in the habit of eating human flesh for many years." There are many remarkable ruins near Tezapore.*

Dr. M'Cosh has devoted a chapter to the insalubrity of Assam and its causes, adding sensible suggestions for their removal. Another chapter is occupied with the details of the revenue, judicial, and police departments of British Assam. The last chapter comprehends interesting accounts of the hill tribes, who are yet but little known. They may be divided into the northern, namely, the Booteas, Akas, Duphlas, Koppachors, Miris, Abors, Bor Abors, Mishmis, Kangtis, and Bor Kangtis; and the southern, *viz.* the Singphos, Mattucks, Nagas, Munniporis, Cacharis, Kassyas, and Garrows.

Bootan (though Boot or Bhot is generally applicable to the land between the great Himalaya range and the plains) is bounded on the west by Sikkim, on the north by Tibet, on the east by the Akas, and on the south by Assam. Its length from W. to E. is about twenty-two days' journey; its width from ten to fifteen. It is cold and rugged; but is well cultivated, the brows of the hills being cut into terraces. A tribute in kind is paid by the Booteas to the Company, on account of certain lands in the plains, called *dwards*, which were allotted to them for the cultivation, during part of the year, of rice, for which their hills are not adapted. The government of Bootan is vested in the Dhurm Rajah and the Daeb Rajah; the former being the spiritual head (who never dies, but transmigrates into an infant); the latter is the secular ruler, though subservient to the Dhurm, and holding the office of prime minister only. The office is not hereditary, nor secured for life. The summer capital is Tassisudon; in the winter season, on account of the severe cold, it is deserted for Dosen or Punaka. Many of the inhabitants cultivate one farm in the mountains in the summer, and another in the lower lands in the winter. The revenue amounts to about three lakhs of rupees, which is farmed out. The Booteas are a rather undersized race; more remarkable for tension of sinew than weight of limb. Their persons are extremely filthy, and there is an air of meanness and poverty about those who hold considerable posts. They are, however, acknowledged to be a very quiet, industrious race—very civilized too, Mr. M'Cosh says. Their features are purely Tartar. Many of their laws and customs they have copied from the Chinese, who are not more scrupulous in guarding against the entrance of foreigners into their country. They have no genius for war; though they go armed (even the women) at all times, they are afraid to fire the matchlocks they carry. Their religion is Buddhism; their priests are *gelums*, who live in celibacy. Prostitution and polyandry are traits in their manners.

* An account of these, by Capt. Westmacott, may be seen in the *Journal of the As. Soc. of Bengal* for April 1835.

The Akas, Duphlas, and Koppachors, are ferocious and warlike tribes, who live by plunder and the levy of black-mail from the cultivators on the plains. The Government have lately commuted this levy for an equivalent in cash.

The Miris occupy that strip of alluvial land along the northern bank of the Brahmaputra, from the large island Majuli to the river Dihong, and are bounded on the north by the Abors. Their manners are wild and barbarous, and their persons squalid and filthy. They use bows and poisoned arrows, and are expert marksmen. They are an industrious race, and cultivate the ground on the skirts of the forests, moving from one spot to another.

The Abors, Bor-Abors, and Mishmis, inhabit an extensive range of mountainous country along the southern exposure of the great Himalayan chain, and border on Tibet and China. They are numerous; the Mishmis are considered as dependants on the Abors, and treated as slaves. Their houses are so constructed, that the perpendicular side of the rock forms one wall; the floor is made of bamboos, with one side supported in the rock, and the other in beams driven into the ground. The space underneath is tenanted by the cattle. They are a hospitable, and even a social race, and a constant round of festivity is kept up, in their snowy mountains, from one end of the year to the other, each chieftain inviting his associates and neighbours in turn. "Nor are these hospitable rites allowed to be forgotten; the skull of every animal that has graced the board is hung up as a record in the hall of the entertainer; he who has the best stocked Golgotha is looked upon as the man of the greatest wealth and liberality; and when he dies, the whole smoked-dried collection of many years is piled upon his grave, as a monument of his riches, and a memorial of his worth."

The Kangtis are the most civilized of all these mountain tribes; they inhabit the triangular tract of country bounded by the Lohit, Dihong, and the country of the Mishmis. They are descended from the Bor Kangtis, a powerful race situated on the sources of the Irawadi; they emigrated from their native country about fifty or sixty years ago, and forcibly occupied the country they now possess, ejecting the reigning chief, the Suddia Cowa Gohaing, and reducing his subjects to slavery. They are now superior to their neighbours, tall, fair, handsome, considerably advanced in civilization, and endowed with military courage. They are Buddhists; but Hinduism is making progress amongst them. They are one of the few tribes that have a written character, and they can read and write the Burmese language. Their own language closely resembles the original Ahom. Suddia is the capital of the Kangti country, and is the most advanced post we possess on the N.E. frontier. It is a place of some importance, and has a population of 4,000 men. Its trade is rapidly increasing. The chief, the Suddia Cowa Gohaing, though he pays the Company's Government no tribute, acknowledges its supremacy, and is bound to furnish a contingent of two hundred men.

The Bor Kangtis are a numerous and powerful race, under the Govern-

ment of Ava. Their capital is Manchi, on a remote branch of the Iravadi, which was visited, in 1827, by Lieuts. Wilcox and Burlton, who were kindly received by the Bor Kangti chief. There is a silver mine in their country, as well as mines of iron and lead.

Another tribe of Kangtis, called Munglung, are negotiating for a settlement in the Anglo-Assamese territory.

The Singphos are the most numerous, powerful, and formidable of the hill tribes. They are bounded on the north by the Lohit river, on the east by the Langtan mountains, which separate them from the Bor Kangtis, on the south by the Patkoi range, which divides them from the Burmese Singphos, from whom they are descended, and on the west by a line drawn south from Suddia, till it meets the last-mentioned mountains. They are divided into twelve principal tribes, each having its own chief or *gaum*. All the chiefs have claimed our protection, though no tribute is exacted from them; and, with one or two exceptions, they have acted up to their engagements. "The Singphos have, for several generations, been the terror of the wretched Assamese, and were in the constant habit of making irruptions into their country, sometimes as far as their very capital itself; of plundering their temples, laying waste their country, and carrying off the inhabitants into slavery. Since the British troops have had possession of Assam, these inroads have been prevented; but, as might be expected, they are somewhat impatient of that restraint, and have once or twice endeavoured to resort to their old habits. To give an idea of the extent to which these devastations were carried on, the late Capt. Neufville received from the Singphos alone upwards of 7,000 Assamese captive slaves; and, perhaps, there are 100,000 Assamese and Munnipuris still in slavery throughout the dominions of Ava." The Bisa Gaum is a man of superior understanding, and has been treated with much confidence by the British Government agents. The most influential of the unfriendly chiefs is the Duffa Gaum, between whom and the Bisa Gaum a feud has for a long time existed. The former lately made an inroad into the latter's territories, massacring every man, woman, and child he came near. The Singphos, rude though they be, are distinguished into four castes. Their religion is a medley borrowed from the superstitions of their neighbours, and their rude temples are decorated with ruder idols of all religions. They are not a branch of the Shan tribes; tradition assigns them an origin in the confines of China or Tibet. Their language is unwritten. Polygamy is patronized amongst them; the dead are interred; the patrimony is divided between the eldest and youngest sons.

The country of the Muamarias, or Mattucks, is bounded on the north by the Brahmaputra, and on the south by the Buri Dihing. About 1793, they rose in arms against the reigning rajah, expelled him, and committed dreadful ravages in the country. They were expelled in their turn by a force of British sepoys, and retreated to the district they now inhabit. The chief of this powerful clan is called the Mattuck rajah, or Bura Senaputti ('great general'); he has claimed our protection, and though of doubtful side-

lity; manifests a zealous desire to promote all our plans. The greater part of the country allotted to the Mattucks is a desert waste; only the banks of the Diburu are inhabited. The capital is Rungagora. They profess the Hindu religion, but do not adhere to its tenets.

The tribes of the Nagas are very numerous, amounting to thirty or forty, scattered along the whole mountain ridge between the Sylhet plains and Assam. They are constantly at war with each other; they are the wildest and most barbarous of all the hill tribes, and are regarded with dread and horror by the lowlanders, as ruthless robbers and murderers. Many of them are located in Cachar and Munnipore. The Nagas go literally naked.

Munnipore is separated from the Burmese empire on the east by the river Kyan-duang or Ningti, and is bounded on the west and south by Cachar. It is a valley, forming a perfect amphitheatre, twelve miles in diameter, and though elevated 2,000 or 3,000 feet above the sea, is bounded by a chain of mountains, some of which are 10,000 feet high. This beautiful valley was formerly very populous and well-cultivated, but is now overgrown with jungle and marshy swamps. Chundrapore is the present capital; the ancient capital is now known only by ruined pagodas, mounds, and ditches. Munnipore was conquered in 1774 by the Burmese, who were expelled by the British in 1825, when the rightful rajah, Gumbeer Sing, was restored to the throne of his ancestors. The Munnipooris are smart soldiers and expert horsemen; they have a large share of military courage. Though they profess to be Rajpoots, they have broad Tartar features; the women are coarse and masculine.

Cachar is bounded on the north by Assam, on the east by Munnipore, on the south by Sylhet, and on the west by Jyntea; originally it might contain an area of 9,000 square miles. Its ancient name was Hairumbo; that of its ancient capital Grobarge; the modern capital is Cospore. In 1774, Cachar was conquered by the Burmese, and made tributary, the rajah being bound to present to the king of Ava a virgin of the royal blood, and a tree with the soil of the country adhering to its roots. The royal race of Cachar is now quite extinct, and a great part of the country is under British rule. It is in a great measure deserted; large colonies have settled in Assam. The Cacharis are a quiet, industrious, agricultural people; and their services are in request. They profess to be Hindus, but pay little regard to caste observances.

The Kassyas, the most westward but one of the southern tribes, inhabit one continued tract of country from the plains of Sylhet to Gohatti, well known as the Kassya hills, on which the *Sanatarium* of Chirra Poonji is situated. The Kassyas are ruled by a number of petty rajahs, forming a sort of confederacy. They are a powerful athletic race of men, rather below the middle size, with a manliness of gait and demeanour. They are proud of their mountains, and look down with contempt upon the degenerate race of the plains; jealous of their honour, brave in action, and have

an aversion to falsehood. The treachery they evinced in the unprovoked murder of Lieuts. Bedingfield and Burlton, and nearly their whole party, is a fact strongly condemnatory of their moral character. The habits of the Kassyas are idle and independent, and their mode of living pastoral rather than agricultural.

The last of the tribes are the Garrows, who occupy that triangular extent of mountainous country between the Kassya hills and the Brahmaputra. They are under different petty chiefs, who are united in council, like the Kassyas, whom they resemble in warlike character, and excel, if possible, in muscular development and bodily strength, though they are not their equals in external appearance and dignity of carriage. The Garrows are more agricultural and more industrious than the Kassyas. "They go, men, women, and children, almost literally naked, and lead a life as nearly approaching that of the savage as possible. A Garrow's greatest treasure is as many human skulls as his house can contain, his greatest cordial a pint of English brandy, and his greatest dainty a pudding made by feeding a young dog with as much rice as he can hold, and then roasting him alive till the rice is cooked, when the entire mass is served up for eating." It is very remarkable, that a country producing such a powerful race of men, should be so inimical to constitutions not inured to it. "Above all jungly countries in India, that of the Garrows is, perhaps, the most fatal for a European to visit. Few, or probably none, have ever penetrated one day's journey into the interior, and escaped without a severe fever; and three-fourths of those who have done so, have fallen victims to its baneful climate."

Besides the tribes on the south of Assam already enumerated, there are several others, which have no very fixed habitations: these are, the Rabbas, Lalungs, Chooteas, and Mikirs. Neither of them are numerous enough to have any government of their own, and they attach themselves sometimes to one state and sometimes to another, as it suits their taste or convenience.

We have now given an epitome of Dr. M'Cosh's work, generally in his own words; and the reader will thence infer the interest attaching to it as an excellent description of a country, which will probably at no distant time afford large resources for the trade of Britain.

MEMOIR OF BARON SILVESTRE DE SACY.

BY M. REINAUD.*

Antoine-Isaac Silvestre de Sacy was born at Paris, 21st September 1758. His father, Jacques Abraham Silvestre, exercised the honourable profession of a notary. M. de Sacy had two brothers; in conformity with a practice common among the citizens of the capital, the elder retained the name of Silvestre; M. de Sacy, who was second, received that of Silvestre de Sacy, while the third was named Silvestre de Chanteloup.

At the early age of seven, M. de Sacy had the misfortune to lose his father. His mother, a sensible and most affectionate woman, supplied to the utmost of her power this irreparable loss. M. de Sacy, after learning to read and write, was initiated in classical studies, which, from the delicate state of his health, were directed by a tutor under the maternal roof. His progress in these studies was very rapid, as appears from the perfect knowledge he acquired both of Latin and Greek literature; a knowledge, indeed, which would have sufficed to establish the reputation of a man who had not higher claims to celebrity.

From twelve years of age, M. de Sacy was in the habit, during his hours of recreation, of walking with his tutor in the garden of the Abbey of St. Germain-des-Prés. The abbey was at that period occupied by the Benedictines of the congregation of Saint-Maur, who devoted themselves especially to the cultivation of letters, and whose name recalls so many noble monuments in honour of religion and science. One of its inmates was Dom Berthereau, who was then engaged in preparing a collection of such Arabian historians as have written on the Crusades. M. de Sacy was already remarked for that character of prudence and decision for which he has since been distinguished. Dom Berthereau conceived a kindness for him, and inspired him with a taste for Oriental languages.

M. de Sacy, having finished his classical studies, immediately entered upon that career in which he was destined to enjoy so much renown. He began with the study of Hebrew, in order to attain a more intimate knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures. His mother was a woman of great piety, and had educated her children in the principles of genuine religion. From Hebrew M. de Sacy proceeded to Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, and thence to Arabic and Ethiopic. These six languages are of the same stock; and as the nations that spoke them are descendants of Shem, the son of Noah, they have received the general designation of *Semitic*. When one or two are acquired, there is less difficulty in mastering the rest. In Hebrew and Arabic, M. de Sacy took lessons of a very learned Jew, who happened to be then at Paris. To increase his familiarity with Hebrew, he is said to have been in the practice of reading in the Hebrew original the prayers of the church which are borrowed from the Old Testament.

To studies so difficult, M. de Sacy joined that of the Italian, Spanish, English, and German languages. Time, which is so fugitive with the generality of men, was lengthened to him by the way of life he led. His mother, continuing a widow, and centering all her affections in her children, accustomed them not to quit her roof. M. de Sacy, by way of creating to himself a kind of social recreation, is said to have taught a canary to pronounce some Italian words.

* Notice Historique et Littéraire sur M. le Baron Silvestre de Sacy, lue à la Séance Générale de la Société Asiatique, le 25 Juin 1838, par M. REINAUD, Membre de l'Institut, 'Elève de M. de Sacy, et son Successeur dans la Chaire d'Arabe à l'Ecole Spéciale des L. Oo.

Unfortunately, he was not satisfied with devoting the day to study; his books were not laid aside during the night. This excessive ardour was well nigh being attended with the most fatal consequences. His health, which had never been robust, gave way; his stomach became deranged, and his sight was weakened. It became necessary to impose a restraint upon himself, and thenceforth he gave up nocturnal studies; but he continued ever after to feel the effects of this shock.

It was impossible, however, that a man with such endowments as M. de Sacy's should long continue unknown to the learned world. At this period, when the works of Kennicott, Rossi, and others, were completed, biblical studies occupied in Europe a much higher rank than at the present day. The originals of the Sacred Scriptures were submitted to a critical examination. Hebrew manuscripts were collated with one another; the Hebrew text was compared with the Greek of the Septuagint; and it was an object of inquiry whether such or such a version, whether Syriac or Chaldee, had been made from the Greek or the Hebrew. Several periodical publications were devoted to these researches; as soon as an orientalist had discovered an important MS., he sent a notice of the volume to one of those publications, which immediately announced the fact to the learned world. The chief of these publications was the *Repertorium*, published at Leipsic, and conducted by the celebrated Eichhorn.* A German orientalist, visiting Paris, had observed in a Syriac MS. in the Bibliothèque Royale, a Syriac version of the fourth book of *Kings*; the translation appeared to have been made from the Greek version of the Septuagint by Origen, and it was accompanied by the various readings of several other versions. It became an object of importance to fix the character of this translation, not only on account of the various readings which it might furnish, but as a means of ascertaining whether the Greek text of the edition of Origen now current was exactly the same as that which existed when the Syriac version was made. Such an examination could only be made by a man thoroughly versed in Oriental studies; M. de Sacy, then in his twenty-third year (1780), undertook the task. He committed to writing some notes on the subject, which he forwarded to Eichhorn, and these furnished the latter with materials for a notice of the manuscript.† At a later period, M. de Sacy copied the whole of the fourth book of *Kings*, and it is partly from this copy that an edition of the book was published, three years ago, in Germany.‡

In 1783, M. de Sacy turned his attention to the Hebrew text of two letters, which had been addressed by the Samaritans, towards the end of the sixteenth century, to Joseph Scaliger. The Samaritans, as is well known, are the remnants of the ten tribes of Israel, who, after the death of Solomon, separated from the tribe of Judah, and formed a distinct state. The Samaritans, who are now confined to a small number of families, and then formed several communities at Naplouse and elsewhere, have preserved the creed and precepts of Moses as they are exhibited in the Pentateuch; but they reject all the books posterior to the time of Moses. Their rites and observances, moreover, differ in several points from those of the Jews. Scaliger, at a period when the controversy between Catholics and Protestants was at its height, and when both parties sought among the different communions, Jewish as well as Christian, a confirmation of their respective creeds, conceived the idea of writing to the Samaritans of Naplouse and those of Egypt, for a correct

* The complete title is *Repertorium für Biblische und Morgenländische Literatur*. The collection was published at Leipsic.

† Vol. vii. of the *Repertorium*, p. 225 and seq.; see also the *Journal des Savants* for July 1837, p. 424.

‡ See *Codex Syriaco-Hesaplaris*; by M. Mikeldorpf. Berlin, 1835.

account of their religious rites, and for a copy of their sacred books, as then in current use. The Samaritans wrote in reply; but the answer did not arrive till after the death of Scaliger. At a later period, father Morin made a Latin translation of the two letters, which was published by Richard Simon;* but the translation was deficient in accuracy. M. de Sacy made a copy of the Hebrew text, which he accompanied with a new Latin version and notes; and the whole was published by Eichhorn.†

Independently of his biblical studies, which he continued during his whole life, M. de Sacy had begun to consider the East in all its aspects, profane as well as sacred, in relation to its geography, history, and different creeds. His acquaintance with Arabic was of material service to him in these researches; a language which is, in fact, the depository of the most ancient and instructive works on the subject. He soon added to his knowledge of Arabic, that of Persian and Turkish; two languages which, being foreign to the genius of the Semitic tongues, required new investigations on his part.

M. de Sacy never carried the study of Turkish to a great extent; but to Arabic and Persian he did not intermit his application during the remainder of his life, and his knowledge of these two languages became in time unexampled in Europe. At the period when he commenced their study, the facilities which are now to be found—facilities which are, in a great measure, his own making—did not exist. Reiske, who had studied the Arabic language most deeply, had died several years previously, without having been able to publish the work which did him the greatest honour.‡ The Schultenses, father and son, who, for half a century, had shed such lustre on the University of Leyden, were also dead, and their successors were not in a position to complete what they had begun. With regard to Persian, students were unprovided with correct texts of any considerable extent. Sir W. Jones in England, and Baron Rewiczky in Germany, although they cultivated Persian literature, had not undertaken to supply this desideratum. M. de Sacy had recourse to the advice of persons who had long resided in the Levant; among them, the one from whom he derived most benefit was a royal secretary and interpreter for Oriental languages, named Legrand. Nothing is better calculated to show the penury of the necessary *subsidia* which M. de Sacy had to lament, than the great difference which appears, in a philological point of view, between his earliest publications and those which marked the close of his career.

But M. de Sacy was not entirely absorbed in literary pursuits. Even at this period, as well as subsequently, he combined a capacity for public business with the cultivation of letters. In 1781, he was appointed to the office of counsellor of the mint.

In 1785, the King having created a class of eight free members in the Academy of Inscriptions, M. de Sacy was included in the number. Immediately upon this appointment, he applied himself to the composition of his two memoirs on the ancient history of the Arabs, and on the origin of their literature. The Arabian nation is of the most remote antiquity; but from its geographical position, it has at all times had but little intercourse with neighbouring countries; hence the confused idea which the Greeks and Romans had of it. The Arabs, on their part, did not begin to have a literature of their own till at a late period of their history. Down to the time of Mahomet, in

* Vide the collection entitled *Antiquitates Ecclesiæ Orientalis*.

† Vol. xlii. of the *Repertorium*, p. 257 et seq.

‡ The edition of the Chronicle of Aboulfeda, consisting of the Arabic text, with a Latin version and notes, did not appear till 1780 and the following years.

the seventh century of our era, their compositions, if we except some genealogical lists, were restricted to poetry; these poems, it is true, contained valuable information respecting the mutual wars of the different tribes, the manners of the Bedouins, &c.; but they were but recent when Mahomet appeared.

In the first of the memoirs alluded to,* M. de Sacy endeavoured to fix the precise epoch of an event which holds an important place in the traditions of the peninsula, viz. the breaking of the dike of Irem, in Arabia Felix. This event, which occasioned dreadful disasters, obliged a great number of families to abandon their country, and settle at Mecca, on the borders of the Persian Gulf, and even in Syria and Mesopotamia. M. de Sacy places this event, which he considers the starting-point of our historical knowledge concerning the Mahomedan nation, in the second century of our era, and he then gives a table of the Arabian dynasties which were formed subsequently to the emigration. The second memoir† is devoted to the original vestiges of Arabic literature. M. de Sacy begins by pointing out the various kinds of writing which appear to have formerly prevailed in the peninsula, particularly that which has been adopted into present use by every Mahomedan nation; he shows through how many stages this system passed before it attained its present state; and then gives a brief summary of the most ancient relics of Arabian literature, consisting, as I have already stated, of poetry.

These two memoirs, which did not appear till twenty years after their composition, with corrections and considerable additions, have thrown much light on a subject which had, generally speaking, been merely touched upon. M. de Sacy—such is the field of Arabic literature, a field which seems constantly enlarging—was obliged, in 1830, to give a supplementary memoir;‡ and there are at present sufficient materials for another.

In the same year in which he drew up his memoirs on ancient Arabia, he married. He was also nominated a member of a committee which had been formed in the Academy of Inscriptions, appointed to make known, by analyses and extracts, the most important unedited works in the Royal and other libraries throughout the kingdom. These analyses and extracts were to form the materials of a new selection published by the Academy of Inscriptions, entitled "*Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi et autres Bibliothèques.*" M. de Sacy applied himself to the examination of various Arabic and Persian works. Among his contributions at this period to the *Notices*, I shall merely refer to an abstract of some biographies of Persian poets,§ and the analysis of four Arabic works relative to the conquest of Yemen, or Arabia Felix, by the Ottomans, in the sixteenth century.¶ With regard to the occupation of Yemen by the Ottomans, the idea of invading a country so far removed from the seat of empire, was suggested to the Turkish government by the vast conquests made by the Portuguese at this period, and the fear that that enterprising people might attempt to subjugate the cradle of the Mahomedan faith. The works analysed by M. de Sacy afford an exact idea of the events which occurred in Arabia. He appears to have intended originally the publication of those works in full, for complete translations of those four narratives have been found among his papers.

Shortly after this, he commenced his admirable memoirs of various antiquities of Persia. Besides the gigantic monuments which adorned the city of Persepolis, and other cities of ancient Persia, there are some that extend to a less

* Old series of the *Recueil de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, vol. xlviii.

† *Ibid.*, vol. I.

‡ New series of the *Recueil*, vol. x.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. iv.

remote antiquity. These are the *bas-reliefs* situated at some distance from Persepolis, at the place commonly called Nakshi-Rostem. These *bas-reliefs*, besides two sorts of inscriptions, in unknown characters, which accompany them, have Greek inscriptions. At the revival of arts and letters, when the East began to be explored in all its relations, several travellers copied the monuments of Nakshi-Rostem; but the drawings were so imperfect, that it was impossible to derive any light from them. At length Niebuhr, who has earned so honourable and just a reputation by his accuracy, made fresh copies of those remains, and M. De Sacy commenced their examination. He began by re-establishing the Greek inscriptions, and recognized on one of them the name of Artaxerxes, founder of the Persian dynasty of the Sassanides, in the third century of our era. The name of the king was accompanied by that of his father, and various epithets, partly borrowed from the religion of Zoroaster, which had lost much of its lustre in consequence of the conquests of Alexander the Great, and which the Sassanian princes flattered themselves they had restored to its ancient splendour.

He next applied himself to that part of the inscription which was in unknown characters. Every thing conduced to render it probable that this was the counterpart of the other; but how was an inscription to be deciphered, of which no known alphabet existed? M. de Sacy began by searching for the name of Artaxerxes and that of his father, and he found them; he brought out each of the letters composing those names, and assigned them their corresponding value in our alphabet. He did the same with the terms relative to the religion of Zoroaster, which had been reproduced almost in their original state in the Greek version. Thus put in possession of a great part of the alphabet which he sought, he proceeded to words of which the Greek furnished the equivalent. By good fortune, a part of the inscription in unknown characters was in the Pehlvi language, in which there is a mixture of words peculiar to Persia with many Semitic terms, Chaldaic, Syriac, &c. M. de Sacy had but little difficulty in recognizing this class of words. The rest belonged to the Zend, a dialect on which, more recently, the labours of our associate, M. Eugène Burnouf, have thrown much light. Here M. de Sacy availed himself of the Pehlvi vocabularies which had been collected in India by Anquetil du Perron, where that spirited as well as learned scholar passed several years among the remnant of the ancient disciples of Zoroaster. M. de Sacy adopted the same method for the explanation of the other inscriptions of a similar nature which exist in the environs of Persepolis. It was then easy to ascertain the subjects represented on the *bas-reliefs*, which were princes, some in a warlike attitude, others in that of victory.

Soon after, M. de Sacy examined a similar *bas-relief*, situated in the environs of Kirmanshah, on the frontiers of Kurdistan. Of the two inscriptions which accompany this, one is in the Pehlvi language as well as character. He read in it the names and titles of Sapor II., so celebrated for his wars against the Romans, and of his son, Bahram, or Varaned. Moreover, on the monument of Kirmanshah, as on those of Nakshi-Rostem, the Pehlvi inscription is accompanied by another in a character which may evidently be referred to a language and character used in Persia under the Sassanian princes conjointly with the Pehlvi. In this character several of the letters of the alphabet are scarcely distinguishable from one another. In vain did M. de Sacy attempt to decipher it, and it still awaits an interpreter.

At length, his attention was turned to a pretty numerous collection of medals existing in our cabinets. From the general character of these medals, it was presumed that they belonged to the Sassanian dynasty; but this opinion

required to be confirmed by their legends. At first sight, M. de Sacy had the satisfaction of recognizing the Pehlvi characters and language; he read the names of the princes who had ordered each piece to be struck, and an entire class of monuments was thus restored to science.

Such are the principal results of M. de Sacy's memoirs on the antiquities of Persia. These papers, four in number, were read at the Academy in 1787, 1788, 1790, and 1791, and we scarcely know which to admire most in them—extent of research, acuteness of discernment, or the importance of the conclusions. It is proper to notice the cautious spirit which animated M. de Sacy during the whole course of his labours. This caution, hazardous to some scholars, was so great, that when some words were not sufficiently distinct in the copies before him, he confined himself in this part of his researches to simple conjectures, which have in almost all cases been subsequently verified.

These memoirs of M. de Sacy were published in 1793, in the height of the revolutionary paroxysm. As might have been expected, they produced at first but a very slight sensation; but in proportion as ideas regained their level, and men's attention returned to pursuits so interesting, every one was struck with their merit, and they were by common consent ranked among the noblest monuments of French erudition.*

Meanwhile, M. de Sacy continued his biblical labours, which had been so serviceable in the explanation of the Semitic words of the Pehlvi inscriptions. He composed a memoir on the Arabic version of the books of Moses in use among the Samaritans, and on the known manuscripts of this translation. The Samaritans have preserved to the present day a copy of the Pentateuch in Hebrew; but this copy differs in some respects from the text followed by the Jews; and it is, besides, in the Samaritan character, which appears to have been that in use among the Jews before the Babylonish captivity. The Samaritans likewise possess a copy of the Pentateuch in a peculiar dialect, resembling both Chaldee and Syriac, and which it is usual to call Samaritan; this version is very ancient, and may be referred to the earliest centuries of our era. Finally, there exists a third translation, in Arabic, in use among the Samaritans; this version appears to have been made in the eleventh century, when the Arabic had supplanted the dialects peculiar to the various Jewish and Christian inhabitants of Syria. The object of M. de Sacy's memoir is to show the particular character of each of those versions. Several various readings also occur, which are important in interpreting the sacred volume.†

M. de Sacy might now, in his thirty-second year, be considered as a scholar of the first order; while his position in society was a highly honourable one. In 1791, he was named by the King one of the commissioners-general of the mint; and the following year, a vacancy occurring amongst the titular members of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, he was elected by a majority of votes.

But the Revolution had now taken a direction which threatened all orders of society; France, in particular, was on the eve of a total subversion. M. de Sacy, who saw with pain the turn of affairs, wished to protest, as far as he was able, against the changes already effected, as well as against the greater changes which were in preparation. Although the father of a family, and reduced to circumstances far from affluent, he threw up all his public employments. In June 1792, he resigned his office at the mint; and as the Academy

* The volume includes other matters. M. de Sacy published a Supplement in the new *Recueil*, vol. li.

† This memoir was originally written in Latin, and inserted in the work, under M. Eichhorn's direction, which succeeded the *Repertorium*, under the title of *Allgemeine Bibliothek für Bibliothek, Literatur*, vol. x. It was subsequently republished by M. de Sacy in French, with corrections and additions, in vol. xix. of the old *Recueil de l'Académie des Inscriptions*.

of Inscriptions, as well as the other learned and literary bodies, soon sunk below the revolutionary level, he found himself condemned to live in strict retirement.

It was, perhaps, this retirement which saved him. With his decided and inflexible character, he would have been more exposed than most men to the fury of the tyrants who oppressed France. M. de Sacy withdrew with his family to a small country-house, some leagues from the capital, where he divided his time between his literary labour and the cultivation of his garden; and he might be seen by turns wielding the pen and dressing his trees—engaged in the most arduous studies, and attending to the produce of his field. His literary researches, however, obliged him to visit the capital weekly; and it was, in fact, under these melancholy circumstances that he was engaged in publishing his *Memoirs on the Antiquities of Persia*. They had been intended for the collection of the Academy of Inscriptions; but the Academy no longer existed, and it was to be feared that the learned world might be for ever deprived of the fruits of so much labour. M. de Sacy used to walk from his house in the country to Paris, with a stick in his hand, and a bottle of beer in his pocket, to quench his thirst.

What an affecting example is this of a man of courage struggling with adversity! The neighbouring peasants, although at the time much excited, were not insensible to such greatness of soul. On Sundays and festivals, the churches being shut, M. de Sacy had mass publicly celebrated in his house. Penalties of extreme severity were affixed to the violation of the laws of the day; but no one sought to molest M. de Sacy. Once he was required to go and thresh corn in the barn, along with the peasants of the district. This new kind of *corvée* was then very common; the political *regime* which had gained the ascendant took pleasure in sporting with the liberty, the fortunes, and the lives of citizens; and, in order to uphold its existence, was compelled to resort to the most vexatious measures. The peasants, who had learned to know M. de Sacy, undertook to remonstrate in his favour; they represented that, from his diminutive stature and the weakness of his sight, he would be “more a hindrance than a help,” and offered to perform his part of the task themselves.

M. de Sacy employed his leisure moments principally in his great work, on the Religious System of the Druzes. It is known that the Druzes still form a pretty numerous population on the heights of Libanus. They profess peculiar doctrines, which resemble the creeds propagated in Persia and the East generally, during the first centuries of our era, and only began to form a regular system about the end of the tenth century, in the reign of Hakem-biamr-allah, khalif of Egypt. The first who systematized those doctrines was a sectary named Hamza, aided by his disciple, Moctana. The principal article of faith consisted in the belief that the divinity had become incarnate in the person of Hakem, and that the Universal Intelligence, which contains in itself all doctrines and religious truth, had manifested itself under the aspect of Hamza. In 1700, a Syrian physician visited France, and presented to Louis XIV. four volumes in Arabic, which contained a great part of those doctrines. The Government charged Pétis de Lacroix, secretary-interpreter to the king for oriental languages, to prepare a French translation of the four volumes. The version was made; but a mere translation was not sufficient where the language in which the writings are drawn up is so mystical, and where they are difficult to be understood; besides, this version had remained unedited, and the manuscript had been mislaid. M. de Sacy translated the Arabic work anew; he accompanied

his version with that of various passages from Arabic authors relating to the Druzes, and elucidated the subject. He traced back their creed to its origin, exploring out in the annals of all the sects which have distracted Mahomedanism, and especially those of the Karmathians, the philosophical opinions and political causes that had contributed to the establishment of so strange a doctrine. As the diversified materials presented a confused mass, he drew up a methodical and critical abstract. Notwithstanding this mass of documents, it was to be feared that M. de Sacy had not yet collected all the necessary information. Similar treatises in Arabic, which had never been translated, existed at Oxford, and in other libraries of Europe. Others were said to be in Syria, where these doctrines continue, at least in part, to be professed, and M. de Sacy judged it advisable to defer to a future period the publication of a work which had served to engage his mind in those unhappy times.

But the spirit of violence which had marked the rule of terror had begun to subside; and the minds of men seemed anxious to return to those labours which have contributed so much to the glory of France. On the 2d of April 1795, a decree of the Convention established, at the Royal (or, as it was then called, the National) Library, a public school for teaching living oriental languages of acknowledged utility in commerce and politics. M. de Sacy, from the beginning, was appointed the professor of Arabic, and the Persian chair was conferred on M. Langlès, who was at that time in favour, and who had powerfully contributed to the establishment of the institution.

Hitherto M. de Sacy had been contented, like all the orientalist of his time, with a comparatively superficial acquaintance with Arabic. But, on being appointed professor, he felt the necessity of a thorough mastery of the genius and idiomatical peculiarities of the language. Besides, an article of the Conventional decree enjoined professors to compile in French a grammar of the language it was their duty to teach, and M. de Sacy was not a man who could be satisfied with merely repeating what had been said before.

There existed several treatises on Arabic grammar. The oldest had been drawn up by Catholic missionaries in the Levant. Some of those works were not without merit; they had the advantage of being arranged according to the grammatical system of the Arabs; and what more effectual method could there be of penetrating the genius of a language than an initiation into the system of analysis devised by the natives themselves? But those works were not sufficiently developed, and they were inconvenient to read. The work which had long been in possession of the field as the guide of students was the grammar of Erpenius, which is methodical, and well adapted for use, but insufficient for a profound study of the language.

M. de Sacy was obliged to have recourse to the works of native grammarians. Now, the grammatical system of the Arabs was fixed in the middle ages, at an epoch when the scholastic system prevailed in the East as well as in the West; and it has not since changed. This system is extremely complicated, and possesses a language and a style peculiar to itself. Even the orientals are obliged to make it a special object of study in order to acquire familiarity with it, and but few of them ever attain a complete knowledge of it. This system, which is subdivided into several different systems, particularly those of the doctors of Cufa and Bassora, forms in itself a branch of literature of vast extent; the prodigious number of writings to which it has given birth can only be accounted for by that sort of religious veneration with which the Arabs have in all ages regarded their language. Not a few among them have imagined that their language, partly because the *Koran* is written in it, has in it some-

thing divine, and that to seek to penetrate its mysteries is to render oneself worthy of paradise. Others, it is true, struck above all by the subtle and argumentative spirit of certain doctors, have conceived an aversion for their writings; and, in their estimation, the term grammarian has become synonymous with that of dreamer.

It is after the same system that the philological and literary commentaries on their poetry and on other writings of an elevated character are drawn up. Nor are the technical terms of grammar confined to grammarians by profession; they frequently occur in the writings of historians and moralists. This taste is analogous to that which long prevailed among our ancestors, and led our preachers and advocates to overload their discourses with Greek and Latin quotations. Nay, more: the grammatical phraseology of the Arabs has been adopted by Persian and Turkish writers, for the systematic study of their own language.

Experience had shown that so long as this phraseology should remain unexamined, a great part of oriental literature would remain inaccessible to us. M. de Sacy felt himself capable of bringing about this important reformation; and, in time, he succeeded in gaining a familiarity with this system such as perhaps no Arab of the present day has attained. But deprived as he was of all advice, he experienced in the outset the greatest difficulties. Meanwhile, he employed a part of his lectures in communicating to his pupils such observations as he collected from day to day.

At the same time, he devoted himself to the regular study of universal grammar. This study had become indispensable to enable him to discover in the writings of the Arabian grammarians, what belonged to the theory of language, and what was founded merely on the spirit of system. With his quick and clear perception, he could not fail to make great progress in this study. In 1799, he published the first edition of his *Principles of General Grammar*. This edition was a simple abstract of whatever he had found most clear and satisfactory in the *General Grammar of Port Royal*, in the *General Grammar of Beauzée*, in the *Natural History of Speech*, and the *Universal Grammar of Count de Gebelin*. But in the second edition, which appeared in 1804, M. de Sacy, who had had time to mature his ideas, made a nearer approach to principles. We find in the chapters on the cases of nouns, of the tenses and moods of verbs, views which are peculiarly his own. This work has been considered at once so learned and so simple, that it is still used in several primary schools.*

A law of the 25th Oct. 1795 had re-established the old academies on a new basis. The single body, which was to represent them all, was divided into three classes, and bore the name of the National Institute. M. de Sacy was admitted, from the first, into the class of literature and the fine arts. But at this period Government required every person clothed with any title whatever, to take what was termed the oath of hatred to royalty. M. de Sacy, who thought that royalty—or, what is pretty much the same thing, the government of one—would restore to France its glory and prosperity, refused to take the oath, and before the installation of the new body, sent in his resignation. But he was at the same time professor of Arabic, and it was not long before he was called upon to take the oath for this office. He declared he would not take it, but that he would continue to give lectures until the appointment of his successor. It was no easy matter to find a substitute, and he was left unmolested.

* A third edition appeared in 1815; the title is, *Principes de Grammaire générale mis à la portée des enfans, et propres à servir d'introduction à l'étude de toutes les langues*. Paris. 1 vol. 12mo. The first edition had been translated into Danish; the second into German; and the third was, a few years ago, translated into English, and published in the United States.

At length, the Institute having been re-organized in January 1803, and the Academy of Inscriptions having been re-established under the title of Class of Ancient History and Literature, M. de Sacy resumed his former place.

Some scholars had, at different periods, expressed an opinion that there existed in the archives of the city of Genoa oriental works of the highest importance. It was supposed that, at the time when the Genoese flag floated on all the coasts of the Archipelago, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean, a number of valuable MSS. had been accumulated at Genoa, and that there perhaps might be found in that city the solution of a number of interesting questions illustrative of the history of the middle ages. What gave additional probability to this rumour, was the circumstance of the Genoese Government having hitherto refused all foreign scholars access to its archives. In 1805, the city of Genoa becoming dependent on France, the Institute considered that the time had arrived for the solution of this question. M. de Sacy was pointed out to the Imperial Government as the person best qualified to give an exact idea of the literary wealth of the ancient republic of Genoa; and he accordingly set out on his journey. This was the first time he had been separated from his family, and it was the last. With his studious and domestic habits, he was not fond of leaving home. During the rest of his life, his journeys were confined to an occasional visit to the country, in company with his family, a few leagues from the capital, and this was generally less for relaxation than for more uninterrupted study.

It was now the latter end of 1805. M. de Sacy did not find at Genoa the manuscripts which had been referred to. Either these manuscripts had never existed, or they had perished amid the distractions to which the republic had more than once been a prey. However, he took notes of a great many documents important to the history of the government and commerce of the republic in the middle ages; and he even copied those pieces which appeared to him to possess most interest. On his return to Paris, in 1806, he made a report to the Academy on the various documents,* and, at a later period, published some of them entire.†

During his stay at Genoa, the chair of Persian and Turkish, at the College of France, became vacant. Strange to say, the same person had hitherto had the task of teaching two languages so widely different. The Imperial Government justly conceived that each ought to have its professor; the chair was converted into two, and, on the 4th April 1806, M. de Sacy received that of Persian. A better choice could not have been made. Not that M. de Sacy had not still much to acquire before he could confer on this post its proper lustre; but, with his ardent and enlightened mind, he was not long in doing for Persia what he had begun to do for Arabic, and the two courses soon became equally remarkable.

In the same year appeared, under the title of *Chrestomathie Arabe*, a selection of extracts from various Arabian writers, both in prose and verse, with a French translation, and notes. This work, consisting of three vols. in 8vo., was the first fruits of the labours undertaken by M. de Sacy as professor of Arabic. He thus expresses himself in the Preface: "My principal object in making this selection, has been to furnish pupils with a means of exercising themselves on the different kinds of Arabic composition. I have multiplied and varied the extracts, in order to present examples of different styles; I have arranged those extracts in such a way that the difficulties should increase

* New Collection of the Academy of Inscriptions, vol. iii.

† Collection of Notices and Extracts, vol. xi.

gradually. The same motive, *viz.* to benefit young students, most of whom are destined for the diplomatic service, has made me desirous of adding to the extracts from prose writers, orators, and poets, some correspondence, and other diplomatic pieces." The notes which accompany those extracts being very numerous, and some being very long, M. de Sacy thus proceeds: "Of the notes, some are intended to throw light upon the text, to fix the sense of certain words, and to remove the difficulties which arise from the grammatical construction—in fine, to justify the translation. The historical, critical, and philological notes will, perhaps, appear too numerous or too long; and, perhaps, I may be blamed for having sometimes entered into unnecessary details, or dwelt upon subjects which had no very direct connexion with the text which gave occasion to them. If I have been to blame in this, I confess that I have incurred it knowingly and premeditatedly. Arabic literature, above all, in the department of literary history, presents so vast and hitherto so uncleared a field, and the opportunities of turning to account some spots of this uncultivated soil so rarely present themselves, that I have not thought it obligatory upon me to restrict myself within the limits which taste would have prescribed, had I been commenting on a Greek or Latin author."

The extracts of which the *Chrestomathie* is composed were unpublished, and were in general drawn from the manuscripts in the Royal Library. They all possess great philological interest; and the major part are such as may, besides, interest the general reader. As to the notes, we have been told, in his own words, the plan by which he was guided. The work fulfilled the object M. de Sacy had in view; and this collection, which was especially intended for the use of the pupils of the School of Oriental Languages, was soon adopted in all the universities, both in France and abroad, where the same studies were cultivated. It may be added that a part of the notes, particularly those on the poetical citations, consist of original passages from the principal Arabic dictionaries, or of extracts from the scholiasts. In fact, Arabic poetry, like other Eastern poetry, recedes farther than prose from our mode of expressing our ideas; and, without the aid of the scholiasts, it would often be impossible to discover the sense. Students, by the help of those notes, are enabled to familiarize themselves with the language of the grammarians. It must, however, be allowed that, if M. de Sacy, in his *Chrestomathie*, boldly grappled with difficulties of every sort, he was not yet in a condition to remove them all, and that he was not slow in discovering in his own work a considerable number of mistakes.

We have seen that, while the Republican Government lasted, M. de Sacy had conscientiously abstained from filling any political or administrative function. He had confined himself to the duties of the professorship, and to his academical labours; and even these he would have renounced, had he been called to the performance of any act in the least at variance with his principles. But he had an activity of mind which allowed him to combine occupations apparently the most incompatible. It seems, too, judging from the labours of his whole life, that his mind required frequent change of subject. In 1808, M. de Sacy was elected by the department of the Seine a member of the legislative body. It is true that, as long as the Imperial Government lasted, he rarely spoke. What could he have said? A representative government was not yet known in France; besides, with the principles which he held, he must have felt averse to raise any discussion which might lead to new disorders.

In 1810 appeared the first edition of the Arabic Grammar. This work, which

forms two large volumes in 8vo., was the fruit of fifteen years' researches and meditation. M. de Sacy thus expresses himself in the Preface: "It is in profiting by the writings of my predecessors, and adding to them the perusal of the most celebrated Arabic grammarians and scholiasts, that I have been enabled to entertain the hope of presenting to students, and even to the learned, a more complete and methodical work. I have, to the utmost of my power, reduced the system of the Arabic language to the general rules of the metaphysics of language, being firmly convinced that, all languages having but one object, the different processes by which they succeed in attaining that object, however remote they may appear to be from one another, may yet be made to approximate much more closely than is generally suspected. The study of languages is not a mere exercise of the memory; the judgment may and must frequently come into operation; and the more successful we are in applying the reasoning and intellectual powers to this study, the more we abridge it, and render it easy and accessible to well-constituted minds." The first volume of the grammar is devoted to the etymological department; the second contains the syntax, treated after our own methods, with the addition of a view of Arabic grammar after the system of the natives. In most cases, M. de Sacy cites the terms peculiar to the Arabs. A knowledge of these terms is highly important as a guide to the perusal of original treatises. The grammar of M. de Sacy is the most learned and methodical view of the Arabic language that has hitherto appeared in Europe. It displays a much more intimate knowledge of the language than the *Chrestomathie* published four years before. It is, besides, in the opinion of the most competent judges, a very remarkable specimen of grammatical analysis, and yet its author soon discovered errors and omissions in its details.

The same year in which the Grammar appeared, M. de Sacy published a French translation of an Arabic account of Egypt, accompanied by notes.* The author of this account was a physician of Bagdad, named Abd-allatif, who flourished towards the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century of our era. Abd-allatif visited Egypt first in the reign of the great Saladin, and later under his brother Malek-Adel. Versed in the natural and philosophical sciences, Abd-allatif had wished to behold with his own eyes the varied wonders which the soil of Egypt presents; being an enlightened observer, a religious philosopher, but yet free from prejudices, nothing has escaped his notice. He describes the climate of Egypt, its natural productions, the phenomenon of the overflowing of the Nile, the monuments of antiquity; and at the period when he traversed the ancient country of the Pharaohs, there still remained many monuments which, through the ravages of time, superstition, or cupidity, have subsequently disappeared. The notes which accompany this translation relate to geography, natural history, and other matters treated of in the work. In what concerns the natural sciences, M. de Sacy took the precaution of availing himself of the advice of M. Desfontaines, M. Cuvier, and other scholars. The account is completed by a biography (partly unpublished) of the author, which throws much light on the manner in which studies were then pursued in Musulman universities. The whole volume, which was the fruit of nearly ten years' application, is executed with extreme care; and, notwithstanding the progress which Oriental literature has since made, it would be impossible to perform the task better at the present day.

* The title is, "*Relation de l'Egypte, par Abd-allatif, médecin Arabe de Bagdad, suivie de divers extraits d'écrivains orientaux et d'un état des provinces et des villages de l'Egypte dans le xiv. siècle; le tout traduit et enrichi de notes historiques et critiques.*" Paris, 1810. 1 vol. 4to.

M. de Sacy, as we have seen, carried on conjointly several different works ; and yet these were but a part of his habitual occupations : he was one of those men who find recreation in a change of subject. While he was composing the works I have mentioned, any one of which would have been sufficient to absorb the leisure of an ordinary scholar, he took a very active part in the labours of the Academy of Inscriptions ; he furnished articles to the Notices and Extracts from MSS. in the King's Library, and was one of the most zealous contributors to the *Magasin Encyclopédique*, the *Mines de l'Orient*, the *Annales des Voyages*, &c.

Among the papers which M. de Sacy composed, about this period, for the Academy of Inscriptions, I shall merely notice his three memoirs on the nature and revolutions of territorial property in Egypt, from the conquest of the country by the Musulmans, in the seventh century of our era, till the expedition of the French forty years ago.* Montesquieu, in his *Esprit des Loix*, speaking of the excesses of despotism, which have exercised so fatal an influence on the East, thus expresses himself : " I know not on what, in despotic states, the lawgiver could legislate, or the magistrate decide. It follows, as a consequence of the right to the soil being in the prince, that there are scarcely any civil enactments on the subject of landed property. It follows as a consequence of the sovereign's right to succeed, that there is no law of succession. The exclusive monopoly which he enjoys in some countries render useless all laws relating to commerce ; and the marriages contracted with female slaves are the cause of there being scarcely any civil laws on dowries and the rights of women."†

In tracing so dark a picture of a part of Mohamedan countries, Montesquieu spoke merely of what existed in his own days, and not of what would be the natural effect of Musulman institutions ; for he remarks elsewhere, in speaking of imposts of every kind, which had, in the seventh century, exhausted the patience of certain Christian nations : " It was those excessive tributes which gave occasion to that strange facility which the Mahometans found in their conquests. Nations, instead of that continual series of vexations which the subtle avarice of the emperors devised, found themselves subjected to a simple tribute, easily paid and as easily received ; better pleased to obey a barbarous nation than a corrupt government, whereby they suffered all the inconveniences of a liberty which they no longer possessed, along with all the horrors of present slavery."‡ But some writers, perceiving a right in what was but an abuse, had not hesitated to maintain, that in Asia and Africa, the government is legally the proprietor of all innovable property, and that private property can only be regarded as a concession made on certain conditions, and always revocable at pleasure. Anquetil du Perron, in his *Législation Orientale*, had endeavoured to defend the abuses and the institutions considered in themselves ; but he had only examined the question in a political and philosophical point of view ; his work, moreover, related chiefly to India, where a residence of several years ought to have furnished him with surer data.

M. de Sacy resolved to treat the question in a purely historical aspect, and he chose Egypt as the object of his researches. This country has not ceased to maintain commercial and scientific relations with Europe, and is consequently better known to us than most other countries : besides, territorial property has necessarily received more frequent shocks there than any where else. In

* The first of those memoirs was read in 1805, and has been inserted in the new Collection of the Academy, vol. i. ; the second was read in 1815, and appeared in vol. v. ; the third was read in 1818, and appeared in vol. vii.

† *Esprit des Loix*, book vi. chap. i. See also book v. chap. xiv.

‡ *Ibid.*, book xii. chap. xvi.

fact, the Nile, by its annual overflow, appears to sport with the boundaries of property, and every year public authority is obliged to have recourse to a new partition. Again ; Egypt, by its situation in a valley, affords to the inhabitants no protection from the tyranny of its oppressors. If, then, it can be shown that, even in Egypt, the Musulmans, on entering the country, left the vanquished in possession of certain rights, and that the present state of this country is but the consequence of the innumerable revolutions by which it has been afflicted, the most decisive answer would be furnished.

M. de Sacy shows, by constant reference to original texts, that when the Arabs invaded the ancient empire of the Pharaohs, the inhabitants continued in possession of their lands, and that the victors were content with subjecting them to a capitation tax, and certain regular imposts. It was not till after the lapse of time, and in consequence of intestine wars and frightful famines, that, a part of the lands being deserted, tribes of nomade Arabs were introduced. At a later period, in the latter part of the twelfth century, Saladin and his descendants introduced the feudal system, that is, the system of military grants, which had been recently imported by the Seljoukide Turks, from the plains of Tartary, into Persia, Mesopotamia, and Syria. On this occasion, M. de Sacy combats the opinions of those writers who pretend that the feudal system in Egypt was a relique of the government of the Pharaohs, and that this system had subsisted, almost entire, under the domination of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans. Coming under the rule of the Ottoman sultans, M. de Sacy shows how the greater part of the territorial property had already passed into the hands of government, and how this system, in spite of the variation of interests and prejudices, had subsisted till the end of the last century. These few remarks will doubtless suffice to give a high idea of the memoirs of M. de Sacy. These memoirs, which, if collected together, would form a large octavo volume, have become of still higher importance, since the present viceroy, not respecting even the barriers which the most tyrannical sultans had spared, has not only withdrawn all the ancient concessions, but even seized upon the property of the mosques. It is to be regretted that the perusal of these memoirs has not been rendered more attractive. M. de Sacy commenced his labour with what should have been the end ; that is, with the state of Egypt as it existed upon the arrival of the French, and, following an inverse order of events, he concludes with the first Musulman invasion.

Among other notices, M. de Sacy furnished, at the period in question, one on several Arabic works, which treat on the orthography and manner of reciting the *Koran*.* Mahomet, as is well known, did not himself publish the *Koran* as it has reached us. On his death, part only of "the book" (as it is called *par excellence*) of the Musulmans had been committed to writing ; the rest was preserved in the memory of his disciples. It was the first khalifs who caused the *Koran* to be digested in its present form ; but already certain expressions and passages had ceased to be intelligible ; and, moreover, the copy made of it consisted but of consonants ; and the consonants were without diacritical points to fix their value. The Musulmans soon disagreed as to the method of reading certain passages. There are reckoned, it is said, seven systems of reading which are orthodox, not to mention those which are not so. Now, those different systems form a distinct science, which, although not possessing the same interest to us which it has for Musulmans, yet serve to show how certain letters were formerly pronounced at Mecca and Medina.

The *Magasin Encyclopédique* is the name of a scientific periodical publica-

* Recueil des Notices, vols. viii. and ix.

tion, which was established by Millin in 1795, and was continued till 1816 : it appeared in monthly numbers. Coming at a period when the *Journal des Savants*, and most of the literary and scientific periodicals of the ancient regime had disappeared, it contributed powerfully to re-establish a taste for serious studies. M. de Sacy was one of its most distinguished conductors. He superintended its Oriental department. Few numbers appeared without an article contributed by him ; sometimes the analysis of a work just published, and sometimes a piece of information derived from a vast correspondence well kept up. The articles which he contributed to the *Magasin Encyclopédique* have been reckoned up, and have been found to occupy 1,658 pages. All are not equally important, and some are now out of date ; but how many facts do they not contain, and how many persons who lived at the period must have been grateful to him for thus informing them of so many matters in which they felt interested !

Sometimes M. de Sacy reviewed works foreign to his habitual studies ; as, for example, the publication of M. Grotefend, on the Cuneiform Inscriptions ; and yet he generally succeeded in forming on each question ideas which were peculiarly his own, and which served as stepping-stones for others to make farther advances. Thus, in another department, in his letter to M. Chaptal* on the Rosetta inscription, he suggested views which subsequently were not without their utility to scholars devoted specially to the cultivation of Egyptian archæology.

What I have said of the *Magasin Encyclopédique* applies also to the *Mines de l'Orient*, a periodical published at Vienna, under the direction of M. de Hammer, and now forming six folio volumes ; to the *Annales des Voyages*, published at Paris by the late Malte Brun, &c.

It is proper to add, that M. de Sacy, throughout almost his whole life, was a man of business as well as a man of science. His precision and accuracy, his indefatigable activity, the skill with which he invariably retained a command over his tongue, and the consummate address which he could at all times employ, enabled him to take part in every thing, and to speak on every subject. Was a report to be drawn up respecting any matter whatsoever, or any step to be taken, he was always prepared for it ; and what is most remarkable, his ordinary pursuits went on, in the meanwhile, as if he had had nothing else to attend to.

* Lettre au Citoyen Chaptal, Paris, 1802. 8vo.

(The Remainder next Month).

CHINESE SENTIMENT.

In that excellent institution, the Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton, Dr. Parker has succeeded in various operations on the eyes of natives, whose gratitude is evinced by little presents and letters of thanks, some of which are curious. Chang-kwō-kin, of Ling-kang, grateful for the restoration to sight of his nephew Yě-maou-shang, who had been blind ten years, writes a letter to Dr. Parker, "of the flowery-flag nation," which he concludes with two verses, not devoid of poetry :—

His implement of art, the knife, he grasps,
And therewith opens the way to sacred light :—
Away the clouds and filmy vapours roll,
And lo ! again the sun and moon appear !

TO NIAGARA.

WRITTEN AT THE FIRST SIGHT OF ITS FALLS, AUG. 13TH, 1837.

BY J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

HAIL! Sovereign of the World of Floods! whose majesty and might
First dazzles, then enraptures, then o'erawes the aching sight;
The pomp of kings and emperors, in every clime and zone,
Grows dim beneath the splendour of thy glorious watery throne.

No fleets can stop thy progress, no armies bid thee stay,
But onward—onward—onward—thy march still holds its way;
The rising mists that veil thee as thy heralds go before,
And the music that proclaims thee is the thund'ring cataract's roar.

Thy diadem 's an emerald, of the clearest, purest hue,
Set round with waves of snow-white foam, and spray of feathery dew;
While tresses of the brightest pearls float o'er thine ample sheet,
And the rainbow lays its gorgeous gems in tribute at thy feet.

Thy reign is from the ancient days, thy sceptre from on high;
Thy birth was when the distant stars first lit the glowing sky;
The sun, the moon, and all the orbs that shine upon thee now,
Beheld the wreath of glory which first bound thine infant brow.

And from that hour to this, in which I gaze upon thy stream,
From age to age, in Winter's frost or Summer's sultry beam,
By day, by night, without a pause, thy waves, with loud acclaim,
In ceaseless sounds have still proclaim'd the Great Eternal's name.

For whether, on thy forest-banks, the Indian of the wood,
Or, since his day, the red man's foe on his fatherland has stood;
Whoe'er has seen thine incense rise, or heard thy torrent's roar,
Must have knelt before the God of All, to worship and adore.

Accept, then, O, Supremely Great! O, Infinite! O, God!
From this primeval altar, the green and virgin sod,
The humble homage that my soul in gratitude would pay
To thee, whose shield has guarded me through all my wandering way.

For, if the ocean be as nought in the hollow of thine hand,
And the stars of the bright firmament, in thy balance grains of sand;
If Niagara's rolling flood seems great to us who humbly bow,
O! Great Creator of the Whole, how passing great art Thou!

But, though thy power is far more vast than finite mind may scan,
Thy mercy is still greater shown to weak, dependent man;
For him thou cloth'st the fertile globe with herbs, and fruit, and seed,
For him the seas, the lakes, the streams, supply his hourly need.

Around, on high, or far, or near, the universal whole
Proclaims thy glory, as the orbs in their fix'd courses roll;
And, from creation's grateful voice, the hymn ascends above,
While heaven re-echoes back to earth the chorus—"God is Love."

NEW ZEALAND POETRY.

Since Herder published his collection of national songs, entitled "The Voices of Nations," the attention of the world has been more forcibly drawn to those primitive specimens of oral poetry. Besides the genuine pictures of manners and opinions which they present, we not unfrequently detect in the songs even of savage tribes traits of the rude simplicity so much admired in the ancient Greek and Arabian poetry. The Polynesian nations, those pure children of nature, are fast disappearing under the influence of European civilization, which is rapidly thinning their numbers; or, where a less destructive system is pursued, is extinguishing their national characteristics, by the introduction of Christian education. Under these circumstances, it is desirable to preserve some relics of the aboriginal literature (if it may be so called) of Polynesia; and with this view, we insert the following unpublished songs of the New Zealanders, which have been introduced into a second improved edition of the Rev. Thos. Kendal's New Zealand Grammar, the printing of which was begun at Sydney, N. S. Wales, but was interrupted by the death of the author. It is to be hoped that the work will not be dropped, as it is important, both for missionary and for commercial objects, that there should be a medium of intercourse with the natives of those fine islands in their own tongue.

WAI ATA.

(Song.)

E taka to 'shau ki te tiu marungai,
 I wina mai ai e koingo duanga,
 Tai rawa nei ki te puke ki erea tu.
 E tata te wiunga o te tai ki a Taiwa,
 Ki a koe e Tawa, ka wina ki te tonga.
 Nau i homai e kahu e turiki,
 E takowi e sho mo toku nei rangi,
 Ka tai ki reira, aku rangi auraki.

(Translation.)

The wind, falling into (or blowing from) the tempestuous north, caused so deep* an impression upon my mind, that I ascended yonder hill to witness thy departure. The rolling billows extend nearly as far as the Taiwa.† Thou, O Tawa, art driven to the eastward. Thou hast given me a garment, a covering for my back, accompanied with braces (for my shoulders), for my present comfort and consolation. When thou art arrived there (at thy intended port), my days will pass swiftly away.

NEW ZEALAND BAPTISMAL SERVICE.

As used by some of the Natives.

Tenci te wai	...	...	This is the water.
Ko te wai A te	...	...	The water causing the breath,
Ko pito	...	...	Hence the umbilicus,
Ka pute	...	...	The region (of the vitals)
Kei dunga...	...	...	Upwards,
Kei A te E‡	...	...	The <i>He</i> proceeding in its gradual course.

* The word *koingo*, in the latest publications, is used for a *broken* or *wounded* spirit.

† *Taiwa* signifies a discoverer.

‡ Human life is said to be an *Kinga* (pronounced *Heinga*), or the progress of the vowel *E*, which is emblematical of knowledge. The vowel *E*, which answers to the name of a man, continues with him from his baptism until his funeral ode is sung; after which it ascends with his spirit into the other world. (See the Funeral Ode).

Huru huru	...	...	The hair,
Mata kihore	...	...	The face like a mouse.
Tangi nonohi	...	...	The very little cry.
Te tira ki	...	...	These meeting together,
Kiku rangi	...	...	At the extreme part of the sky,
Waka mau te rongō	...	...	Cause the union.

PI E (pronounced *Pihe*), OR THE FUNERAL ODE.

Introduction, only used when the Deceased has fallen in Battle.

Priest	...	Papa ra te wati tidi	...	The thunder rolls
		I dunga nei	...	Above,
		Ku ana	...	Drawing together,
		Ka nga pusho	...	With eager expectation,
		E Ahi ta	...	The destroying and recreating fire.
		Tu kadidi	...	The god is angry.
		Rongo mai kaheke	...	The messenger descends.

The following is used on all occasions:—

1. *The History of Man.*

Priest	...	Ta tara	...	The generating spear,
		Te wai puna	...	The generating water spring.
		Te haha kohudu	...	The sacrificial breath,
		Ko auganga	...	Assume a skull or body,
		Ko wa parangi	...	Bearing a circular shape,
		Ko kapi te ono	...	The fissure (of the pericranium) is filled or shut.
		Ko kapi te ono	...	The fissure (of the pericranium) is filled or shut.
		Te hika hika	...	} The moon cherishes
		Te ra marama	...	
		Te weti	...	The little worm (or caterpillar),
		Te we ta	...	The growing worm.
		Te toto ro wahi	...	The tall, warlike, and spirited youth,
		Wano, wano, wano	...	Proceeding, advancing, bearing
		Wano mai to ki	...	Along in his course, until
People	...	Ou mihi E	...	The <i>White Feather</i> sighs <i>E</i> .

2. *The End of Man.*

Priest	...	Kadidi Tu	...	The god is angry ;
		Kangia Tu	...	The god swears ;
		Ko we wei Tu	...	The god trembles ;
Priest and People.	}	Ko wawa na Tu a tu	...	The god is driven hence.

3. *The Descent of the Fire of the Offering, and the Ascent of the Incense, or Soul.*

Priest and People.	}	Ka taka raro poudi ahi	...	The lower dark fire falls ;
		Ka taka te waro	...	The charcoal quickens.
		Pi pi rau edu Koi E	...	Ascend, ascend the poll, above take the <i>E</i> .
Priest	...	Pi pi	...	Ascend, ascend
People	...	Rau edu Koi E	...	The poll, above take the <i>E</i> .
Priest	...	Ke koti kotia	...	Cut off
		Te hudu o te Ariki	...	The hair, or sacrificial glory of the priest.
Priest and People.	}	Pi pi rau edu Koi E	...	Ascend, ascend the poll, above take the <i>E</i> .
		Pi E		The <i>E</i> . is closed.

4. Address to the Deceased.

<i>Priest</i> ...	E tapu	...	...	...	O make sacred,
<i>Priest and</i> {	E tapu Tu mata tara roa	...	...	...	{ O make sacred the Atua's face for a
<i>People.</i> }					{ long tattooing.
<i>Priest</i> ...	E ngaro	...	...	...	O hide, or cover over,
<i>People</i> ...	E ngaro Tu ki tanas	...	...	...	{ O cover over the Atua in his place of
<i>Priest</i> ...	E hiwa	...	...	...	{ dissolution.
<i>Priest</i> ...	E hiwa	...	...	...	O dissolution.
<i>People</i> ...	E hiwa Ta ki te marae	...	...	...	Hence from the place of dissolution let
					Atua go to the place of skulls.

5. Address to the Spectators.

<i>Priest</i> ...	Wero wero	...	...	...	Thrust forward the spear,
<i>People</i> ...	Wero wero te tara homai ra ;	...	...	...	Pierce, pierce, the spear produce, pierce
	werohia ki taihia ; waka-	...	...	...	to the <i>quick</i> , plunge home the spear to
	rawa te tara kia taihia me	...	...	...	the <i>quick</i> , for one sweet satisfaction of
	ko tahi manawa reka, te	...	...	...	the spirits to the Atua.
	manawa ki a Tu.	...	...	...
	Hai hai ha	...	...	...	Rejoice, or offer by fire !
	Hai hai ha	...	...	...	Rejoice, or offer by fire !
	Kia Hudu hai hai ha	...	...	...	Give sacrifice and offer by fire.
	Pi E.	...	...	...	The E is closed.

6. Address to the Friends.

<i>Priest</i> ...	Hiki hiki	...	...	...	Take up,
<i>Priest and</i> {	Hiki hiki wara wara ko	...	...	...	{ Take up the garment, a long dispute in
<i>People.</i> }	ihahi tanga roa i tawa	...	...	...	{ battle.
<i>Priest</i> ...	Hio nai ka	...	...	...	Give
<i>People</i> ...	Ake na Tu	...	...	...	After the Atua :
<i>Priest</i> ...	Wanga hinga	...	...	...	Feed
<i>People</i> ...	Ki a tai	...	...	...	His wife ;
<i>Priest</i> ...	Karapa na	...	...	...	Shut up his eyes ;
<i>People</i> ...	Te kua ki te marae	...	...	...	Take him to the place of skulls,
<i>Priest</i> ...	Wite dua	...	...	...	Early in the morning.
<i>People</i> ...	Te hika tera ki panga ki a	...	...	...	The body take to a good place, and give
	Hudu hai hai ha !	...	...	...	incense or sacrifice with joy or fire.
<i>Priest</i> ...	Hai hai ha !	...	...	...	Rejoice or offer by fire.
<i>People</i> ...	Hia Hudu hai hai ha !	...	...	...	Give sacrifice with joy or fire.
	Hai hai ha !	...	...	...	Rejoice or offer by fire.
	Kia Hudu hai hai ha !	...	...	...	Give sacrifice by fire.
	Pi E.	...	...	...	The E is closed.

ANALYSES OF EASTERN WORKS.

NO. III.—THE STORY OF TAMIM ANSARI.*

THE scene of this story is laid almost wholly in the country of the *divs* and *peris*, and the author seems to have attained that excellence in fictitious narrative for which Ariosto has been so justly praised amongst European writers. His fiction is consistent; and we are not awakened from the dream of fairy-land by the realities of this world being obtruded upon us.

It will not, perhaps, be thought an undue digression to remark here an essential distinction between the supernatural agents introduced in Mohammedan stories and those figuring in *Pagan* Oriental fiction—for instance, those of the Sanscrit mythology. In these, the powers of good hold a doubtful contest with those of evil; the latter are at times triumphant—by the performance of certain conditions they infallibly become so; and the “doubt of Providence’s sway,” which is so beautifully described in Parnell’s poem, could never have been satisfactorily cleared up to the mind of a worshipper of the gods of Indra’s heaven. The very story we have alluded to (the *Hermit*) is of Mohammedan origin, and the cast of Islamism in its incidents is such, as to strike any one accustomed to its literature. There the good powers are always supreme, or rather the one supreme power is so immeasurably superior to all others, that all his servants, the highest as well as the meanest, are fully protected from fatal injury by the powers of darkness, though power is at times given to them to try and afflict the true believer.

The terms of *div* and *peri*, as used in our story, are generally understood by the popular reader to signify ‘demon’ and ‘fairy.’ This is so far correct, that the *peri* usually, perhaps always, ranks among the beneficent powers; but the *div* is by no means invariably a malevolent spirit. He is more terrible than the gentle *peri*, and oftener employed on missions of severity and vengeance; but in many of the Arabian and Persian stories, he is represented as the amiable and faithful friend of mortals, aiding their weakness, seeking their converse, and not merely respecting, but sharing their profession of Islam and their belief in its doctrines.

We may now proceed to our tale. The wife of Tamim Ansari (the epithet *Ansari* denotes his having been one of the “helpers” of Mohammed) appears before the Imam Othman, while he is sitting amongst his disciples, and asks his counsel concerning the mysterious absence of her husband, who disappeared three years before her application. The holy man directs her to wait longer, and she obeys this injunction during the space of four years. At the end of that time, she again appears before Omar, who orders her this time to wait for the space of four months and ten days, and on her re-appearance, not only permits her to marry another husband, but finds her a partner amongst his disciples. The young man has no home of his own, and therefore goes to that of his bride. He informs her that he has been accustomed to spend the first part of the night in prayer and other

religious observances; she occupies herself in a similar manner, and on going to the door of their dwelling, during the darkness of the night, she is startled by a sudden and unexpected apparition.

She saw a man who was like a black lighthouse turret, and naked as when he was born, and his whole face and body were covered with the hair of his beard, and head, and mustachios; and the nails of his hands and feet were like tiger's talons, and his whole body was in a miserable condition. The woman began to repeat the formula لا حول, &c.; but he said to her, "O woman, why dost thou repeat this on my account? I am neither div nor peri, that I should be the object of such an adjuration. I am thy husband, Tamim Ansari, and it is meet thou should'st show joy and gladness at my reappearing; for I have now been absent seven years four months and ten days, and have fallen amongst divs and peris; amongst one hundred thousand created beings, my case is unexampled." The woman answered, "My husband was one who had not his equal amongst all the Arabs for grace and elegance; but as for thee, I know not whether thou art div or peri. Art thou not fearful of our khalif Omar?" He repeated, "I am neither div nor peri, but a man, and of the race of men; and of my companions and acquaintance were Mohammed the apostle of God (may His blessing be upon him!), and Ali, the commander of the faithful (upon him also be blessing!)."

The newly-married husband, hearing his wife in discourse with another man, comes out to learn the cause of so strange a breach of decorum, and hears from the stranger's lips the repetition of his claim to the bride. After much angry discussion, the cause is referred to Omar, and he, unable or unwilling to decide a question of right so strange and unprecedented, refers the litigants to the khalif Ali, and accompanies them to his presence.

"His excellency," says our narrative, "was reading the word of God, and his sword Zulfikar lay before him as he sat." He is naturally very desirous to hear the story of one who had been so long absent from the world of men, and at his desire the hero of the narrative begins the relation of his adventures, by describing the entrance of a demon into his dwelling whilst he was in a state of ceremonial impurity, and before he had performed the ablutions prescribed by the Mohammedan law:—

"He flew with me in the air till we came to the shores of the sea of Kulzum, and diving into its abysses, we went some distance through the darkness, and I was in his talons. Sometimes we went from light into darkness, and sometimes from darkness into light. And when I looked, I saw myself in a garden, and an orchard, ornamented with a hundred thousand fruit trees and fountains of fresh water. And some of the fruit I ate. Suddenly, there came demons, troop by troop, and arranged themselves in battle array; and I stayed there a night, and slept under the trees, and in the morning I saw two of the race of Adam, who were in the same case as myself, and I saluted them, and they returned my salute, and asked me what I, being of mortal birth, had to do there? And I answered them, that a demon had brought me, and that I knew not what part of the world I was in. And then they answered me, this place is under the fifth world, and it is distant two thousand five hundred years' journey from the world of men. When I heard this, I fainted, for I said, how shall so long a life be given me, as that I shall again reach my home?

Then I slept in that garden many days. One day, as I was sitting under a tree, I heard a terrible noise, and looking, I saw peris descending, troop by troop, from the air, clad in armour, and the divs all mounted; and they attacked one another till broad daylight.

The peris appear finally to have the best of this contest, and when the victory allows leisure to the conquering party to examine the field of combat, Tamim Ansari is found by one of the peris, a princess, as it would seem, amongst them. After such brief examination of the stranger as time and place admitted of, he was left in charge of the attendants, superbly mounted, and they were commissioned by their mistress to convey him safely to her residence. We must here remark, once for all, that the geography of Jinnistan, the country of the superior beings, is very vaguely defined. After a week's journey, the pilgrim and his guides reach the dwelling-place of his patroness. And there they had erected a throne of hyacinth-stones, and ivory, and sandal-wood, turquoises, and rubies, with a jewelled and crowned canopy.

The peri was sitting amidst all this pomp on the throne; and when mutual salutations had passed between us, she seated me on the throne beside her. She asked me then who I was, and what was my name, and of what tribe of creatures? To which I answered, that I was of the race of men, and that my name was Tamim Ansari, and that I had been one of the companions of the Apostle Mohammed. When they heard this name, the peris that were with her all rose up and did me honour, saying, "Hast thou, indeed, seen the Prophet Mohammed, the Apostle of God?" and I said, yes. Then she kissed both my eyes, and said, "Praise be to God, that these eyes of mine have been made bright with the sight of thee, who hast seen with those thine eyes the Prophet of God!" And when they asked me if the Apostle were yet alive, and I answered them that he had been united to the mercy of God, they wept and lamented. And when they ceased weeping, the chief fairy said to me, "Thou shalt be the instructor of my children, for I have seven of them, and I would have them instructed in the knowledge of the beloved of God, and of all pure spirits, Mohammed the Apostle of God, may his blessing be upon him!" Then I said, "Let it be so. I will at least give them instruction." Thereafter they placed me on horseback, and two peris were deputed to wait on me; and we set out on our journey. When I arrived in their territory, they rejoiced to see me, and showed me all manner of honour; and they asked me till what hour we should travel, and I said, "Till the hour of prayer;" and when we stopped, I asked how far we had come; whereat the attendant peris laughed, and said, "From the place whence you set out, this place is five hundred years' journey; but you were not aware of the distance. This is the second earth." On hearing this, I broke out into lamentations.

When a week had passed, the peri returned to her own territories, and sending for me, bestowed on me a thousand marks of kindness; and bringing her seven children to me, she said, "Teach these children the word of God, and rest awhile with them." And I taught them as she had desired me.

Thus cut off from all communication with the world of human beings, and unable to hear from them any news which should either soothe or increase his longing after it, he is described, with great felicity of conception

and pathos of language, as being reminded of his home by dreaming of his children. His lamentations on awaking (for an Arab may indulge with impunity in expressions of emotion which in a European would be counted unworthy of his manhood) are told to the peri, mother of his charge; and she, affected by his ardent expressions of longing to behold again his birth-place and the home of his children, generously, though reluctantly, permits him to leave her service, and escorts him during the first part of the long and dangerous journey which is to restore him to the objects of his regret and solicitude.

The peri seized my hand, O commander of the faithful (may the blessing of God be upon Ali!), and one while we passed from light into darkness, and then from darkness into light, till we stayed in a spot where there was a garden in the midst of the desert, and therein was a high palace, all built of sandal-wood, and there was a lock on the door. This palace the peri entered, and took me in along with her. And when we had entered, I saw there divs bound in chains, who trembled and did obeisance to us. We passed through several apartments, and in one of them we saw a div all black, and high in stature as a minaret, and with a body huge as a mountain. His head was like a dome, and his mouth resembled a cavern; his lip was like a snake, and his lower lip hung down on his bosom, and his eyes were like two cups full of blood. The cursed one trembled like a leaf at the presence of the peri, who said to him, "O thou accursed, wilt thou undertake a commission for me? and wilt thou obey my commands if I release thee from thy bonds, and set thee free?" And the accursed one said, "I will do thy bidding, I am thy slave; what thou commandest I will perform with heart and soul." Then she said, "This is the instructor of my children; he is from the blessed city, and was one of the companions of the blessed Apostle. The divs have brought him from his home. I will that he be carried back again quickly." The div said, "I will obey thy commands." Then the peri said to me, "I will teach thee a prayer, from the blessed power of which he shall be unable in any way to injure thee—that powerful prayer is this: *"In the name of the clement and merciful, guide of the wanderers, safety of the fearful, refuge of the fugitives, answerer of the prayer of the purified, lord of the two worlds, best of defenders, in thy mercy, O most merciful of the merciful."*

When she had taught me this prayer, she took me by the hand, and placed me on the neck of that div, and said, "I deliver thee into the care of the God great and glorious, the lord of heaven and earth." Then the div took me and ascended with me into the air, and he would fain have cast me down to destruction, and made his escape, but by the blessing and power of that prayer, he was unable to hurt or injure me. Sometimes the accursed sailed over mountains, and sometimes swept the seas, and plunged into them: but in no way could he injure me. Suddenly, he caught me up, and ascended with me till we arrived at the vault of heaven, where I heard a great and confused noise as of people reading; and when he would have gone higher, an angel, who was the delegated lieutenant of that heaven, smote him on the head with a mace, so that fire struck from it. Whirling round and round, he fell to the earth, and I disengaged myself from his neck.

Recovering from the confusion of the fall, he finds himself in the midst of a desert, waste and uninhabited. Suddenly, however, he is aware of a

large bird, described as being "of the bulk of an elephant, and having a body of a hundred thousand colours," a-kin to the *simorg*, or Oriental griffin, who tells the perplexed and downcast wanderer, "I am the bird of the holy Prophet Isaac, and dwell in this desert; and if there comes one forlorn and exhausted, who has lost his way, I help him;" and as he said this, he brought him food and water. He then directs the Ansar to travel in the direction of the Kibleh, a point to which he is referred by all his guides, whether accidental or formally assuming the office. His next rencontre is thus described:—

Suddenly, I saw far off a creature that came rolling towards me, sometimes on its back and sometimes on its belly. When it came near, I saw it had nine feet between fore and hind feet. I was astonished; and it said, "Why art thou astonished?" Then said I, "What creature art thou, that speakest as one of the race of men?" And it said, "I am the creature gliding over the earth, and my name is Dabatularz, of whom the most high God hath made mention in his Word. At the day of judgment he will give me commandment to divide the hypocrites from the true believers, and thrust the hypocrites into hell."

This apparition directs him, as others have done, to proceed towards the Kibleh; and in obedience to this direction, he travels till he meets with an old man, living a hermit life in the midst of a desert, who is surprised to see one of human race arriving from the land-side; for he was accustomed to occasional visits of vessels, at stated times, whose crews supplied him with clothes and such necessaries as it was impossible to procure in the desert. How a ship, or any thing else belonging to the human race, should find its way to a locality whose distance from Mecca is measured by *centuries' journeys*, it is not our business to determine. The vessel of which the anchorite had spoken arrives shortly after this discourse, and Tamim Ansari is taken on board, at the recommendation of his venerable host.

His fate by sea, however, is not more propitious. After some days of "plain sailing," a storm arises, which gradually prevails over the skill and patience of the mariners, and the catastrophe of which, as in most Arabic stories of perils by sea, is the total ruin of the vessel by striking on a bare rock in the open sea, and the destruction of every soul on board except the relator of the story; he barely escapes with his life. After forty days buffetting the waves on a fragment of the wreck, he finds himself on a desert shore, without any signs of human habitation. If the reader should recognize in the first part of the following quotation, which continues our story, too close a resemblance to Sinbad's adventure in the Valley of Diamonds, we must crave the indulgence which is often required towards romances of the West; but the subsequent part of the narrative makes ample amends, by its splendour, for the flatness of the other.

At last a light appeared at a distance, and I said, "What is it, and whence is it? perhaps it proceeds from some human habitation. I will go towards it." And when the day was bright, I arrived at the place whence the light shone;

I saw then that the brightness proceeded from rubies and world-enlightening gems, and jacinths, and emeralds, and pearls, whose rays produced that bright light; but there was no human being there. Then I went up to them, and filled my two hands with the gems, and considered thus in my heart. Fie on the covetousness and desire of the goods of this world! I am here weary and naked, and covered with the hair of shame; yet still the spirit of covetousness has not left my heart. And, oh! commander of the faithful, while I was thus thinking, I saw a serpent afar off, who breathed fire from his mouth so hotly, that now it burnt the stone, and now the dust of the ground; and he was coming towards me; but I remembered the prayer which the *peri* had taught me; and behold! he disappeared from my eyes. But great horror remained in my heart from the fear of him; and I wandered about four days and nights, finding no trees where I might rest for a moment. At length, on the fifth day, I came to a tree, which afforded by its green leaves some little shade; and here I bound my heart upon God, and cried, "O Lord, I have no strength to endure any longer;" and I wept and lamented, and cried, "Oh command that my soul may leave this cage of the body, for death is more desirable to me than life." Then I looked left and right, but saw nothing where-with I might destroy myself. Whilst I was occupied with such determination, a young man came up to me, fair of face and splendidly dressed, and having a turban on his head; and as he came up, he saluted me, and said, "Mourn not, nor lament, Tamim Ansari; thou shalt arrive again at thy own home. And think not of self-slaughter, for thou would'st thus lose the fruit of the many toils thou hast endured." Then I said, "The blessing of God be upon thee, who hast brought me such good news! Long is it since I was separated from my home, and far as I go, I cannot find the way of my return thither." He said, "Be of good cheer, I will bring thee to thy home, and moreover will give thee a kingdom, if thou wilt only obey my command." Then I replied, "Command." He said, "Stay here till I return." When I had tarried there awhile, he returned, bringing fruit of various kinds, and bade me eat; and so I did; and when I had finished, he again bade me wait there. On the second day, he brought meat and drink in the same manner, and so till the fourth day, when he said, "Art thou still in the same mind as thou wast before?" And I said, "Yea." Then he took out a ball of thread, and gave it me, and said, "Keep this carefully. When thou seest me in any trouble, throw this towards me, and I shall be delivered from my trouble, and succeed in my purpose." And I said, "I will obey thy command; all that thou hast said I will do." So he bade me look towards him, and he rolled himself round on the earth, and became a bird. And the bird laughed, and said, "Art thou *now* in the same mind as before?" And I said, "Yea." Then he seized me with both his talons, and rose with me into the air, and for two days travelled with me through the air. At last, he set me down on a mountain, and went away, bidding me wait there till he returned. This I did, as he bade me; and I saw that the place where he had left me was half sea and half dry land; and for a long time my guide returned not. At length, however, I saw him coming with a table set out with various meats, and of them I partook. When I had finished my repast, he said, "Art thou still in the same mind as before?" And I said, "Yes." So he bade me again remain there till his return, and on the second day brought me again a furnished table, and I ate as before. And again he asked, "Art thou in the same mind as before?" and I still answered, "Yes." Then he gave me a ball of thread, and said, "Keep this carefully, and look not on it with the eye of contempt. I will throw myself into the fire, and burn there;

and then if thou throw this ball of thread in after me, I shall be whole again, and safe. And if thou succeed in all this, I will take thee to thy own house, and I will give thee the sovereignty of a whole *climate*, so that no one else shall have such dominion as thou." And I said, "I am the executor of all thy commands." Again he said, "O Tamim Ansari, art thou in the same mind as before?" I answered him, "Yes." And he bade me take hold of his feet; for he had again transformed himself into a bird. This I did, in hopes of again seeing my own home; and he flew with me till we arrived at a mountain which was high as the mountain of Kaf. When I saw myself in this condition, I was much troubled, and said, "Is it thus thou performest thy promise, to bring me again to my own home? Thou hast brought me to the mountain of Kaf, and hast involved me in more difficulties than before." He said to me, "Why art thou troubled? I *will* bring thee again to thy own home, and give thee the sovereignty of a whole kingdom; do thou only fulfil thy promise." So again he bade me seize his foot, and becoming again a bird, we went certain days and nights through the air, till we came to a cave, and descended before the mouth of it; and on the entrance was written, "There is no God but Allah! Solomon is the Prophet of God." Then the bird returned to the form of a man, and he said, "Art thou still in the same mind as before?" and I said, "Yes; but I know not whither thou art taking me." Then we entered the cave, and therein we found a palace, and in the palace many chambers, and in every chamber a div of fearful figure, which it would be impossible to describe. They were the guardians of that place, and they sought to attack me; but when I threw the thread towards them, they held down their heads, and submitted to me. And as I went further, I saw a chamber adorned with rubies and jewels, and therein a throne of jacinth, and upon the throne was a youth, beautiful in form as the moon on her fourteenth night. He was sleeping, and had one hand in his bosom, and the other thrown across his body, and on his finger was a ring glancing like the dawn of morning, and a dragon lay sleeping at the foot of the throne. At all this I was astonished, and I asked, "What is this?" My companion said, "The div, and the peri, and the dragon, which thou seest, are all the guardians of the sleeping youth, and he is the holy prophet Solomon, to whom divs and peris were subject, and are still in his power. Now that ball of thread I gave thee is a talisman, by whose aid I may walk so far as to take the ring of Solomon, whereby divs, and peris, and wild beasts, and birds, were in subjection to him; and then will they be in my power." And while we were speaking, an angel came down from heaven, and slew my companion at the foot of the throne of Solomon. I said to him, "Fair youth, tell me truly, this man whom thou hast slain, who was he?" He said, "He was a div, the most powerful one of them all; and he was under the dominion of the Prophet Solomon; but he was rebellious against him; and, seeking to obtain his signet ring, has met with destruction. Throw away that thread which thou hast in thy hand, for it will not advantage thee. I am an angel, and the youth who is sleeping on the throne is the Prophet Solomon." Then said I, "The blessing of God be upon thee, who hast guided me in the way." And he bade me take the ring which was on the finger of the div, and put it on my own, "for then," said he, "neither div nor peri will be able to injure thee." So I took the ring from the finger of the dead, and the angel bade me go in the direction of the Kibleh. I threw away the magic ball of thread, and pursued my way; and for many days and nights found no place where I might rest myself: but after a long time, a palace came in sight, and as I drew near it, I saw a young girl, whose beauty cannot be

adequately described—in the whole course of my life I had seen no such one. And when she saw me, she descended from her throne, and asked if I was not Tamim Ansari; and I answered her "Yes." Then she asked, "What has become of him who took thee away?" I answered, "He perished at the foot of the throne of King Solomon." She said, "I knew that he would perish; often did I warn him, but he received not my warning." I asked how she had found that I was Tamim Ansari. She answered, "I found in a certain book, that on such a day of a year named, one should come hither who had been a companion of the Prophet Mohammed (may the blessing of God be upon him!), and I know that thou must be he." Then said she, "O Tamim Ansari, let me repeat the form of words:" and she said, "*La Allah illa Allah, Mohammed rasul Allah,*" and became on the instant a sincere Musulman.

She then relates in what manner she came into the power of the div, and after many professions of gratitude for the service thus rendered to her, this new friend of our hero engages to send him to his home in Mecca, which she assures him, to his great distress, is distant two hundred years' journey. A div, however, is engaged to carry him, as in a former instance, who promises to do it in three days; and, as before, he learns a prayer to secure him from the malice of his bearer.

It is amusing, and not altogether uninteresting, to note the coincidence, or it may be, the *derivation*, of popular tales in the East and the West. A circumstance, similar to the teaching of the "prayer of preservation" in our story, is frequently mentioned in popular romances of *diablerie* and witchcraft of the darker ages. There is this difference, however, between the two: the Mohammedan, lawfully employing the powers of darkness, repeats a prayer to God to preserve him from their mischief; the *Christian*, seeking their help unlawfully, and for purposes of evil, abstains from the repetition of the divine name, or the words of the Lord's Prayer, lest this should render the unholy work vain. An instance in point is mentioned by Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*. Sir Michael Scott, mounted, like our hero, on a huge demon, is asked by him, "What the old women of Scotland said at bed-time?" but the magician, we are told, on his guard against the insidious question, cried, "What is that to thee? mount, Diabolus, and fly."* A still more striking instance occurs at the conclusion of Sir Walter's splendid and terrible story of the Spectre Castle, in *Redgauntlet*.

But to pursue our story. This div is to the full as malicious, and as ill-disposed to serve a being of the race of Adam, as his predecessor, and makes as many efforts to dislodge him; unfortunately, with greater success. Apparently (for there is some indistinctness in the narrative), the eccentric flights of the demon-steed had unsettled the brain of his rider so much, that he hesitated in his repetition of the talismanic prayer, and is thrown on a mountain, which he recognizes as being on the site of his last shipwreck. The div, upbraided with his perfidy, pleads that he apprehended danger to his charge from an evil spirit stronger and more malignant than himself, who would have torn Tamim to pieces. In fact, he sees approaching a div,

* A less guarded necromancer might have replied "the Paternoster," and would have been thrown from the back of his grisly steed.

"with an elephant's head, and a stature reaching the clouds," and for fear, throws himself down from the mountain to perish; but his hour is not come, and he finds himself safe, in life and limb, "in a blood-devouring desert." Here he sees a being, of unknown race, bound strongly to a tree, who affords him some welcome intelligence, and requests some in return.

When he saw me, he said, "O Tamim Ansari, thou hast suffered many afflictions; in a few days more, thou wilt arrive at thy own house." I asked him why he was bound; he replied, "By the decree of Almighty God." Then he asked, "Is the holy Prophet Mohammed yet alive?" And I said, "He has been taken to the mercy of God." Then he asked, "Do men yet commit fornication?" And I said, "They do." He said, "Do they play dice?" And I said, "They do." "Do they," said he, "drink wine?" I answered, "Yes." And as he asked this, an angel came down from heaven, with a mace in his hand, and smote him on the head, saying, "O thou accursed one, the time is not yet come; why hast thou come out thus far?" And he seized him, and bound him again to the same tree. Then said he to me, "Why art thou staying here, and conversing with that cursed one?" And I said, "Tell me who thou art." He replied, "I am an angel messenger, and that cursed one is the ass of Dejjal; had it not been for me, he would have destroyed thee."

Dejjal is the Mohammedan name of Antichrist, whom the Moslems understand as an evil being, who is to appear in the latter days, and lead away by his temptations the unbelievers to hell.

A very beautiful and imaginative picture follows this. The traveller finds a large and splendid palace in the desert, decked with the customary exuberance of pearls, and rubies, and blocks of emerald; in one room of it he meets with an object which equally excites his terror and wonder.

Entering the cell, I saw certain persons who had been slain, and their swords were laid under their heads, and the blood was flowing from them. And at this I was astonished, and cried, "O God, who are these, and who has slain them?" When I had gone a little further, I saw four horsemen, covered with armour, standing still; and I said, "God grant they may not slay me also." When they were aware of my presence, I saluted them, and they returned my salute, and said, "Be of good cheer, Tamim Ansari; thou shalt return to thy own house." I asked them who they were, and who had slain these. They said, "We are angels, who, from the time of the Prophet Noah (the blessing of God be upon him!), have had the charge of this house, and when a servant of God comes this way, we refresh him with meat and drink, that he faint not. And those slain, whom thou sawest, are the companions of the blessed Prophet Mohammed, who received martyrdom in the battle of Oh,od. Till the day of resurrection they will lie as thou hast seen them."

He next meets with a hermit, dwelling in the desert, with whom he sojourns some days, during the course of which he is one day sent by his reverend host to see what is passing in the neighbourhood of his cell. He finds an old and deformed woman, richly clothed in silk, and gold, and gems; and while he is comparing with surprise the richness of her dress with her scanty personal attractions, he hears a loud voice calling upon

him, in the immediate vicinity of the garden in which he found the female figure. Instead of obeying the call, however, he makes a speedy escape to the cell of the hermit, and is by him congratulated on having done so, as the voice proceeded from one who would have slain him on his nearer approach,—Yajouj, the Gog of the Scriptures, whom the Mohammedans have personified, very unceremoniously cutting the knot of the difficulty our more sober commentators have found in determining the meaning of the word, or perhaps happily unaware that the difficulty ever existed.* The woman, he is informed, is the World, old and worthless in itself, as an object of pursuit, but decked with meretricious ornaments. This instance of allegorical personification has a singular effect in a story where the other characters are supposed to be real beings; but such an interpolation of allegory in narration is by no means uncommon in Eastern writers.

The hermit above-mentioned entertains our traveller for some days, and then directs him to proceed towards the quarter of the Kibleh, informing him that, during his journey, he will meet with another anchorite like himself, who will give him further information as to his route. This last individual proves to be no other than the Prophet Elias, as he himself informs Tamim: adding, also, that the one from whom he had last parted was Khizr. This last-named personage is often mentioned in Oriental writings, and is generally said to be identical with Elias. It would seem, from what we have just quoted, either that this opinion is incorrect, or that Mohammedan writers themselves are not agreed as to the identity. The latter supposition is the more probable.

With this saint of biblical history, whose solitary position agrees but ill with our notions of that beatitude of which we must account him so distinguished a sharer, the subject of our story passes some days, and is promised by him a speedy transit to the city of his nativity; though this, as he is assured, is distant two hundred years' journey. His promise is thus fulfilled, and the story of Tamim Ansari's peregrinations closed.

According to the words of the old man, I stayed some days with him. One day, clouds charged with thunder and lightning came near the venerable man, and saluted him; and he returned their salute, and asked them whither they were bound? They said, "We have received a command to rain over a certain city; hast thou any commission for us?" He said "No." After a time, came other clouds, and saluted him, and were questioned in like manner. They answered, "We have been commanded to rain over Medina; hast thou any commission for us?" He said, a div carried away this man, Tamim Ansari, from the splendid city of Medina into the fifth world; he is a companion of the blessed Mohammed, and many years has he been divided from his family. And now, far as he may travel, he cannot reach the place he is aiming at. Convey him to Medina." Hereupon one of the clouds descended, and said, "Mount upon me." And I mounted on the black cloud, O commander of the faithful, and it was scarcely a moment before the space of two hundred years' journey was passed over, and they set me down at my own house, and began to rain.

* "Yajouj" appears a singular mode of spelling "Gog," but the Arabic usually substitutes a *j* for the hard *g* of the Hebrew; in fact, the two letters are equivalent in cognate words of the two languages. The prefixed syllable serves to bring the word nearer in sound to the one with which it is paired—a point which the Arabs are very fond of gaining.

The rest of the history is contained in a few lines. The khalif adjudges that the wife shall be restored to her former husband; and the pair bless God and the khalif, and retire.

We recommend the tyro in Persian studies to try his powers upon this MS., a reference to which will be found in the note to page 134. It is a small book; the style is simple, and the calligraphy distinct, with the exception of a few contractions and nexus borrowed from the Shekesteh, which a very little practice will enable even the beginner to decipher.

We are glad to find amongst the last importations from Calcutta, a copy of a printed edition of the *Rose and Pine Tree* (گل و صنوبر), a tale of somewhat the same character as the one we have been noticing; and of which we shall probably be able shortly to present a notice.

VISIT TO JAPAN.

THE readers of this Journal are aware that an effort was made last year, under favourable circumstances, to open an intercourse with Japan, and that the result proved that the Japanese Government still resolutely interdicts such intercourse to its subjects. Two accounts of this visit have been published,* from which we extract the most interesting particulars.

Three Japanese, the only survivors of a junk's crew, who, landing on Queen Charlotte's Island, were seized by the natives, were redeemed from captivity by an English settler at the Columbia river, and by him sent to England and thence to Macao, where they were placed in the family of Mr. Gutzlaff, whom they taught their language. Some time after, four more Japanese, who had been wrecked at Luçonia, were brought to Macao; and Messrs. Olyphant and Co., the American merchants, resolved to despatch the *Morrison*, Capt. Ingersoll, for Yedo, in order to restore these men to their country, and (as Dr. Parker states) to "create an opening for missionary labours in Japan."

The vessel, to evince the pacific character of the visit, was unarmed; Mr. King, a partner of the firm, with his lady, was on board; Dr. Parker went as surgeon, and Mr. Williams as naturalist, and they were to take up Mr. Gutzlaff, who had gone in the *Raleigh* to Loo-choo. With an eye to the establishment of a trade between Japan and America, Mr. King selected a cargo which he thought suitable to the Japanese market.

The *Morrison* left Macao on the 3d July, and on the 12th anchored in the harbour of Napakeang, on the south-west of Loo-choo. A large junk, like the Chinese, had just left the harbour, and another was at anchor, as well as nine Japanese junks. The inhabitants crowded to the beach and crowned the eminences and house-tops to look at the visitors, and shortly, twenty persons, mostly official characters, came alongside, and after some conversation, the pinnacle landed Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. Williams, Capt.

* Narrative of a Voyage of the ship *Morrison*, Captain D. Ingersoll, to Lew-chew and Japan, in the months of July and August 1837. By S. WELLS WILLIAMS. *Chinese Repository* for November and December 1837.

Journal of an Expedition from Singapore to Japan, with a Visit to Loo-choo, &c. By P. PARKER, M.D., Medical Missionary from the American Missionary Board. London, 1838. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Ingersoll, and Dr. Parker. The *Raleigh*, with Mr. Gutzlaff, had left. They were objects of great curiosity, especially the lady; the officers seem to have regarded the party with some jealousy, and were anxious for their return. Dr. Parker distributed a tract on vaccination by Dr. Pearson, translated into Chinese by Sir George Staunton, together with lancets and the vaccine virus, adding explanations of the mode of operating. The landscape-scenery of Loo-choo, Dr. Parker states, is peculiar, but has no claim to beauty. The people are characterized by gentleness and simplicity. The females are depressed. Capt. Basil Hall's description of the Loo-chooans is pronounced erroneous and extravagant; but their manners are acknowledged to be very pleasing and attractive. Their houses are small and mean, some of them not equal to an English sheep-cote. The court dialect of China is understood and spoken; but the oral language seems to be a-kin to Japanese; and a character resembling the *kata kana* of the latter was observed. The Loo-chooans refuse to give any information as to their laws and institutions. They furnish foreign vessels with refreshments, but, though poor, will receive no remuneration.

In coasting the island, they had further communication with the people, but although the facilities were good (Mr. Gutzlaff, who was taken on board, being able to converse in their own tongue, and Anyah, the native mentioned by Capt. Hall, knowing a little English), little information appears to have been obtained.

They left the Loo-choo group on the 17th July, and slowly approached Japan, aided by a powerful current. The heat was oppressive. The Japanese on board joyfully recognized Too-tomi, or Chana-saki, a bluff headland; and on the 29th a chain of islands, some of which are large and inhabited, extending from the south-east corner of Nipon, being the way-marks of their passage up the bay of Yedo, appeared in sight. The coast of Nipon presented what Mr. Williams calls "a magnificent gallery of mountains," rising from the shore in an irregular gradation into lofty peaks, until the celebrated Mount Fasi,* about fourteen thousand feet high, forty miles in the interior, ended the series. Dr. Parker, in like manner, describes the land as rising by abrupt knolls, revealing hill beyond hill, each file rising a little above the one to the south of it. This gentleman states that the face of the country wore an aspect of fertility; but Mr. Williams describes it as apparently but little cultivated, and the Japanese declared that the country was poor and thinly settled. As they passed slowly down the bay, aided by tide and current, but opposed by the wind, they saw a considerable number of boats and junks, some of the latter of three hundred tons burthen. Their form is thus described by Mr. Williams: "The single mast was supported by a large forestay, and by several backstays, passing to the sides of the vessel. Off the wind, they sailed with a rolling motion; and when close hauled, made much lee-way, being, like the Chinese ves-

* In Dr. Parker's book, this mountain is called *Feesi*, which is wrong. The work professes to be revised by Dr. Reed, whose name is conspicuously placed in the title-page. We do not exactly know what the functions of this gentleman's office is, but the avoidance of this and other similar errors ought to be one of them.

sels, without keels." Dr. Parker considers them, in some respects, better built and more seaworthy than the Chinese.

The seven Japanese were highly delighted at the sight of their native hills, and some of them pointed out objects that were familiar to them, bursting into expressions of home feelings as they recognized headlands, islands, and mountains. The approach of the vessel was observed, and when night closed in, signal-fires were lighted on the eminences. The bay of Yedo is a large estuary, between thirty and forty miles wide at its entrance, and extending thirty miles north, at nearly an uniform width up to Mi-saki, the southerly point of a small peninsula, forming part of the principality of Sagami. Mi-saki and Su-saki, both very prominent headlands, twelve or fifteen miles apart, nearly north-east and south-west, form the entrance to the bay of Yedo, at the north end of which the capital stands. The banks of the bay are abrupt, but not high; the shores afford an agreeable variety of hill and dale, covered with vegetation.

At noon on the 30th, the report of cannon was heard, which was at first supposed to be a signal announcing the arrival of the vessel, or a salute. The firing continued, however, and as they approached the harbour of Uragawa, there was no mistake about the matter, for the balls from the fortifications on both sides of the channel were observed to fall in the water, half a mile a-head. The *Morrison* was thereupon brought to anchor, a measure rendered still more necessary by the appearance of breakers a short distance off. The firing ceased soon after the vessel anchored.

The harbour of Uragawa is on the western side of the bay, and is the place where vessels stop before going to Yedo. Here reside the officers who examine the manifests and crews of the inward-bound vessels, and see that no women are on board: the penalty of an attempt to introduce foreign females is decapitation. After vessels are examined and passed, they proceed to the port of Shinagawa, about a mile and a half from Yedo, and a kind of suburb to the capital. Above Uragawa, the bay spreads out into an extensive sheet of water, in some parts twenty-five miles across, containing a vast number of junks and craft, sometimes upwards of a thousand. The narrow entrance to the bay below Uragawa enables the Japanese effectually to guard the approach to the capital.

The nearest land from the anchorage was about three-quarters of a mile. A sandy beach extended the whole length of the bay, behind which the country rose in irregular gradations, diversified by cultivated field and bleak or wooded hills in the distance. Many of the hills were cultivated in terraces, some of their sides resembling a flight of steps. The different hues of the grain and grass, and the clumps of trees, rendered the scenery picturesque. But there was no appearance of town or village, or even solitary mansions, which are built in ravines.

Soon after anchoring, boats began cautiously and timidly to approach and gaze at the ship. An old man was the first to venture up its sides, "crouching servilely," as Dr. Parker says; or, as Mr. Williams more distinctly describes the action, "saluting slowly, bending his body and suspending his

arms until his fingers nearly touched the deck." Encouraged by him, others crowded on the deck, who went about the vessel absorbed in wonderment at its size and appearance. They manifested no curiosity at the sight of the foreign lady. They were treated with sweet wine, for which few cared, and other refreshments, the ship's biscuits being seized with most avidity. Whatever they received they carried to their foreheads with a low bow. They offered nothing in exchange, and refused to part with their little articles of ornament, pipes, fans, &c. The majority were thinly clad, notwithstanding the cold rain; a piece of cloth round the loins, or a loose gown over the shoulders. A few wore quilted cotton jackets, or flowing garments. Some wore sandals of grass, like those of the Ioo-chooans; most had no covering for the head. They shave the crown, and leaving the hair on the sides above the ears to grow long, they comb it back to the occiput, where the whole is gathered up into a cue and brought to the crown, where it is tied, a little tuft being left at the top. The hair of the women is long, and bound on their heads with a profusion of combs and ornaments. The deportment of all was affable, though they bore marks of great poverty. The majority of the men were large-limbed; many had heavy beards. Their cast of countenance differed from the Chinese, except in their oblong, sunken, and angular eyes; their complexion is fairer; in their short necks, snub noses, and high cheek-bones, they approximate rather to the Coreans, Kuriles, and northern races. Phrenologically speaking, they have fine heads: "the facial angle is large; they have high and broad foreheads, and the sincipital region is very high and capacious." Mr. Williams represents their stature as "inferior;" Dr. Parker, however, states that they are above the common stature of Chinese or Europeans. The women, he says, are fairer than the men; their teeth are black, as if they chewed betel. They were covered with mats resembling the rain-dress of the Chinese, and wore large bamboo hats.

To the more respectable, pieces of paper, or cards, were given, on which was written, in Chinese, a statement of the country of the visitors, and a request for water and provisions, and also for an officer to communicate with. The characters were not understood by most of them; but the purport was explained by Mr. Gutzlaff. The Japanese on board did not show themselves, as it was deemed advisable to conceal them till a person in authority should appear.

The Japanese boats are rudely though strongly built of pine, and most of them carried a sail of coarse canvas. They are twenty or thirty feet long, and six or eight wide; the bows very sharp. Their progress is accelerated by three or four large sculls attached to each side, near the stern, on pivots or fulcra.

The Japanese who came in these boats (upwards of two hundred) were peaceful and friendly; but were vexed at the difficulty of conversing. They invited the party to go on shore; and it was resolved to do so, next day, the 31st. During the night, four cannon were planted upon the nearest eminence on shore, and instead of enjoying the promised ramble, the ship's party heard the balls whistling over them, and one of them struck the

ship. The colours, and then a white flag, were hoisted ; but the firing continuing, and rapidly too, the *Morrison* weighed anchor, and but for the unskilful gunnery and bad powder of the Japanese, she would have been materially damaged. When the vessel was observed to be under sail, three gun-boats, each manned with thirty or forty men, bore down upon her, firing swivels. On lying to for them, however, they retired. A piece of canvas, on which was painted, in Chinese, that a foreign ship desired to return some shipwrecked natives, and to procure water and refreshments, was thrown overboard from the ship, and picked up ; but no notice was taken of it. Their only alternative was to put to sea, and they determined to make another attempt at Toba, in the principality of Sima, about 150 miles from Yedo, and where some of the Japanese on board had embarked. These men were much chagrined, and, as Dr. Parker states, exasperated, at the result. The wind, however, carried them past Toba next day, and it was then resolved to make the bay of Kagosima, in the principality of Satzuma, which they reached on the 10th August. A few fishermen had been seen in the bay ; but they refused to come on board.

Siono-misaki (Cape Tschitschagoff) and the bay of Kago-sima, with its beautiful scenery, lay before them ; on the right, half a mile distant, were the bold, well-wooded shores of Oozumi. About three miles from Siono-misaki is the little village of Sataura, beyond which the hills rose gradually, their sides, one seen above another, being covered with verdure. Between the hills are a few plateaus of table-land, which appeared in the highest cultivation.

As soon as they entered the bay, an officer and four men, with two of the Japanese, went on shore in the gig, to obtain a pilot and return ; instead of which, they got into the first fishing-boat, and proceeded to the village of Sataura, where they found the people in commotion, the officers making preparations for defence. The *Morrison*, meanwhile, stood up the bay till opposite the village, and at length the boat returned with a Japanese officer, a pleasant-looking man, dignified in his demeanour, dressed in a long cotton robe, of blue and white plaid, secured at the waist by a large girdle, in which were stuck *two* swords, and a tobacco-pouch and pipe hung from it. Most of his attendants were nearly naked. He confessed that preparations had been made to fire on the vessel, supposing her to be a pirate ; but the statements of the Japanese on board satisfying him of the real state of the case, he entered into the plans with much interest, and received the despatches prepared for the prince of Satzuma and the emperor, stating he would deliver them to a superior officer, and left a pilot on board the ship, with orders, however, not to allow her to proceed further up the bay. A supply of water was sent ; and, as at Urugawa, the natives came off in boat-loads, to see the ship ; but bringing nothing to sell. A recent famine had rendered all provisions scarce. In appearance and dress, the people here, generally speaking, were superior to those at the former place. One of the shipwrecked Japanese went on shore, and was received with great hospitality by the magistrate ; and he attributed the failure at Yedo to not allowing him and his companions to communicate

with their countrymen. He stated that the empire was in a state of general rebellion; that executions were frequent at Yedo, and that Osacoa, the third city of the empire, had been nearly reduced to ashes by the insurgents.

The despatches were soon returned by a deputation of three officers, each wearing two swords, who stated that the superior officer declined to receive them, but that he had sent a full statement to Kago-sima, and a high officer would probably come from thence. Meantime, a pilot they had brought was ordered to carry the ship to a safe anchorage on the western side of the bay. Promises were held out of an ample supply of provisions, and that the ship should be towed next day higher up the bay.

The representations of the restored mariners, of the humane and pacific intentions of the foreigners, according to the accounts given by those of them who went on shore, made the deepest impression on their countrymen. Their depositions were taken down by the magistrates in the presence of the assembled villagers, and sealed up, to be forwarded to Kago-sima. The magistrate, when he learnt the kind treatment which the unfortunate Japanese had experienced, exclaimed, "Truly, these benevolent foreigners must be something more than human."

The faithlessness of the promises which had been made to the party in the *Morrison* soon became apparent. Till the 12th all was quiet, "but it was the calm that preceded a storm," Dr. Parker observes; "and a fresh confirmation of the saying, that the Japanese are never more to be feared than when they appear the most friendly." No provisions were sent; no boats came to remove the *Morrison* to a better berth, and, though the ship was watched, no native was suffered to go on board. The arrival of the great officer from Kago-sima was still talked of, but hints were given that the shipwrecked men would not be received. Early in the morning of the 12th, some men in a small fishing-boat came near, and communicated to the Japanese on board a rumour that the ship was to be expelled, and the men would not be received, adding, "You had better weigh anchor and set sail." Warlike preparations on shore, consisting of *portable forts*, were immediately observed; a broad stripe of blue and white canvas was stretched across the trees, near Chugamitsu (or Chooogurmutzu), and other places, forming the front, and looking like a fence, with large concentric circles of the same colours at the end. A yellow flag was hoisted within these forts. The people were seen running backwards and forwards, and busied within. The Japanese on board, with rueful visages, declared that this bustle portended war. However ludicrous the idea of cloth batteries may appear, from the description given by these men, it would seem that they are not an ill-contrived defence. Four or five pieces of heavy canvas, loosely stretched one behind another at short intervals, would weaken the force of a cannon-shot, and almost stop a swivel-ball. These cloth forts were multiplying, the multitude were hurrying away as if for safety, and several persons in white dresses, and others galloping about on horseback, could be distinguished. A troop of several hundred soldiers proceeded at full speed along the beach into one of the forts; they had badges on their

backs like knapsacks. As soon as they had entered, they commenced a fire of musketry and artillery. The anchor was weighed, and the sails set; there was no wind, however, and the vessel was with difficulty conducted past the forts and clear of the shoals, which were, perhaps, more to be dreaded. For eighteen hours they were between two fires, opening upon the ship at every tack, one on either side the bay, which is from three to five miles broad, without any means of offering resistance.

All hope of friendly intercourse, or of returning the men, was now abandoned. The poor fellows suffered severely by the unexpected extinction of their prospect of revisiting their families. They expressed great indignation at the conduct of their countrymen, and two of them shaved their heads entirely, in token of having renounced their native soil for ever. It was not deemed expedient, for many reasons, to go to Nangasaki, where, indeed, the Japanese on board distinctly declared their resolution not to be landed. The *Morrison*, accordingly, quitted this inhospitable country and returned to Macao, anchoring in the roads on the 29th August.

The result of this attempt is viewed by the two individuals, from whose combined accounts we have extracted this narrative, in somewhat different aspects. Dr. Parker does not scruple to condemn the conduct of the Japanese in unmitigated terms, suggests no palliative, but thinks they have rendered themselves "obnoxious to the law of nations," and that "justice to them and the good of mankind may imperiously demand the interference of civilized nations." Mr. Williams, with more sense and discretion, comparing their reception with that of Capt. Gordon in 1817, and other visitors, thinks "it would not be amiss to make investigations, at the proper sources, into the conduct of the whalers that frequent the eastern coasts of Nipon and Yedo, to learn whether, in their dealings with the people and the vessels which they have met, there has not recently been conduct unworthy of Christians, which will not bear being brought to light. If the immediate aggressor escapes," he adds, "vengeance usually lights upon some unwary and innocent straggler, and the mutual hatred is thus increased. The people took us for a pirate, and a rumour of such marauders in those regions must have reached their ears."

This, which is, perhaps, more than a conjecture of Mr. Williams, we have no doubt is the key to the treatment which the *Morrison* experienced. The Japanese are jealous of foreigners and exclude them from their country; but this rude reception from a naturally courteous people must have been provoked by some act of recent hostility, perhaps barbarity, on the part of Europeans or Americans. Those who are so eager to apply the law of nations to these cases, seldom recollect that mutuality and reciprocity form the basis of that law; and if the coasts of Japan be insulted, or her peaceable traders molested by reckless and unprincipled "free-traders" from America or Europe, it is difficult to deny to the Japanese, who cannot distinguish between nations of similar character, still less between individuals of the same nation, the right to repel all such foreigners indiscriminately from their shores. The fault is our's, not theirs.

PENAL CODE OF BRITISH INDIA.

(Continued from page 88).

CHAP. XVIII.

OF OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Of Offences affecting Life.

294. Whoever does any act or omits what he is legally bound to do, with the intention of thereby causing, or with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause, the death of any person, and does by such act or omission cause the death of any person, is said to commit the offence of "voluntary culpable homicide."

Illustrations.

(a) A lays sticks and turf over a pit, with the intention of thereby causing death, or with the knowledge that death is likely to be thereby caused. Z, believing the ground to be firm, treads on it, falls in, and is killed. A has committed the offence of voluntary culpable homicide.

(b) A, with the intention or knowledge aforesaid, relates agitating tidings to Z, who is in a critical stage of a dangerous illness. Z dies in consequence. A has committed the offence of voluntary culpable homicide.

(c) A, with the intention or knowledge aforesaid, gives Z his choice whether Z will kill himself or suffer lingering torture. Z kills himself in consequence. A has committed the offence of voluntary culpable homicide.

(d) A, with the intention or knowledge aforesaid, falsely deposes before a court of justice that he saw Z commit a capital crime. Z is convicted and executed in consequence. A has committed the offence of voluntary culpable homicide.

(e) A is hired to guide Z through a jungle. In the midst of the jungle A, no circumstance having occurred to release him from his legal obligation to guide Z through the jungle, with such intention or knowledge as aforesaid, leaves Z. Z dies in consequence. A has committed the offence of voluntary culpable homicide.

(f) A, being legally bound to furnish food to Z, who is the mother of a sucking child, omits to furnish her with food, intending or knowing it to be likely that Z's death may be the consequence of the omission. Z survives, but the child is starved to death in consequence of the failure of milk which is caused by A's omission. Here, even if A did not know of the existence of the child, he has committed the offence of voluntary culpable homicide.

(g) A keeps Z in wrongful confinement, and is therefore legally bound (see clause 338) to furnish Z with what he knows to be necessary to prevent Z from being in danger of death. A, knowing that Z is likely to die if medical advice be not procured, illegally omits to procure such advice. Z dies in consequence. A has committed the offence of voluntary culpable homicide.

(h) A knows Z to be behind a bush. B does not know it. A, intending to cause or knowing it to be likely to cause Z's death, induces B to fire at the bush. B fires and kills Z. Here, B may be guilty of no offence, or if his firing was, under the circumstances, a rash act, he may be guilty of the offence defined in clause 304. But A has committed the offence of voluntary culpable homicide.

295. Voluntary culpable homicide is "murder," unless it be of one of the three mitigated descriptions hereinafter enumerated; That is to say,

First, Manslaughter;

Secondly, Voluntary culpable homicide by consent;

Thirdly, Voluntary culpable homicide in defence.

296. If a person, by doing any thing which he intends or knows to be likely to cause death, commits voluntary culpable homicide on a person whose death

he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause, the voluntary culpable homicide committed by the offender is of the same description of which it would have been if he had caused the death which he intended or knew himself to be likely to cause.

297. Voluntary culpable homicide is "manslaughter," when it is committed on grave and sudden provocation, by causing the death of the person who gave that provocation.

Explanation. Provocation is designated as "grave," when it is such as would be likely to move a person of ordinary temper to violent passion, and is not given by any thing done in obedience to the law, or by any thing authorized by the law of Civil or Criminal Procedure, or by any thing done by a public servant in the exercise of the lawful powers of such public servant, or by any thing done by any person in the exercise of the right of private defence against the offender.

Illustrations.

(a) A, under the influence of passion excited by a provocation given by Z, intentionally kills Y, Z's child. This is not manslaughter, but murder.

(b) A is lawfully arrested by Z, a bailiff. A is excited to sudden and violent passion by the arrest, and voluntarily kills Z. This is not manslaughter, but murder.

(c) A appears as a witness before Z, a magistrate. Z says that he does not believe a word of A's deposition, and that A has perjured himself. A is moved to sudden passion by these words, and kills Z. This is not manslaughter, but murder.

(d) A attempts to pull Z's nose. Z, in the exercise of the right of private defence, strikes A. A is moved to sudden and violent passion by the blow, and kills Z. This is not manslaughter, but murder.

(e) Z strikes B. B is by this provocation excited to violent rage. A, a bystander, intending to take advantage of B's rage in order to cause Z's death, puts a knife into B's hand. B kills Z with the knife. Here, B may have committed only manslaughter, but A has committed murder.

(f) Y gives grave and sudden provocation to A. A, on this provocation, fires a pistol at Y, neither intending nor knowing himself likely to kill Z, who is near him, but out of sight. A kills Z. Here, A has committed manslaughter.

298. Voluntary culpable homicide is "voluntary culpable homicide by consent" when the person whose death is caused, being above twelve years of age, suffers death, or takes the risk of death, by his own choice : Provided,

First, That the offender does not induce the person whose death is caused to make that choice by directly or indirectly putting that person in fear of any injury ;

Secondly, That the person whose death has been caused is not, from youth, mental imbecility, derangement, intoxication, or passion, unable to understand the nature and consequences of his choice ;

Thirdly, That the offender does not know that the person whose death is caused was induced to make the choice by any deception or concealment ;

Fourthly, That the offender does not conceal from the person whose death is caused any thing which the offender knew to be likely to cause that person to change his mind.

Explanation. Voluntary culpable homicide committed by inducing a person voluntarily to put himself to death is voluntary culpable homicide by consent, except when it is murder.

Illustrations.

(a) Z, a Hindu widow, consents to be burned with the corpse of her husband. A kindles the pile. Here, A has committed voluntary culpable homicide by consent.

(b) A, by instigation, voluntarily causes Z, a child under twelve years of age, to

commit suicide. Here, on account of Z's youth, the offence cannot be voluntary culpable homicide by consent. A has therefore committed murder.

(c) A, by deceiving Z into a belief that Z's family have perished at sea, voluntarily causes Z to commit suicide. Here, on account of the deception practised by A, the offence cannot be voluntary culpable homicide by consent. A has therefore committed murder.

299. Voluntary culpable homicide is "voluntary culpable homicide in defence" when it is committed by causing death under such circumstances that such causing of death would be no offence if the right of private defence extended to the voluntary causing of death in cases of assault not falling under any of the descriptions enumerated in clause 76, or in cases of theft, mischief, or criminal trespass not falling under any of the descriptions enumerated in clause 79.

Illustrations.

(a) Z attempts to horsewhip A, not in such a manner as to cause grievous hurt to A. A draws out a pistol. Z persists in the assault. A, believing in good faith that he can by no other means prevent himself from being horsewhipped, shoots Z dead. A has committed voluntary culpable homicide in defence.

(b) Z commits simple theft on A's horse, and rides away with it. Here, A has a right of private defence which lasts till either Z can effect his retreat with the property, or till A can recover his horse, but which does not extend to the infliction of death, inasmuch as A is in no danger of death or hurt. A pursues Z, and, not being able to overtake him, shoots him dead. A has committed voluntary culpable homicide in defence.

(c) Z commits an assault not of a dangerous description on A. A, knowing that he can defend himself from the assault without killing Z, kills Z. Here, as A's act would be an offence even if the right of private defence in cases of assault of the descriptions not enumerated in clause 76 extended to the voluntary infliction of death, A has committed voluntary culpable homicide, which is not voluntary culpable homicide in defence, but which, according to the circumstances, will be manslaughter, or murder.

300. Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

301. Whoever commits manslaughter shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, or fine, or both.

302. Whoever commits voluntary culpable homicide by consent shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

303. Whoever commits voluntary culpable homicide in defence shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, or fine, or both.

304. Whoever causes the death of any person by any act or any illegal omission, which act or omission was so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for human life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

305. If the act or illegal omission whereby death is caused in the manner described in the last preceding clause be, apart from the circumstance of its having caused death, an offence other than the offence defined in clause 327, or an attempt to commit an offence, the offender shall be liable to the punishment of the offence so committed or attempted, in addition to the punishment provided by the last preceding clause.

Explanation. In cases in which the doing of a certain thing and the attempting to do that thing are distinct offences, if the offence defined in the last preceding clause be committed in the attempting to do that thing, the additional punishment to which the offender is liable is the punishment not of attempting to do that thing but of doing that thing.

Illustration.

A uses force to Z, a woman, intending to ravish her. He does not ravish her, but commits the offence defined in clause 304. Here, the term of imprisonment to which A has made himself liable is to be regulated not by the term of imprisonment assigned to the offence of attempting to ravish, but by the term of imprisonment assigned to actual rape; that is to say, A is liable to rigorous imprisonment for a term of not more than sixteen nor less than two years.

306. If any child under twelve years of age, any insane person, any delirious person, any idiot, or any person in a state of intoxication, commits suicide, whoever previously abets by aid the commission of such suicide shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

307. If any person commits suicide, whoever previously abets by aid the commission of such suicide shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

308. Whoever does any act, or omits what he is legally bound to do, with such intention or knowledge and under such circumstances that if he by that act or omission caused death he would be guilty of murder, and carries that act or omission to such a length as at the time of carrying it to that length he contemplates as sufficient to cause death, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to life, and must not be less than seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Illustrations.

(a) A, intending to murder Z by means of a spring-gun, purchases such a gun. A has not yet committed the offence defined in this clause. A sets the gun loaded in Z's path, and leaves it there. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A, intending to murder Z by poison, purchases poison, and mixes the same with food which remains in A's keeping. A has not yet committed the offence defined in this clause. A places the food on Z's table, or delivers it to Z's servants to place it on Z's table. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

309. Whoever does any act, or omits what he is legally bound to do, with such intention or knowledge and under such circumstances that if he, by that act or omission, caused death he would be guilty of voluntary culpable homicide, and carries that act or omission to such a length as at the time of carrying it to that length he contemplates as sufficient to cause death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A, on grave and sudden provocation, fires a pistol at Z, under such circumstances that if he thereby caused death he would be guilty of manslaughter. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A lights a pile prepared for a suttee, under such circumstances that if he thereby caused death he would be guilty of voluntary culpable homicide by consent. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(c) A pursues a thief, and fires at him, under such circumstances that if he killed the thief he would commit voluntary culpable homicide in defence. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

310. Whoever belongs or has at any time belonged to any gang of persons associated for the purpose of gaining a livelihood by inveigling and murdering travellers in order to take the property of such travellers, is designated as a "Thug."

311. Whoever is a Thug shall be punished with transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

Of the causing of Miscarriage.

312. Every woman who, being with child, voluntarily causes herself to miscarry, and every person who voluntarily causes a woman with child to miscarry, shall, if such miscarriage be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

313. If any person commits the offence defined in the last preceding clause without the free and intelligent consent of the woman, the punishment of causing the miscarriage shall be in excess of any punishment to which the offender may be liable by reason of any hurt which he may have caused or attempted to cause to the woman.

Of Hurt.

314. All bodily pain, disease, and infirmity, is designated as "hurt."

315. The following kinds of hurt are designated as "grievous :"

First, Emasculation ;

Secondly, Permanent privation of the sight of either eye ;

Thirdly, Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear ;

Fourthly, Privation of any member or joint ;

Fifthly, Destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint ;

Sixthly, Permanent disfiguration of the head or face ;

Seventhly, Fracture or dislocation of any bone other than a tooth ;

Eighthly, Such hurt that the sufferer is, during the space of twenty days, in bodily pain, diseased, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.

316. Whoever does any act or omits what he is legally bound to do, with the intention of thereby causing hurt to any person, or with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause hurt to any person, and does thereby cause hurt to any person, is said "voluntarily to cause hurt."

317. Whoever voluntarily causes hurt, if the hurt which he intends to cause or knows himself to be likely to cause is grievous hurt, and if the hurt which he causes is grievous hurt, is said "voluntarily to cause grievous hurt."

Explanation. A person is not said voluntarily to cause grievous hurt except when he both causes grievous hurt, and intends or knows himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt. But he is said voluntarily to cause grievous hurt, if, intending or knowing himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt of one kind, he actually causes grievous hurt of another kind.

Illustration.

A, intending or knowing himself to be likely permanently to disfigure Z's face, gives Z a blow which does not permanently disfigure Z's face, but which causes Z to be diseased during twenty days. A has voluntarily caused grievous hurt.

318. Whoever, except in the case provided for in clause 325, voluntarily causes hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a

term which may extend to one year, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

319. Whoever, except in the case provided for in clause 326, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

320. Whoever voluntarily causes hurt in an attempt to commit murder shall be punished with transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to life and must not be less than seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

321. Whoever voluntarily causes hurt for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer, or from any person interested in the sufferer, any property, or of constraining the sufferer of the hurt, or some person interested in such sufferer, to give any information which may lead to a wrongful transfer of any property, or to do any thing illegal or disreputable, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

322. Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting any property, or of constraining the sufferer of the hurt, or some person interested in such sufferer, to give any information which may lead to a wrongful transfer of any property, or to do any thing illegal or disreputable, shall be punished with transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to life and must not be less than seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

323. Whoever, except in the case provided for in clause 325, voluntarily causes hurt by means of the edge or point of any sharp instrument, or by means of fire or any heated substance, or by means of any corrosive substance, or by means of any explosive substance, or by means of any substance which it is deleterious to the human body to inhale, to swallow, or to receive into the blood, or by means of any animal, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

324. Whoever, except in the case provided for in clause 326, voluntarily causes grievous hurt by means of the edge or point of any sharp instrument, or by means of fire or any heated substance, or by means of any corrosive substance, or by means of any explosive substance, or by means of any substance which it is deleterious to the human body to inhale, to swallow, or to receive into the blood, or by means of any animal, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

325. Whoever voluntarily causes hurt, on grave* and sudden provocation, if he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause hurt to any person other than the person who gave the provocation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

326. Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt, on grave and sudden provocation, if he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt to any person other than the person who gave the provocation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000, or both.

327. Whoever causes grievous hurt to any person by any act or illegal omis-

* For the definition of "grave provocation," see clause 297.

ston, which act or omission is so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

328. If the act or illegal omission whereby grievous hurt is caused in the manner described in the last preceding clause be, apart from the circumstance of its having caused grievous hurt, an offence, the punishment shall be cumulative.

329. Whoever does any act, or omits what he is legally bound to do, intending or knowing it to be likely that by such act or omission he may cause grievous hurt, the voluntary causing of which grievous hurt would be an offence other than the offence defined in clause 326, and carries that act or omission to such a length as, at the time of carrying it to that length, he contemplates as sufficient to cause grievous hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one-half of the term of imprisonment to which he would have been liable if he had actually caused the grievous hurt which he intended to cause, or knew himself to be likely to cause, or fine, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A ties a rope across a road by night, intending or knowing it to be likely that Z's horse may stumble over it, and that grievous hurt to Z may be the consequence. Grievous hurt is not caused. Here, if grievous hurt had been caused, A would have been liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years. A, therefore, is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

(b) A lays a steel-trap in Z's path, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause grievous hurt to Z. Here, if grievous hurt were actually caused to Z, A, as having caused grievous hurt by means of a sharp instrument, would be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years. If, therefore, no grievous hurt is caused, A is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.

(c) A puts an explosive substance under the seal of a letter, intending or knowing it to be likely that he shall thereby cause grievous hurt to some person. While A keeps the letter in his own custody he has not committed the offence defined in this clause. As soon as he sends it to the post, he has committed the offence defined in this clause. If he actually causes, by these means, grievous hurt to any person, as the hurt is caused by means of an explosive substance, he is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years. If he does not actually cause grievous hurt to any person, he is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years.

Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

330. Whoever by any act or by any illegal omission voluntarily obstructs any person so as to prevent that person from proceeding in any direction in which that person has a right to proceed, is said "wrongfully to restrain" that person.

Explanation. A person may obstruct another by causing it to appear to that other impossible, difficult, or dangerous to proceed, as well as by causing it actually to be impossible, difficult, or dangerous for that other to proceed.

Illustrations.

(a) A builds a wall across a path along which Z has a right to pass. Z is thereby prevented from passing. A wrongfully restrains Z.

(b) A illegally omits to take proper order with a furious buffalo, which is in his possession (see clause 273), and thus voluntarily deters Z from passing along a road along which Z has a right to pass. A wrongfully restrains Z.

(c) A threatens to set a savage dog at Z, if Z goes along a path along which Z has a right to go. Z is thus prevented from going along that path. A wrongfully restrains Z.

(d) In the last illustration, if the dog is not really savage, but if A voluntarily causes Z to think that it is savage, and thereby prevents Z from going along the path, A wrongfully restrains Z.

331. Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said "wrongfully to confine" that person.

Illustrations.

(a) A causes Z to go within a walled space, and locks Z in. Z is thus prevented from proceeding in any direction beyond the circumscribing line of wall. A wrongfully confines Z.

(b) In the last illustration, if there is in some nook of the walled space a door which is not secured, but which may easily escape observation, as A had voluntarily caused it to appear to Z impossible to proceed beyond the line of wall, A has wrongfully confined Z.

(c) A places men with fire-arms at the outlets of a building, and tells Z that they will fire at Z, if Z attempts to leave the building. A wrongfully confines Z.

332. Whoever wrongfully restrains any person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

333. Whoever wrongfully confines any person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

334. Whoever wrongfully confines any person for three days or more, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

335. Whoever wrongfully confines any person for ten days or more, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, in addition to three days for every day of such wrongful confinement, and must not be less than six months, in addition to one day for every day of such wrongful confinement, and shall also be liable to fine.

336. Whoever keeps any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ for the liberation of that person has been issued in the manner described in the Code of Procedure, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and must not be less than one year, in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he may be liable under the last preceding clause, and shall also be liable to fine.

337. Whoever wrongfully confines any person, for the purpose of extorting from the person confined, or from any person interested in the person confined, any property, or of constraining the person confined, or any person interested in the person confined, to give any information which may lead to a wrongful transfer of property, or to do any thing illegal or disreputable, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and must not be less than one year, in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he may be liable under either of the two last preceding clauses, and shall also be liable to fine.

338. Whoever, while keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing a certain thing to be necessary to prevent the person confined from being in danger of death, or hurt, voluntarily omits to furnish that thing to the person confined, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

Illustration.

Z's eyes are in such a state as to require constant medical care. A wrongfully confines Z, and knowing that without medical attendance Z is likely to lose his eye-sight, omits to procure such medical attendance. A has committed the offence defined in this clause. If Z loses his eye-sight, A has by illegal omission voluntarily caused Z to lose his eye-sight, and has thus become liable to the punishment of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Z.

Of Assault.

339. A person is said to use force to another if he causes motion, or change of motion, or cessation of motion, to that other, or if he causes to any substance such motion, or change of motion, or cessation of motion as brings that substance into contact with any part of that other's body, or with any thing which that other is wearing or carrying, or with any thing so situated that such contact affects that other's sense of feeling :

Provided, that the person causing the motion, or change of motion, or cessation of motion, causes that motion, change of motion, or cessation of motion in one of the three ways hereinafter described ;

First, By his own bodily power ;

Secondly, By disposing any substances in such a manner that the motion, or change or cessation of motion, takes place without any further act on his part, or on the part of any other person ;

Thirdly, By inducing any animal to move, to change its motion, or to cease to move.

340. Whoever intentionally uses force, or attempts to use force, to any person, without that person's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending or knowing it to be likely that, by such use of force, he may cause to the person to whom the force is used injury, fear, or annoyance, is said to commit an assault.

Illustrations.

(a) Z is sitting in a moored boat on the river. A unfastens the moorings, and thus intentionally causes the boat to drift down the stream. Here, A intentionally causes motion to Z, and he does this by disposing substances in such a manner that the motion is produced without any other act on any person's part. A has therefore intentionally used force to Z ; and if he has done so without Z's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending or knowing it to be likely that this use of force may cause injury, fear, or annoyance to Z, A has committed an assault.

(b) Z is riding in a chariot. A lashes Z's horses, and thereby attempts to cause them to quicken their pace. Here, A has attempted to cause change of motion to Z by inducing animals to change their motion. A has therefore attempted to use force to Z, and if A has done this, without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten, or annoy Z, A has committed an assault.

(c) Z is riding in a palanquin. A, intending to rob Z, seizes the pole, and stops the palanquin. Here, A has caused cessation of motion to Z, and he has done this by his own bodily power. A has therefore used force to Z. And as A has acted thus, intentionally, without Z's consent, in order to the commission of an offence, A has committed an assault.

(d) A intentionally pushes against Z in the street. Here, A has by his own bodily power moved his own person so as to bring it into contact with Z. He has therefore intentionally used force to Z ; and if he has done so without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten, or annoy Z, he has committed an assault.

(e) A throws a stone, intending or knowing it to be likely that the stone will be thus brought into contact with Z, or with Z's clothes, or with something carried by Z, or that it will strike water, and dash up the water against Z, or Z's clothes, or some-

thing carried by Z. Here, A has attempted to use force to Z, and if he has done so without Z's consent, intending thereby to injure, frighten, or annoy Z, he has committed an assault.

(f) A intentionally pulls up a woman's veil. Here, A intentionally uses force to her, and if he does so without her consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten, or annoy her, he commits an assault.

(g) Z is bathing. A pours into the bath water which he knows to be boiling. Here, A intentionally by his own bodily power causes such motion in the boiling water as brings that water into contact with Z, or with other water so situated that such contact must affect Z's sense of feeling. A has therefore intentionally used force to Z, and if he has done this without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury, fear, or annoyance to Z, A has committed an assault.

(h) A attempts to incite a dog to spring upon Z, without Z's consent. Here, if A intends to cause injury, fear, or annoyance to Z, he commits an assault.

341. Whoever makes any gesture, or any preparation, intending or knowing it to be likely that such gesture or preparation will cause any person present to apprehend that he who makes that gesture or preparation is about to assault that person, is said "to make show of assault."

Explanation. Mere words do not amount to a show of assault; but the words which a person uses may give to his gestures or preparations such a meaning as may make those gestures or preparations amount to show of assault.

Illustrations.

(a) A shakes his fist at Z, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that A is about to assault Z. A has made show of assault.

(b) A begins to unloose the muzzle of a ferocious dog, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that he is about to assault Z. A has made show of assault.

(c) A takes up a stick, saying to Z "I will give you a beating." Here, though the words used by A could in no case amount to show of assault, and though the mere gesture, accompanied by any other circumstance, might not amount to show of assault, it is nevertheless possible that the gesture explained by the words may be show of assault.

342. Whoever assaults any person, otherwise than on a grave* and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

343. Whoever, in attempting to commit murder, assaults any person, shall be punished with transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to life, and must not be less than seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

344. Whoever, in attempting to commit the offence of kidnapping, assaults any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to half the term for which the offender would have been liable to be imprisoned if he had committed the kidnapping which he has attempted to commit, and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

345. Whoever assaults any person in attempting to cause grievous hurt to that person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one-third part of the term for which he might have been

* For the explanation of "grave provocation," see clause 297.

imprisoned if he had actually caused such hurt as he attempted to cause, or fine, or both.

346. Whoever assaults any woman, in attempting to commit rape on her, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

347. Whoever assaults any woman, intending thereby to outrage her modesty, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

348. Whoever assaults any person, intending thereby to dishonour that person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

349. Whoever assaults any person, in attempting to commit theft on any property which that person is then wearing or carrying, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

350. Whoever assaults any person, in attempting wrongfully to confine that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

351. Whoever assaults any person, on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or both.

352. Whoever makes shew of assault, except on grave and sudden provocation given by the person whom he makes shew of being about to assault, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or both.

Of Kidnapping.

353. "Kidnapping" is of two kinds; kidnapping from the territories of the East-India Company, and kidnapping from lawful guardianship.

354. Whoever conveys beyond the limits of the territories of the East-India Company, or takes on board of any vessel with the intention of conveying beyond the limits of the said territories, any person without the free and intelligent consent of that person, or of some person legally authorized to consent on behalf of that person, or with such consent, but knowing that such consent has been obtained by deception or concealment as to the place of destination or the future treatment of that person, is said to "kidnap that person from the territories of the East-India Company."

Whoever conveys any child under twelve years of age out of the keeping of the lawful guardian or guardians of such child, without the free and intelligent consent of such guardian or guardians, or with such consent, but knowing that such consent has been obtained by deception or concealment as to the place of destination, or the future treatment of the child, or that such consent is the effect of collusion between himself and such guardian or guardians, for any purpose of injury to the child, is said to "kidnap that child from lawful guardianship."

355. Whoever kidnaps any person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

356. Whoever kidnaps any person, intending or knowing it to be likely that murder may, in consequence of such kidnapping, be committed on that person, shall be punished with transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to life, and must not be less than seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Illustration.

A kidnaps Z from the territories of the East-India Company, intending or knowing it to be likely that Z may be sacrificed to an idol. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

357. Whoever kidnaps any person, intending or knowing it to be likely that the consequence of such kidnapping may be grievous hurt to that person, or the rape of that person, or the subjecting of that person to unnatural lust, or the slavery of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

358. Whoever, being in charge of any vessel, knowingly suffers any person who cannot without a certain order or permit legally embark on board of such vessel for any place which is not within the territories of the East-India Company, to embark on board of the said vessel for any such place, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month for every person so suffered to embark, or fine which may extend to Rs. 200 for every person so suffered to embark, or both.

(For clauses 359 to 362, see the original).

NOTE M.

ON THE CHAPTER OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE BODY.

THE first class of offences against the body consists of those offences which affect human life; and highest in this first class stand those offences which fall under the definition of voluntary culpable homicide.

This important part of the law appears to us to require fuller explanation than almost any other.

The first point to which we wish to call the attention of his Lordship in Council is the expression "omits what he is legally bound to do," in the definition of voluntary culpable homicide. These words, or other words tantamount in effect, frequently recur in the Code. We think this the most convenient place for explaining the reason which has led us so often to employ them. For if that reason shall appear to be sufficient in cases in which human life is concerned, it will *a fortiori* be sufficient in other cases.

Early in the progress of the Code it became necessary for us to consider the following question: When acts are made punishable on the ground that those acts produce, or are intended to produce, or are known to be likely to produce certain evil effects, to what extent ought omissions which produce, which are intended to produce, or which are known to be likely to produce the same evil effects to be made punishable?

Two things we take to be evident; first, that some of these omissions ought to be punished in exactly the same manner in which acts are punished; secondly, that all these omissions ought not to be punished. It will hardly be disputed that a gaoler who voluntarily causes the death of a prisoner by omitting to supply that prisoner with food, or a nurse who voluntarily causes the death of an infant entrusted to her care by omitting to take it out of a tub of water into which it has fallen, ought to be treated as guilty of murder. On the other hand, it will hardly be maintained that a man should be punished as a murderer because he omitted to relieve a beggar, even though there might be the clearest proof that the death of the beggar was the effect

of this omission, and that the man who omitted to give the alms knew that the death of the beggar was likely to be the effect of the omission. It will hardly be maintained that a surgeon ought to be treated as a murderer for refusing to go from Calcutta to Meerut to perform an operation, although it should be absolutely certain that this surgeon was the only person in India who could perform it, and that if it were not performed the person who required it would die. It is difficult to say whether a Penal Code which should put no omissions on the same footing with acts, or a Penal Code which should put all omissions on the same footing with acts, would produce consequences more absurd and revolting. There is no country in which either of these principles is adopted. Indeed, it is hard to conceive how, if either were adopted, society could be held together.

It is plain, therefore, that a middle course must be taken; but it is not easy to determine what that middle course ought to be. The absurdity of the two extremes is obvious; but there are innumerable intermediate points; and wherever the line of demarcation may be drawn it will, we fear, include some cases which we might wish to exempt, and will exempt some which we might wish to include.

Mr. Livingston's Code provides, that a person shall be considered as guilty of homicide who omits to save life, which he could save "without personal danger, or pecuniary loss." This rule appears to us to be open to serious objection. There may be extreme inconvenience without the smallest personal danger, or the smallest risk of pecuniary loss, as in the case we lately put of a surgeon summoned from Calcutta to Meerut, to perform an operation. He may be offered such a fee that he would be a gainer by going. He may have no ground to apprehend that he should run any greater personal risk by journeying to the Upper Provinces than by continuing to reside in Bengal; but he is about to proceed to Europe immediately, or he expects some members of his family by the next ship, and wishes to be at the presidency to receive them. He, therefore, refuses to go. Surely, he ought not, by so refusing, to be treated as a murderer. It would be somewhat inconsistent to punish one man for not staying three months in India to save the life of another, and to leave wholly unpunished a man who, enjoying ample wealth, should refuse to disburse an anna to save the life of another. Again, it appears to us that it may be fit to punish a person as a murderer for causing death by omitting an act which cannot be performed without personal danger, or pecuniary loss. A parent may be unable to procure food for an infant without money; yet the parent, if he has the means, is bound to furnish the infant with food, and if by omitting to do so he voluntarily causes its death, he may with propriety be treated as a murderer. A nurse hired to attend a person suffering from an infectious disease cannot perform her duty without running some risk of infection; yet, if she deserts the sick person, and thus voluntarily causes his death, we should be disposed to treat her as a murderer.

We pronounce with confidence, therefore, that the line ought not to be drawn where Mr. Livingston has drawn it; but it is with great diffidence that we bring forward our own proposition. It is open to objections: cases may be put in which it will operate too severely, and cases in which it will operate too leniently: but we are unable to devise a better.

What we propose is this, that where acts are made punishable on the ground that they have caused, or have been intended to cause, or have been known to be likely to cause a certain evil effect, omissions which have caused, which have been intended to cause, or which have been known to be likely to cause the same effect shall be punishable in the same manner; provided that such omissions were, on other grounds, illegal. An omission is illegal (see clause 28) if it be an offence, if it be a breach of some direction of law, or if it be such a wrong as would be a good ground for a civil action.

We cannot defend this rule better than by giving a few illustrations of the way in which it will operate. A omits to give Z food, and by that omission voluntarily causes Z's death. Is this murder? Under our rule it is murder if A was Z's gaoler, directed by the law to furnish Z with food. It is murder if Z was the infant child of

A, and had therefore a legal right to sustenance, which right a civil court would enforce against A. It is murder if Z was a bedridden invalid, and A a nurse hired to feed Z. It is murder if A was detaining Z in unlawful confinement, and had thus contracted (see clause 338) a legal obligation to furnish Z, during the continuance of the confinement, with necessaries. It is not murder if Z is a beggar who has no other claim on Z than that of humanity.

A omits to tell Z that a river is swollen so high that Z cannot safely attempt to ford it, and by this omission voluntarily causes Z's death. This is murder, if A is a peon stationed by authority to warn travellers from attempting to ford the river. It is murder if A is a guide who had contracted to conduct Z. It is not murder if A is a person on whom Z has no other claim than that of humanity.

A savage dog fastens on Z. A omits to call off the dog, knowing that if the dog be not called off it is likely that Z will be killed. Z is killed. This is murder in A, if the dog belonged to A, inasmuch as his omission to take proper order with the dog is illegal (clause 273). But if A be a mere passer by, it is not murder.

We are sensible that in some of the cases which we have put our rule may appear too lenient; but we do not think that it can be made more severe, without disturbing the whole order of society. It is true that the man who, having abundance of wealth, suffers a fellow-creature to die of hunger at his feet, is a bad man—a worse man, probably, than many of those for whom we have provided very severe punishment; but we are unable to see where, if we make such a man legally punishable, we can draw the line. If the rich man who refuses to save a beggar's life at the cost of a little copper is a murderer, is the poor man just one degree above beggary also to be a murderer if he omits to invite the beggar to partake his hard-earned rice? Again: if the rich man is a murderer for refusing to save the beggar's life at the cost of a little copper, is he also to be a murderer if he refuses to save the beggar's life at the cost of a thousand rupees? Suppose A to be fully convinced that nothing can save Z's life, unless Z leave Bengal, and reside a year at the Cape, is A, however wealthy he may be, to be punished as a murderer because he will not, at his own expense, send Z to the Cape? Surely not. Yet it will be difficult to say on what principle we can punish A for not spending an anna to save Z's life, and leave him unpunished for not spending a thousand rupees to save Z's life. The distinction between a legal and an illegal omission is perfectly plain and intelligible; but the distinction between a large and a small sum of money is very far from being so; not to say that a sum which is small to one man is large to another.

The same argument holds good in the case of the ford. It is true that none but a very depraved man would suffer another to be drowned when he might prevent it by a word; but if we punish such a man, where are we to stop? How much exertion are we to require? Is a person to be a murderer if he does not go fifty yards through the sun of Bengal at noon in May in order to caution a traveller against a swollen river? Is he to be a murderer if he does not go a hundred yards?—if he does not go a mile?—if he does not go ten? What is the precise amount of trouble and inconvenience which he is to endure? The distinction between the guide who is bound to conduct the traveller as safely as he can, and a mere stranger, is a clear distinction; but the distinction between a stranger who will not give a halloo to save a man's life, and a stranger who will not run a mile to save a man's life, is very far from being equally clear.

It is, indeed, most highly desirable that men should not merely abstain from doing harm to their neighbours, but should render active services to their neighbours. In general, however, the penal law must content itself with keeping men from doing positive harm, and must leave to public opinion, and to the teachers of morality and religion, the office of furnishing men with motives for doing positive good. It is evident that to attempt to punish men by law for not rendering to others all the service which it is their duty to render to others, would be preposterous. We must grant impunity to the vast majority of those omissions which a benevolent morality would pronounce reprehensible, and must content ourselves with punishing such

omissions only when they are distinguished from the rest by some circumstance which marks them out as peculiarly fit objects of penal legislation. Now, no circumstance appears to us so well fitted to be the mark as the circumstance which we have selected. It will generally be found in the most atrocious cases of omission: it will scarcely ever be found in a venial case of omission: and it is more clear and certain than any other mark that has occurred to us. That there are objections to the line which we propose to draw, we have admitted; but there are objections to every line which can be drawn, and some line must be drawn.

The next point to which we wish to call the attention of his Lordship in Council is the unqualified use of the words "to cause death" in the definition of voluntary culpable homicide.

We long considered whether it would be advisable to except from this definition any description of acts or illegal omissions, on the ground that such acts or illegal omissions do not ordinarily cause death, or that they cause death very remotely. We have, determined, however, to leave the clause in its present simple and comprehensive form.

There is undoubtedly a great difference between acts which cause death immediately, and acts which cause death remotely; between acts which are almost certain to cause death, and acts which cause death only under very extraordinary circumstances: but that difference, we conceive, is a matter to be considered by the tribunals when estimating the effect of the evidence in a particular case, not by the legislature in framing the general law. It will require strong evidence to prove that an act of a kind which very seldom causes death, or an act which has caused death very remotely, has actually caused death in a particular case. It will require still stronger evidence to prove that such an act was contemplated by the person who did it as likely to cause death; but if it be proved by satisfactory evidence that death has been so caused, and has been caused voluntarily, we see no reason for exempting the person who caused it from the punishment of voluntary culpable homicide.

Mr. Livingston, we observe, excepts from the definition of homicide cases in which death is produced by the effect of words on the imagination or the passions. The reasoning of that distinguished jurist has by no means convinced us that the distinction which he makes is well-founded. Indeed, there are few parts of his Code which appear to us to have been less happily executed than this. His words are these: "The destruction must be by the act of another; therefore, self-destruction is excluded from the definition. It must be operated by some act; therefore, death, although produced by the operation of words on the imagination or the passions, is not homicide; but if words are used which are calculated to produce and do produce some act which is the immediate cause of death, it is homicide. A blind man or a stranger in the dark directed by words only to a precipice where he falls and is killed, a direction verbally given to take a drug that is known will prove fatal, and which has that effect, are instances of this modification of the rule."

This appears to us altogether incoherent. A verbally directs Z to swallow a poisonous drug. Z swallows it and dies. And this, says Mr. Livingston, is homicide in A. It certainly ought to be so considered; but how, on Mr. Livingston's principles, it can be so considered, we do not understand. "Homicide," he says, "must be operated by an act." Where, then, is the act in this case? Is it the speaking of A?—Clearly not, for Mr. Livingston lays down the doctrine that speaking is not an act. Is it the swallowing by Z?—Clearly not, for the destruction of life, according to Mr. Livingston, is not homicide unless it be by the act of another, and this swallowing is an act performed by Z himself.

The reasonable course, in our opinion, is to consider speaking as an act, and to treat A as guilty of voluntary culpable homicide, if by speaking he has voluntarily caused Z's death, whether his words operated circuitously by inducing Z to swallow poison, or directly by throwing Z into convulsions.

There will, indeed, be few homicides of this latter sort. It appears to us that a conviction, or even a trial, in such a case, would be an event of extremely rare occurrence.

There would probably not be one such trial in a century. It would be most difficult to prove to the conviction of any court that death had really been the effect of excitement produced by words. It would be still more difficult to prove that the person who spoke the words anticipated from them an effect which, except under very peculiar circumstances, and on very peculiar constitutions, no words would produce. Still it seems to us that both these points might be made out by overwhelming evidence; and supposing them to be so made out, we are unable to perceive any distinction between the case of him who voluntarily causes death in this manner, and the case of him who voluntarily causes death by means of a pistol or a sword. Suppose it to be proved to the entire conviction of a criminal court that Z, the deceased, was in a very critical state of health; that A, the heir to Z's property, had been informed by Z's physicians that Z's recovery absolutely depended on his being kept quiet in mind, and that the smallest mental excitement would endanger his life; that A immediately broke into Z's sick room, and told him a dreadful piece of intelligence which was a pure invention; that Z went into fits, and died on the spot; that A had afterwards boasted of having cleared the way for himself to a good property by this artifice. These things being fully proved, no judge could doubt that A had voluntarily caused the death of Z; nor do we perceive any reason for not punishing A in the same manner in which he would have been punished if he had mixed arsenic in Z's medicine.

Again, Mr. Livingston excepts from the definition of homicide the case of a person who dies of a slight wound which, from neglect or from the application of improper remedies, has proved mortal. We see no reason for excepting such cases from the simple general rule which we propose. It will, indeed, be in general more difficult to prove that death has been caused by a scratch, than by a stab which has reached the heart: and it will in a still greater degree be more difficult to prove that a scratch was intended to cause death, than that a stab was intended to cause death. Yet both these points might be fully established. Suppose such a case as the following: It is proved that A inflicted a slight wound on Z, a child who stood between him and a large property. It is proved that the ignorant and superstitious servants about Z applied the most absurd remedies to the wound. It is proved that under their treatment the wound mortified, and the child died. Letters from A to a confidant are produced. In those letters, A congratulates himself on his skill, remarks that he could not have inflicted a more severe wound without exposing himself to be punished as a murderer, relates with exultation the mode of treatment followed by the people who have charge of Z, and boasts that he always foresaw that they would turn the slightest incision into a mortal wound. It appears to us that, if such evidence were produced, A ought to be punished as a murderer.

Again, suppose that A makes a deliberate attempt to commit assassination. In the presence of numbers he aims a knife at the heart of Z; but the knife glances aside, and inflicts only a slight wound. This happened in the case of Jean Chatel, of Damien, of Guiscard, and of many other assassins of the most desperate character. In such cases there is no doubt whatever as to the intention. Suppose that the person who received the wound is under the necessity of exposing himself to a moist atmosphere immediately afterwards, and that, in consequence, he is attacked with tetanus, and dies. Here again, however slight the wound may have been, we are unable to perceive any good reason for not punishing A as a murderer.

We will only add that this provision of the Code of Louisiana appears to us peculiarly ill-suited to a country in which, we have reason to fear, neglect and bad treatment are far more common than good medical treatment.

The general rule, therefore, which we propose is, that the question whether a person has by an act or illegal omission voluntarily caused death shall be left a question of evidence to be decided by the courts, according to the circumstances of every case.

We propose that all voluntary culpable homicide shall be designated as murder unless it fall under one of three heads. We are desirous to call the particular atten-

tion of his Lordship in Council to the law respecting the three mitigated forms of voluntary culpable homicide ; and first to the law of manslaughter.

We agree with the great mass of mankind, and with the majority of jurists, ancient and modern, in thinking that homicide committed in the sudden heat of passion, on great provocation, ought to be punished, but that in general it ought not to be punished so severely as murder. It ought to be punished in order to teach men to entertain a peculiar respect for human life ; it ought to be punished in order to give men a motive for accustoming themselves to govern their passions ; and in some few cases, for which we have made provision, we conceive that it ought to be punished with the utmost rigour.

In general, however, we would not visit homicide committed in violent passion which had been suddenly provoked with the highest penalties of the law. We think that to treat a person guilty of such homicide as we should treat a murderer would be a highly inexpedient course ; a course which would shock the universal feeling of mankind, and would engage the public sympathy on the side of the delinquent against the law.

His Lordship in Council will remark one important distinction between the law as we have framed it, and some other systems. Neither the English law, nor the French Code, extends any indulgence to homicide which is the effect of anger excited by words alone. Mr. Livingston goes still further. " No words whatever," says the Code of Louisiana, " are an adequate cause, no gestures merely showing derision or contempt, no assault or battery so slight as to show that the intent was not to inflict great bodily harm."

We greatly doubt whether any good reason can be assigned for this distinction. It is an indisputable fact that gross insults by word or gesture have as great a tendency to move many persons to violent passion, as dangerous or painful bodily injuries. Nor does it appear to us that passion excited by insult is entitled to less indulgence than passion excited by pain. On the contrary, the circumstance that a man resents an insult more than a wound is any thing but a proof that he is a man of a peculiarly bad heart. It would be a fortunate thing for mankind if every person felt an outrage which left a stain upon his honour more acutely than an outrage which had fractured one of his limbs. If so, why should we treat an offence produced by the blameable excess of a feeling which all wise legislators desire to encourage, more severely than we treat the blameable excess of feelings certainly not more respectable ?

One outrage which wounds only the honour and the affections is admitted by Mr. Livingston to be an adequate provocation. " A discovery of the wife of the accused, in the act of adultery with the person killed, is an adequate cause." The law of France, the law of England, and the Mohamedan law are also indulgent to homicide committed under such circumstances. We must own that we can see no reason for making a distinction between this provocation and many other provocations of the same kind. We cannot consent to lay it down as an universal rule, that in all cases this provocation shall be considered as an adequate provocation. Circumstances may easily be conceived which would satisfy a court that a husband had in such a case acted from no feeling of wounded honour or affection, but from mere brutality of nature, or from disappointed cupidity. On the other hand, we conceive that there are many cases in which as much indulgence is due to the excited feelings of a father, or a brother, as to those of a husband. That a worthless, unfaithful, and tyrannical husband should be guilty only of manslaughter for killing the paramour of his wife, and that an affectionate and high-spirited brother should be guilty of murder for killing in a paroxysm of rage the seducer of his sister, appears to us inconsistent and unreasonable.

There is another class of provocations which Mr. Livingston does not allow to be adequate in law, but which have been, and, while human nature remains unaltered, will be, adequate in fact to produce the most tremendous effects. Suppose a person to take indecent liberties with a modest female in the presence of her father, her brother, her husband, or her lover. Such an assault might have no tendency to cause

pain or danger, yet history tells us what effects have followed from such assaults. Such an assault produced the Sicilian vespers. Such an assault called forth the memorable blow of Wat Tyler. It is difficult to conceive any class of cases in which the intemperance of anger ought to be treated with greater lenity. So far, indeed, should we be from ranking a man who acted like Tyler with murderers, that we conceive that a judge would exercise a sound discretion in sentencing such a man to the lowest punishment fixed by the law for manslaughter.

We think it right to add, that though in our remarks on this part of the law we have used illustrations drawn from the history and manners of Europe, the arguments which we have employed apply as strongly to the state of society in India as to the state of society in any part of the globe. There is, perhaps, no country in which more cruel suffering is inflicted, and more deadly resentment called forth, by injuries which affect only the mental feelings.

A person who should offer a gross insult to the Mohamedan religion in the presence of a zealous professor of that religion, who should deprive some high-born Rajpoot of his caste, who should rudely thrust his head into the covered palanquin of a woman of rank, would probably move those whom he insulted to more violent anger than if he had caused them some severe bodily hurt. That on these subjects our notions and usages differ from theirs, is nothing to the purpose. We are legislating for them, and though we may wish that their opinions and feelings may undergo a considerable change, it is our duty, while their opinions and feelings remain unchanged, to pay as much respect to those opinions and feelings as if we partook of them. We are legislating for a country where many men, and those by no means the worst men, prefer death to the loss of caste; where many women, and those by no means the worst women, would consider themselves as dishonoured by exposure to the gaze of strangers; and to legislate for such a country as if the loss of caste, or the exposure of a female face, were not provocations of the highest order, would, in our opinion, be unjust and unreasonable.

The second mitigated form of voluntary culpable homicide is that to which we have given the name of voluntary culpable homicide by consent. It appears to us that this description of homicide ought to be punished, but that it ought not to be punished so severely as murder. We have elsewhere given our reasons for thinking that this description of homicide ought to be punished.*

Our reasons for not punishing it so severely as murder are these. In the first place, the motives which prompt men to the commission of this offence are generally far more respectable than those which prompt men to the commission of murder. Sometimes it is the effect of a strong sense of religious duty, sometimes of a strong sense of honour, not unfrequently of humanity. The soldier who, at the entreaty of a wounded comrade, puts that comrade out of pain, the friend who supplies laudanum to a person suffering the torment of a lingering disease, the freeman who in ancient times held out the sword that his master might fall on it, the high-born native of India who stabs the females of his family at their own entreaty in order to save them from the licentiousness of a band of marauders, would, except in Christian societies, scarcely be thought culpable, and even in Christian societies would not be regarded by the public, and ought not to be treated by the law, as assassins.

Again, this crime is by no means productive of so much evil to the community as murder. One evil ingredient of the utmost importance is altogether wanting to the offence of voluntary culpable homicide by consent. It does not produce general insecurity. It does not spread terror through society. When we punish murder with such signal severity, we have two ends in view. One end is that people may not be murdered. Another end is that people may not live in constant dread of being murdered. The second end is perhaps the more important of the two; for if assassination were left unpunished, the number of persons assassinated would probably bear a very small proportion to the whole population; but the life of every human being would be passed in constant anxiety and alarm. This property of the offence of murder is not found in

* See Note B.

the offence of voluntary culpable homicide by consent. Every man who has not given his consent to be put to death is perfectly certain that this latter offence cannot at present be committed on him, and that it never will be committed, unless he shall first be convinced that it is his interest to consent to it. We know that two or three midnight assassinations are sufficient to keep a city of a million of inhabitants in a state of consternation during several weeks, and to cause every private family to lay in arms and watchmen's rattles. No number of suicides, or of homicides committed with the unextorted consent of the person killed, could possibly produce such alarm among the survivors.

The distinction between murder and voluntary culpable homicide by consent has never, as far as we are aware, been recognized by any Code in the distinct manner in which we propose to recognize it; but it may be traced in the laws of many countries, and often, when neglected by those who have framed the laws, it has had a great effect on the decisions of the tribunals, and particularly on the decisions of tribunals popularly composed. It may be proper to observe that the burning of a Hindu widow by her own consent, though it is now, as it ought to be, an offence by the regulations of every presidency, is in no presidency punished as murder.

The third mitigated form of voluntary culpable homicide is that which we have designated as voluntary culpable homicide in defence.

We have been forced to leave the law on the subject of private defence, as we have elsewhere said, in an unsatisfactory state; and, though we hope and believe that it may be greatly improved, we fear that it must always continue to be one of the least precise parts of every system of jurisprudence. That portion of the law of homicide which we are now considering, is closely connected with the law of private defence, and must necessarily partake of the imperfections of the law of private defence; but wherever the limits of the right of private defence may be placed, and with whatever degree of accuracy they may be marked, we are inclined to think that it will always be expedient to make a separation between murder and what we have designated as voluntary culpable homicide in defence.

The chief reason for making this separation is, that the law itself invites men to the very verge of the crime which we have designated as voluntary culpable homicide in defence. It prohibits such homicide indeed; but it authorizes acts which lie very near to such homicide. And this circumstance, we think, greatly mitigates the guilt of such homicide.

That a man who deliberately kills another in order to prevent that other from pulling his nose should be allowed to go absolutely unpunished, would be most dangerous. The law punishes and ought to punish such killing; but we cannot think that the law ought to punish such killing as murder; for the law itself has encouraged the slayer to inflict on the assailant any harm short of death which may be necessary for the purpose of repelling the outrage—to give the assailant a cut with a knife across the fingers which may render his right hand useless to him for life, or to hurl him down stairs with such force as to break his leg. And it seems difficult to conceive that circumstances which would be a full justification of any violence short of homicide should not be a mitigation of the guilt of homicide. That a man should be merely exercising a right by fracturing the skull and knocking out the eye of an assailant, and should be guilty of the highest crime in the Code if he kills the same assailant—that there should be only a single step between perfect innocence and murder, between perfect impunity and liability to capital punishment—seems unreasonable. In a case in which the law itself empowers an individual to inflict any harm short of death, it ought hardly, we think, to visit him with the highest punishment if he inflicts death.

It is to be considered also that the line between those aggressions which it is lawful to repel by killing, and those which it is not lawful so to repel, is in our Code, and must be in every Code, to a great extent, an arbitrary line, and that many individual cases will fall on one side of that line which, if we had framed the law with a view to those cases alone, we should place on the other. Thus, we allow a man to kill if he has no other means of preventing an incendiary from burning a house, and we do not

allow him to kill for the purpose of preventing the commission of a simple theft; but a house may be a wretched heap of mats and thatch, propped by a few bamboos, and not worth altogether twenty rupees. A simple theft may deprive a man of a pocket-book which contains bills to a great amount, the savings of a long and laborious life, the sole dependence of a large family. That in these cases the man who kills the incendiary should be pronounced guiltless of any offence, and that the man who kills the thief should be sentenced to the gallows, or, if he is treated with the utmost lenity which the courts can show, to perpetual transportation or imprisonment, would be generally condemned as a shocking injustice. We are therefore clearly of opinion that the offence which we have designated as voluntary culpable homicide in defence ought to be distinguished from murder in such a manner that the courts may have it in their power to inflict a slight or a merely nominal punishment on acts which, though not within the letter of the law which authorizes killing in self-defence, are yet within the reason of that law.

We have hitherto been considering the law of voluntary culpable homicide; but homicide may be culpable, yet not voluntary. There will probably be little difference of opinion as to the expediency of providing a punishment for the rash and negligent causing of death; but it may be thought that we have dealt too leniently by the offender who, while committing a crime, causes death which he did not intend to cause or know himself to be likely to cause.

The law as we have framed it differs widely from the English law. "If," says Sir William Blackstone, "one intends to do another felony, and undesignedly kills a man, this is murder;" and he gives the following illustration of the rule: "If one gives a woman with child a medicine to produce abortion, and it operates so violently as to kill the woman, this is murder in the person who gave it."

Under the provisions of our Code, this case would be very differently dealt with according to circumstances. If A kills Z by administering abortives to her with the knowledge that those abortives are likely to cause her death, he is guilty of voluntary culpable homicide, which will be voluntary culpable homicide by consent if Z agreed to run the risk, and murder if Z did not so agree. If A causes miscarriage to Z, not intending to cause Z's death, nor thinking it likely that he shall cause Z's death, but so rashly or negligently as to cause her death, A is guilty of culpable homicide not voluntary, and will be liable to the punishment provided for the causing of miscarriage, increased by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. Lastly, if A took such precautions that there was no reasonable probability that Z's death would be caused, and if the medicine were rendered deadly by some accident which no human sagacity could have foreseen, or by some peculiarity in Z's constitution such as there was no ground whatever to expect, A will be liable to no punishment whatever on account of her death, but will of course be liable to the punishment provided for causing miscarriage.

It may be proper for us to offer some arguments in defence of this part of the Code.

It will be admitted that, when an act is in itself innocent, to punish the person who does it because bad consequences which no human wisdom could have foreseen have followed from it, would be in the highest degree barbarous and absurd.

A pilot is navigating the Hooghly with the utmost care and skill: he directs the vessel against a sand-bank which has been recently formed, and of which the existence was altogether unknown till this disaster. Several of his passengers are consequently drowned. To hang the pilot as a murderer on account of this misfortune would be universally allowed to be an act of atrocious injustice. But if the voyage of the pilot be itself a high offence, ought that circumstance alone to turn his misfortune into a murder? Suppose that he is engaged in conveying an offender beyond the reach of justice, that he has kidnapped some natives and is carrying them to a ship which is to convey them to some foreign slave-colony, that he is violating the laws of quarantine at a time when it is of the highest importance that those laws should be strictly observed, that he is carrying supplies, deserters, and intelligence to the enemies of the State; the offence of such a pilot ought undoubtedly to be severely punished; but to pronounce him guilty of one offence because a misfortune befel him while he was

committing another offence—to pronounce him the murderer of people whose lives he never meant to endanger, whom he was doing his best to carry safe to their destination, and whose death has been purely accidental—is surely to confound all the boundaries of crime.

Again, A heaps fuel on a fire not in an imprudent manner, but in such a manner that the chance of harm is not worth considering. Unhappily, the flame bursts out more violently than there was reason to expect. At the same moment a sudden puff of wind blows Z's light dress towards the hearth. The dress catches fire, and Z is burned to death. To punish A as a murderer on account of such an unhappy event, would be senseless cruelty. But suppose that the fuel which caused the flame to burst forth was a will, which A was fraudulently destroying; ought this circumstance to make A the murderer of Z? We think not. For the fraudulent destroying of wills we have provided in other parts of the Code punishments which we think sufficient; if not sufficient, they ought to be made so. But we cannot admit that Z's death has in the smallest degree aggravated A's offence, or ought to be considered in apportioning A's punishment.

To punish as a murderer every man who, while committing a heinous offence, causes death by pure misadventure, is a course which evidently adds nothing to the security of human life. No man can so conduct himself as to make it absolutely certain that he shall not be so unfortunate as to cause the death of a fellow-creature. The utmost that he can do is to abstain from every thing which is at all likely to cause death. No fear of punishment can make him do more than this; and, therefore, to punish a man who has done this, can add nothing to the security of human life. The only good effect which such punishment can produce, will be to deter people from committing any of those offences which turn into murders what are in themselves mere accidents. It is in fact an addition to the punishment of those offences, and it is an addition made in the very worst way. For example, hundreds of persons in some great cities are in the habit of picking pockets. They know that they are guilty of a great offence; but it has never occurred to one of them, nor would it occur to any rational man, that they are guilty of an offence which endangers life. Unhappily, one of these hundreds attempts to take the purse of a gentleman who has a loaded pistol in his pocket. The thief touches the trigger: the pistol goes off: the gentleman is shot dead. To treat the case of this pick-pocket differently from that of the numerous pick-pockets who steal under exactly the same circumstances, with exactly the same intentions, with no less risk of causing death, with no greater care to avoid causing death—to send them to the house of correction as thieves, and him to the gallows as a murderer—appears to us an unreasonable course. If the punishment for stealing from the person be too light, let it be increased, and let the increase fall alike on all the offenders. Surely the worst mode of increasing the punishment of an offence is to provide that, besides the ordinary punishment, every offender shall run an exceedingly small risk of being hanged. The more nearly the amount of punishment can be reduced to a certainty the better; but if chance is to be admitted, there are better ways of admitting it. It would be a less capricious, and therefore a more salutary course, to provide that every fiftieth or every hundredth thief selected by lot should be hanged, than to provide that every thief should be hanged who, while engaged in stealing, should meet with an unforeseen misfortune such as might have befallen the most virtuous man while performing the most virtuous action.

We trust that his Lordship in Council will think that we have judged correctly in proposing that when a person engaged in the commission of an offence causes death by pure accident, he shall suffer only the punishment of his offence, without any addition on account of such accidental death.

When a person engaged in the commission of an offence causes death by rashness or negligence, but without either intending to cause death or thinking it likely that he shall cause death, we propose that he shall be liable to the punishment of the offence which he was engaged in committing, superadded to the ordinary punishment of involuntary culpable homicide.

The arguments and illustrations which we have employed for the purpose of show-

ing that the involuntary causing of death without either rashness or negligence ought, under no circumstances to be punished at all, will, with some modifications which will readily suggest themselves, serve to show that the involuntary causing of death by rashness or negligence, though always punishable, ought under no circumstances to be punished as murder.

It gives us great pleasure to observe that Mr. Livingston's provisions on this subject, though in details they differ widely from ours, are framed on the principles which we have here defended.

We wish next to call the attention of his Lordship in Council to clauses 308 and 309.

These clauses appear to us absolutely necessary to the completeness of the Code. We have provided, under the head of bodily hurt, for cases in which hurt is inflicted in an attempt to murder; under the head of assault, for assaults committed in attempting to murder; under the head of criminal trespass, for some criminal trespasses committed in order to murder. But there will still remain many atrocious and deliberate attempts to murder which are not trespasses, which are not assaults, and which cause no hurt. A, for example, digs a pit in his garden, and conceals the mouth of it, intending that Z may fall in, and perish there. Here, A has committed no trespass, for the ground is his own; and no assault, for he has applied no force to Z. He may not have caused bodily hurt, for Z may have received a timely caution, or may not have gone near the pit; but A's crime is evidently one which ought to be punished as severely as if he had laid hands on Z with the intention of cutting his throat.

Again, A sets poisoned food before Z. Here, A may have committed no trespass, for the food may be his own; and, if so, he violates no right of property by mixing arsenic with it. A commits no assault, for he means the taking of the food to be Z's voluntary act. If Z does not swallow enough of the poisoned food to disorder him, A causes no bodily hurt. Yet it is plain that A has been guilty of a crime of a most atrocious description.

Similar attempts may be made to commit voluntary culpable homicide in any of the three mitigated forms. A, for example, is excited to violent passion by Z, and fires a pistol, intending to kill Z. If the shot proves fatal, A will be guilty of manslaughter; and he surely ought not to be exempted from all punishment if the ball only grazes the intended victim.

It is to meet cases of this description that clauses 308 and 309 are intended.

With respect to the law on the subject of abortion, we think it necessary to say only that we entertain strong apprehensions that this or any other law on that subject may, in this country, be abused to the vilest purposes. The charge of abortion is one which, even where it is not substantiated, often leaves a stain on the honour of families. The power of bringing a false accusation of this description is, therefore, a formidable engine in the hands of unprincipled men. This part of the law will, unless great care be taken, produce few convictions, but much misery and terror to respectable families, and a large harvest of profit to the vilest pests of society. We trust that it may be in our power in the Code of Procedure to lay down rules which may prevent such an abuse. Should we not be able to do so, we are inclined to think that it would be our duty to advise his Lordship in Council rather to suffer abortion, where the mother is a party to the offence, to remain wholly unpunished, than to repress it by provisions which would occasion more suffering to the innocent than to the guilty.

Every one of those offences against the human body which remain to be considered falls under some one or more of the following heads: Hurt, Restraint, Assault, Kidnapping, Rape, Unnatural Crimes.

Many of the offences which fall under the head of Hurt, will also fall under the head of Assault. A stab, a blow which fractures a limb, the flinging of boiling water over a person, are assaults, and are also acts which cause bodily hurt; but bodily hurt may be caused by many acts which are not assaults. A person, for example, who mixes a deleterious potion, and places it on the table of another; a person who conceals a scythe in the grass on which another is in the habit of walking; a person who digs a pit in a public path, intending that another may fall into it, may cause serious

hurt, and may be justly punished for causing such hurt; but they cannot, without extreme violence to language, be said to have committed assaults.

We propose to designate all pain, disease, and infirmity, by the name of hurt.

We have found it very difficult to draw a line between those bodily hurts which are serious, and those which are slight. To draw such a line with perfect accuracy is, indeed, absolutely impossible: but it is far better that such a line should be drawn, though rudely, than that offences, some of which approach in enormity to murder, while others are little more than frolics which a good-natured man would hardly resent, should be classed together.

We have, therefore, designated certain kinds of hurt as *grievous*.

We have given this name to emasculation, to the loss of the sight of either eye, to the loss of the hearing of either ear, to the loss of any member or joint, to the permanent loss of the perfect use of any member or joint, to the permanent disfiguration of the head or face, to the fracture and to the dislocation of bones. Thus far we proceed on sure ground; but a more difficult task remains. Some hurts which are not, like those kinds of hurt which we have just mentioned, distinguished by a broad and obvious line from slight hurts, may nevertheless be most serious. A wound, for example, which neither emasculates the sufferer, nor blinds him, nor destroys his hearing, nor deprives him of a member or a joint, nor permanently deprives him of the use of a member or a joint, nor disfigures his countenance, nor breaks his bones, nor dislocates them, may yet cause intense pain, prolonged disease, lasting injury to the constitution. It is evidently desirable that the law should make a distinction between such a wound, and a scratch which is healed with a little sticking-plaster. A beating, again, which does not maim the sufferer, or break his bones, may be so cruel as to bring him to the point of death. Such a beating, it is clear, ought not to be confounded with a bruise which requires only to be bathed with vinegar, and of which the traces disappear in a day.

After long consideration, we have determined to give the name of grievous bodily hurt to all hurt which causes the sufferer to be in pain, diseased, or unable to pursue his ordinary avocations during the space of twenty days.

This provision was suggested to us by article 309 of the French Penal Code. That article runs thus: "Sera puni de la peine de la réclusion, tout individu qui aura fait des blessures ou porté des coups, s'il est résulté de ces actes de violence une maladie ou incapacité de travail personnel pendant plus de vingt jours." *Réclusion*, it is to be observed, signifies imprisonment and hard labour for a term of not less than five, nor more than ten years.

This law appears from the *procès verbal* of Napoleon's Council of State to have been adopted without calling forth a single* observation; but it has since been severely criticised by French jurists, and has been mitigated by the French legislature. Indeed, it ought to have been completely re-cast, for it is undoubtedly one of the most exceptionable laws in the Code.

A man who means only to inflict a slight hurt may, without intending or expecting to do so, cause a hurt which is exceedingly serious. A push which to a man in health is a trifle may, if it happens to be directed against a diseased part of an infirm person, occasion consequences which the offender never contemplated as possible. A blow designed to inflict only the pain of a moment may cause the person struck to lose his footing, to fall from a considerable height, and to break a limb. In such cases, to punish the assailant with five years of strict imprisonment, would be in the highest degree unjust and cruel. It is said, and we can easily believe it,† that, in such cases, the French juries have frequently refused, in spite of the clearest evidence, to pronounce a decision which would have subjected the accused to a punishment so obviously disproportioned to his offence.

We have attempted to preserve and to extend what is good in this article of the French Code, and to avoid the evils which we have noticed. It appears to us that the length of time during which a sufferer is in pain, diseased, or incapacitated from pur-

* Locré *Législation de France*. Vol. xxx. page 362.

† Paillet *Manuel de Droit Français*. Note on clause 309 of the Penal Code.

suings his ordinary avocations, though a defective criterion of the severity of a hurt, is still the best criterion that has ever been devised. It is a criterion which may, we think, with propriety be employed, not merely in cases where violence has been used, but in cases where hurt has been caused without any assault, as by the administration of drugs, the setting of traps, the digging of pit-falls, the placing of ropes across a road. But though we have borrowed from the French Code this test of the severity of bodily injuries, we have framed our penal provisions on a principle quite different from that by which the authors of the French Code appear to have been guided. In apportioning the punishment, we take into consideration both the extent of the hurt and the intention of the offender.

What we propose is, that the voluntary infliction of simple bodily hurt shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to one year, or fine, or both; the voluntary infliction of grievous bodily hurt with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and must not be less than six months, to which fine may be added.

These are the ordinary punishments; but there are certain aggravating and mitigating circumstances which make a considerable difference.

Where bodily hurt is voluntarily inflicted in an attempt to murder the person hurt, we propose to punish the offender with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to life, and cannot be less than seven years. It does not appear to us that, where the murderous intention is made out, the severity of the hurt inflicted is a circumstance which ought to be considered in apportioning the punishment. It is undoubtedly a circumstance which will be important as evidence. A court will generally be more easily satisfied of the murderous intention of an assailant who has fractured a man's skull, than of one who has only caused a slight contusion; but the proof might be complete. To take examples which are universally known: Harley was laid up more than twenty days by the wound which he received from Guiscard; the scratch which Damien gave to Louis the Fifteenth was so slight that it was followed by no feverish symptoms. Yet it will be allowed that it would be absurd to make a distinction between the two assassins on this ground.

We propose that when bodily hurt is inflicted by way of torture the punishment shall be very severe. In England, happily, such a provision would be unnecessary. But the execrable cruelties which are committed by robbers in this country for the purpose of extorting property, or information relating to property, render it absolutely necessary here. We propose that in such cases, if the hurt inflicted be what we have designated as *grievous*, the offender shall be punished with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to life, and which shall not be less than seven years. Where the hurt is not grievous, we propose that the imprisonment shall be for a term of not more than fourteen years, nor less than one year.

Bodily hurt may be inflicted by means the use of which generally indicates great malignity. A blow with the fist may cause as much pain, and produce as lasting injury, as laceration with a knife, or branding with a hot iron. But it will scarcely be disputed that, in the vast majority of cases, the offender who has used a knife, or a hot iron, for the purpose of wreaking his hatred, is a far worse and more dangerous member of society than he who has only used his fist. It appears to us that many hurts which would not, according to our classification, be designated as grievous, ought yet, on account of the mode in which they are inflicted, to be punished more severely than many grievous hurts. We propose, therefore, that where bodily hurt is voluntarily caused by means of any sharp instrument, of fire, of any heated substance, of any corrosive substance, of any explosive substance, of any poison internal or external, or of any animal, the maximum of imprisonment may be increased, in cases of grievous bodily hurt, to fourteen years; in other cases to three years.

In cases where bodily hurt is voluntarily caused on grave and sudden provocation, we propose to mitigate the punishment. This mitigation is common to cases of hurt, and of grievous hurt; but the voluntary causing of grievous hurt on great and sudden provocation will still be punishable more severely than the voluntary causing of hurt not grievous, on grave and sudden provocation. The provisions which we propose on

this subject are framed on the same principles on which we have framed the law of manslaughter, and may be defended by the same arguments by which the law of manslaughter is defended.

Hitherto we have been considering cases in which hurt has been caused voluntarily; but hurt may be caused involuntarily, yet culpably. There may have been no design to cause hurt, no expectation that hurt would be caused; yet there may have been a want of due care not to cause hurt. For these cases of the involuntary yet culpable infliction of bodily hurt, we have provided rules which bear a close analogy to those which we have provided for cases of involuntary culpable homicide.

The provision contained in clause 329 bears, it will be seen, a close analogy to those contained in clauses 308 and 309. We have provided under the head of assault for cases in which an assault is committed in an attempt to cause grievous bodily hurt; but there may be most malignant and atrocious attempts to cause grievous bodily hurt without any assault. For example, Z is directed to use a lotion for his eyes. A substitutes for that lotion a corrosive substance, intending that it may destroy Z's eyesight. Again: A makes up a letter addressed to Z, and sends it to the post-office, having placed a strongly explosive substance under the seal, intending that the explosion may seriously injure Z. These are not assaults; yet they are evidently acts which deserve severe punishment, and that punishment is provided by clause 329.

By wrongful restraint we mean the keeping a man out of a place where he wishes to be and has a right to be. Wrongful confinement, which is a form of wrongful restraint, is the keeping a man within limits out of which he wishes to go, and has a right to go.

The offence of wrongful restraint, when it does not amount to wrongful confinement, and when it is not accompanied with violence, or with the causing of bodily hurt, is seldom a serious offence, and we propose, therefore, to visit it with a light punishment.

The offence of wrongful confinement may be also a slight offence; but, when attended with aggravating circumstances, it may be one of the most serious that can be committed.

One aggravating circumstance is the duration of the confinement. Confinement for a quarter of an hour may sometimes be a mere frolic, which would deserve only a nominal punishment, which, indeed, might be so harmless as not to amount to an offence (see clause 73); but wrongful confinement continued during many days will always be a most serious offence. We have attempted to frame the law on this subject in such a manner as to give the offender a strong motive for abridging the detention of his prisoner. Another aggravating circumstance is the circumstance that the offender persists in wrongfully confining a person, notwithstanding an order issued by a competent authority for the liberation or production of that person. The mode in which these orders are to be issued will be set forth in the Code of Procedure. A third aggravating circumstance is the circumstance that the offender uses criminal confinement for purposes of extortion. For all these aggravated forms of wrongful confinement we have provided severe punishments.

We have also provided a separate punishment for a person, who, while detaining another in wrongful confinement, omits to supply his prisoner with every thing necessary to health, ease, and comfort. The effect of this provision is, that a person who wrongfully confines another will be answerable for any bodily hurt which he may cause by wrongfully omitting so to supply his prisoner.

We have found great difficulty in giving a definition of assault, and are by no means satisfied with that which we now offer. As, however, it at present appears to us to include all that we mean to include, and to exclude all that we mean to exclude, we have adopted it in spite of the objections which we feel to its harsh and quaint phraseology. We have adopted it with the less scruple, because we trust that the illustrations will render every part of it intelligible to an attentive reader.

A large proportion of the acts which we have designated as assaults, will be offences falling under the heads of hurt and restraint. Thus, a stab with a knife is an offence falling under the head of hurt, and it is also an assault. The seizing a man by the

collar, and thus preventing him from proceeding on his way, is unlawful restraint, and is also an assault. But there will be many assaults which it is absolutely necessary to punish, yet which cause neither bodily hurt nor unlawful restraint. A man who impudently puts his arm round a lady's waist, who aims a severe stroke at a person with a horsewhip, who maliciously throws a stone at a person, squirts dirty water over a person, or sets a dog at a person, may cause no hurt and no restraint, yet it is evident that such acts ought to be prevented.

The ordinary punishment which we propose for assault is slight; but we propose to punish assaults which are committed in attempting murder with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to life, and which cannot be less than seven years. We have also provided severe punishments for assault, when it is committed in an attempt to commit any grave offence against the person, when it is committed with the intention of dishonouring the sufferer, or when it is an outrage offered to female modesty.

The offence of kidnapping is sometimes committed by means of assault, and is sometimes attended with restraint; but this will not always be the case. A child, for example, who is decoyed from its guardians, who soon forgets his home, and who consents to remain with the kidnapper, cannot be said to have been assaulted or restrained. A labourer who has been induced to embark on board of a ship by false assurances that he shall be taken to a country where he shall have good wages, but whom the captain of the ship intends to sell for a slave, has not as yet been either assaulted or restrained.

The crime of kidnapping consists, according to our definition of it, in conveying a person without his consent, or the consent of some person legally authorized to consent on his behalf, or with such consent obtained by deception, out of the protection of the law, or of those whom the law has appointed his guardians.

This offence may be committed on a child by removing that child out of the keeping of its lawful guardian or guardians. On a grown man it can only be committed by conveying him beyond the limits of the Company's territories, or by receiving him on board of a ship for that purpose.

The carrying of a grown-up person by force from one place within the Company's territories to another, and the enslaving him within the Company's territories, are offences sufficiently provided for under the heads of restraint and confinement.

The enticing a grown-up person by false promises to go from one place in the Company's territories to another place also within those territories may be a subject for a civil action, and, under certain circumstances, for a criminal prosecution; but it does not appear to us to come properly under the head of kidnapping.

We propose to make the punishment of kidnapping peculiarly severe, when it is committed with murderous intentions, as in the case of those subjects of the Company who were lately carried into the Jynteah country for purposes of human sacrifice.

We also propose to enhance the punishment of kidnapping in cases in which it is committed with the intention of inflicting grievous bodily harm on the person kidnapped, or of reducing that person to slavery, and when it is committed for purposes of rape, or of unnatural lust.

We have placed under this head a provision for punishing persons who export labourers by sea from the Company's territories, in contravention of the Act recently passed by Government on that subject.

The provisions which we propose on the subject of rape do not appear to require any remark.

Clauses 361 and 362 relate to an odious class of offences, respecting which it is desirable that as little as possible should be said. We leave without comment to the judgment of his Lordship in Council the two clauses which we have provided for these offences. We are unwilling to insert, either in the text or in the notes, anything which could give rise to public discussion on this revolting subject; as we are decidedly of opinion that the injury which would be done to the morals of the community by such discussion would far more than compensate for any benefits which might be derived from legislative measures framed with the greatest precision.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, April 3.

The court gave judgment in a case involving a point of Mahomedan law of much interest. The matter arose out of an action of ejectment brought by certain legal representatives of a Mahomedan woman, named Jaun Bibee, against another of her representatives, who was at the same time the mootawallie of a religious endowment, under a *towleutnamah* granted by Jaun Bibee. During her life-time she endowed a musjid, which was situate on her property, constituting herself the mootawallie during her life-time, and after her death appointing the defendant in the action to succeed her as mootawallie, and in the management of the property. The plaintiffs in the action sought to recover the property, on the ground that they were entitled to two-thirds of the property, and that the alleged *towleutnamah*, constituting the *wuqf*, was altogether an invalid instrument. The court gave a verdict for the defendant, which the plaintiffs attempted to set aside on the following grounds:—1st. That the instrument in question was not a will in operation, but merely an announcement that she (Jaun Bibee) had a right in the property during her life, and that, at her demise, the defendant was to succeed her in that right: but that no property passed under the instrument during her life-time, or after her death. 2d. That if the instrument were a will, one heir (the defendant) could not take a legacy without the consent of the other heirs, and that he was, therefore, only entitled to one-third of the property. 3d. That if the contents of the instrument were valid at all, they could only operate as a will and nothing else, and that by will a Mussulman can only dispose of one-third of his or her property, and that an appropriator cannot reserve the property during life, and act as mootawallie; and that a woman cannot be mootawallie. The court consulted their moulees on several points; and this day decided on the authority of Aboul Hossain, the great authority on the point and the successful rival of Mahomed, another great luminary, that the *wuqf* was duly constituted, and that the assignment of it during life, to take effect on her demise, was a good assignment of Jaun Bibee, and must accordingly take effect.

A decision on this point has not been heretofore obtained.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE OF CABUL.

Description of Articles, mostly Russian, found in the Bazaar of Cabul, and brought to it by way of Bokhara, by Nowrozjee Furdoojee. Communicated through Captain Burnes.

Ducats or Venetians are a gold coin too well known to require description. They are known in this country by the names of *boodkee* and *boojaglee*, the former distinction being applied to them on account of their having the stamp of an image. They are taken most extensively to India by the Lohance and other merchants, in exchange for the British and Indian goods which they bring. Two lakhs of rupees' worth are imported annually into Cabul, and are thence re-exported to Hindostan to nearly the same amount. The value of a ducat is Rs. 6 in Cabul, but it is liable to change—rising to Rs. 7 when gold is scarce, and falling as low as Rs. 5 when the contrary is the case. The standard weight of each piece is 52½ grains troy, though some Venetians often weigh a grain more or less than it. They are exported secretly, on account of the ruler imposing a duty of one per cent. on the import, and 1½ per cent. on export. Boodkees are sometimes strung as necklaces, and worn by the women for ornament; but the Afghans have an aversion for coins with images stamped on them, declaring it idolatrous to keep such things. Tillas are the gold coins current in Bokhara, Toorkistan or Tartary, and Cabul—containing good gold, though the gold of the Boodkee is of superior quality, and valued at Rs. 7 to 7½, or about 15s. each. *Sooms* are roubles, the silver currency of the Russian Empire, of which three are equal to a tilla in Bokhara. The coin is circular and weighs six miscals or a little less than one ounce. *Yamooos* are silver ingots, in the form of small boats, from China. They come chiefly from Yarkand, either by way of Bokhara or Koondooz, and are used as bullion, being melted up for that purpose, immediately on importation here. They have generally a Chinese stamp in the middle, and are received as pure silver: one of these ingots, when fused, scarcely gives a hundred grains of alloy. They are not all uniform in weight, some exceeding a great deal, and others falling short of the standard, which is 328 miscals, or four and one-twelfth lbs. troy, equivalent to Rs. 195 in Cabul.

Gold dust is found in the Oxus and other rivers, and comes also from Russia.

(K)

It is brought chiefly from Koondooz, Khooloom, Kolab and Furdab, and is extracted from rivers in the form of sand and of bits from two to six grains in size. From 10 to 15,000 miscal, or from 80 to 130,000 rs. worth of it is annually exported to India. The price is Rs. 8 per miscal, a weight of 72 grains troy.

Pistols and muskets that come from Russia are pretty good, but high priced. They are generally small, neat, and of a good fashion, but are not much used. Those of a superior kind are purchased only by the chiefs and other great men—the common soldiers, who cannot afford to buy them, use the rough and clumsy arms manufactured in Cabul.

Gun-locks come in large quantities from Russia, there being a great demand for this article in Cabul; but preference is given to English locks in all instances. Russian locks are usually large and of rough workmanship. Locks which have the East-India Company's stamp are much prized and readily bought.

No good padlocks being made in this country, they are extensively imported from Russia. These have generally some ingenious device to deceive and puzzle strangers, with whom it is a matter of great difficulty and perplexity to succeed in unlocking them. There is usually an invisible little peg made somewhere in the lock—this one being pressed with the key, it immediately opens the shutter of the key-hole as if by a spring, and then it may be unlocked in the usual way. They are rather strong than good looking, but even the best of them cannot be compared to our English locks; and it is certain no Russian maker of locks, knives, razors, &c., however ingenious, can rival a Bramah or a Sevigne of Britain.

The knives that come from Russia are clumsy and blunt, but better than the native ones, and have no more than two blades. English knives are much admired on account of their sharpness, but are not imported to any quantity. If brought of a great variety, they promise a good market, and are likely to defeat the Russian instruments. *Iuwahundar* knives, or those which are watered, are much liked by the natives—they are made here and are not so shining, but have a curious artificial painting like network on the surface, which is much admired. The razors are pretty good, resembling those of English manufacture, and well polished, but not so superior in quality, though they are much better than the rough and good-for-nothing instruments of Cabul. In fact, no good specimens of cutlery are to be met with in this country.

Iron and brass wires are imported from Russia, being useful for making strings

of guitars, *sentloors*,* and other musical instruments, for winding round hook-snakes, and for making ear-rings, &c., worn by the poor. They are also employed in making a net-work for the body.

Almost all the copper to be found in the bazaar of Cabul is imported from Russia. It comes in the form of thin quadrangular plates, about a yard in length and two feet in breadth, or of a smaller size. It is manufactured into cooking utensils, water-pots, &c. &c. and is sold at Rs. 10 per seer. About 100 loads or 20,000 rupees' worth of it used to come annually; but for two or three years past its importation has been discontinued, in consequence of which it is now rather dear. Only eight or ten loads were imported this year, including two loads of kopeks, the copper currency of Russia, known in this country by the name of *hughnuhcha*. They are converted to the same uses as copper.

Various kinds of Russian boxes are to be found in Cabul that have a showy appearance. They are made of a sort of light wood and covered externally with fine coloured tin, fastened with iron clasps—there are generally a great variety of colours displayed outside in pretty good taste. They have each a lock and key, and a hook on the top for lifting them up. Inside there is all open space, though sometimes a small partition is made. They are used for keeping paper, ornaments, or precious articles, but generally for holding money. The size varies. They are imported to the value of about Rs. 900 or 1,000 annually. The Afghans having learned the use of snuff, keep either small horns and nut-shells finely polished, or little boxes, for that purpose. The latter come to a small extent from Russia, and are made of light wood or paper, and sometimes set on with pieces of mirror. They are, however, all dear, and promise to sell well if imported from Bombay or Calcutta.

Russian needles come to the great extent of Rs. 6,000 a-year, none being produced in this country. They are of various sizes, and are sold at the rate of Rs. 3 per thousand, but those of English manufacture might undersell them if introduced.

More than 4,000 rupees' worth of glass spectacles and mirrors are imported every year into Cabul. The glass-ware of Russia consists of plates, bottles, vials, cups and inkstands of good fashion. Plate-glass is generally in the form of thin small panes used for making mirrors, and but seldom for setting in windows. Each pane, about a foot in length, is sold for

* Kind of piano-forte on a small scale, very common in Afghanistan.

one rupee. Small and thin looking-glasses, set in wooden frames, are also imported and bought by the common people. The price of a six-inch mirror is one rupee. The richer classes use Delhi mirrors, that have very thick glass, which is much liked, but dear. A Delhi mirror, one foot long, cannot be had at less than eight rupees. A few pairs of spectacles also come from Russia, but they are not good. The natives have a liking for spectacles, which sell well here. These things are upon the whole very dear and difficult to be procured—only a limited quantity being imported, on account of their liability to break on the way. If brought in boats by the Indus from Bombay, glass things, admired as they generally are, will ensure a rapid sale.

Porcelain of Russian manufacture comes yearly into Cabul to the extent of Rs. 4,000, consisting of tea-pots, cups, saucers, plates, bowls, dishes, &c. elegantly flowered and gilt. These are used for ordinary purposes, such as drinking water, tea, sherbet (lemonade), &c. and for dining. It is very dear, and is, therefore, used only by the rich—the poorer classes who cannot afford purchase a very inferior description of it, made in Cabul, and most generally used for all purposes of life by the common people. If brought from Bombay by a river route, it might undersell Russian ware.

Flints come both from Russia and India, but the latter are predominant. They are also made in this country of late. A considerable demand exists for this article.

Glass beads of various kinds imported from Russia are much used for women's ornaments—they are strung upon a thread and worn as bracelets and necklaces. Coral comes from the same country to about Rs. 3,000 a-year, and is used for the same purposes. It is either in the form of square and globular beads, or of sticks, and is sent on to India.

Shirmahee, a kind of fish bone (probably of the whale), is imported from Russia to the amount of Rs. 1,000 a-year. It has a smooth surface and a white greyish colour—that of a shining white colour is much prized. It is used for making handles of knives and daggers, also sword-hilts. A good bone is not to be had at less than Rs. 20. The natives have a curious notion regarding *Shirmahee*; they say a true bone of the kind is of such a nature that it should freeze milk when dipped in it.

Russian paper is found of two kinds; first, blue, polished and unpolished; and second, white, smooth and rough. Those are about the size of foolscap, but not so good. At present its import is more than Rs. 5,000 annually, and it is sold at three-fourths of a rupee per quire. Paper

that comes from Kohkan and Cashmeer is much used. No good paper is to be met with in Cabul—in fact, this article of commerce, bad as it is, is also dear. English, Portuguese, Chin and Goozrattee papers, if good and imported from Bombay, will certainly be preferred to Russian paper, and are sure to promise a good market. Some foolscap and letter paper (gilt bordered), that was brought here lately by a man from Bombay, was universally admired for its superior degree of whiteness.

A kind of tea coming from Russia, called *Banka Cha*, is of a very superior quality, and reckoned by some as better than that coming from Canton. It is not unlike our green tea, though approaching a little to black and has a strong and pleasing flavour. It is very dear and not common; the price is exorbitant, being so much as Rs. 100 per seer. A pretty good description of tea comes from Yarkund, and the north-western parts of China, bordering on Tartary, *viâ* Kokan and Bokhara, or Koondooz and Khooloom. It is of three or four kinds, not much differing from each other, known by the names of *Kuzzil kaghuz* (red paper) *sheercha*, &c. and has scarcely any flavour, for it is not brought with that care always necessary to preserve it from being spoiled. It is extensively used, and annually imported to the amount of about Rs. 10,000. Its price is from Rs. 32 to Rs. 40 per seer. Canton tea is also imported in small quantities from India *viâ* Umritsir and Bombay, and is rather cheap, being sold at from Rs. 24 to Rs. 32 per seer.

Saleb Misree, a medicine, comes a little from Russia. It is considered a good nutritive for the human constitution, and is for this purpose powdered and taken with milk. It is in the form of flat oval pieces, of about eighty grains each, and is not now easily procurable in Cabul. It is sold at Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per ounce.

Kimsan is a kind of prepared leather from Russia, imported to about Rs. 1,000, and is used for making shoes, sandals, bags, &c. It is dyed yellow, blue, crimson, &c. and finely polished. It is also prepared in Bulk and Khooloom.

Kirmiz or cochineal comes from Russia to the amount of about Rs. 10,000, a-year, and is like that of India, where it is also sometimes sent from Cabul. It is a very valuable dye, and imparts a bright and durable crimson colour to silks. It is disposed for sale at from Rs. 50 to Rs. 90 per mun-i-Tabriz, or 10lbs. English.

Blue stone, or rather what is more appropriately called sulphate of copper, is also imported to the amount of about Rs. 1,000 every year. It is used for medicine and as a dye.

A small quantity of iron trays are im-

ported, and used for household purposes. They are nicely painted and flowered—small ones are sold at Rs. 2 or Rs. 4 each, while larger ones bring Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 each.

Russian *goolabutoon*, or wire, is imported of several kinds, but chiefly of two sorts—1st, true; and 2d, false. They are both distinguished into yellow and white. The true gold wire has a superior degree of lustre, but the false is sometimes such as cannot be distinguished, except by able judges. White and yellow wires of true gold are sold at the same rate, viz. from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a rupee per miscal, or about Rs. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Rs. 5 per ounce. False wire is very cheap, and much consumed. It is used for ornamenting almost all kinds of apparel, caps, shoes, &c. &c.; for making tapes, lines, &c., and for winding round hooka-pipes. Gold wire is most extensively employed in embroidery—the Afghans being very fond of ornaments of a showy nature. A great many persons are daily at work with it in the Cabul bazaar, adorning gold flowers, wreaths, &c. on garments. This work is as dear as the gold wire itself. A finely embroidered *chugha*, or pelisse, costs from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100, and even more if the gold be closely fixed. It is generally called *goolabutoon*, and is preferred to that of India, which wears away very soon, while this does not. It is cheaper, more durable, and good-looking, and is therefore much prized; it cannot, I believe, be equalled by Indian skill. It is annually imported into Cabul to the extent of Rs. 34,000, and is of pure Russian manufacture. It may be said to be one of the staples of Russia, unequalled by any other country, and goes along with *Simgote* to India, and there competes with its produce. Tickets are always affixed to bundles of this wire, setting forth in Russian the names of the patentees, and of the place where it is manufactured.

Simgote is a kind of thin flat lace, and differs from *goolabutoon* (which is a wire) in form and texture only, but not in the substance. It is also of two kinds, false and true; but the former sort is imported in by far the greatest quantity, and much employed in use by the poorer class of Afghans—for those who can afford it invariably use the gold wire above-mentioned. It is useful for the same purpose as *goolabutoon*. The import exceeds Rs. 20,000 a-year.

The broad-cloth of Russia is rather dear, and does not now come so much as before, on account of the Lohanee and other merchants, who bring in abundance of the same description of cloth, but of English manufacture, from India, and which has of late undersold the Russian. This latter still comes to the amount of Rs. 4,000 a-year, and is sold at from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per guz, a measure of one

yard and four inches English. It is of fine close texture, but the rude Afghans are not good judges of thin or coarse articles—they want cheap goods. Blue, sky-blue, and green colours are liked.

Russian chintz is imported annually to the extent of Rs. 20,000, and is liked on account of its having less starch (*conjee*) and being much more durable than English chintz, which is of a very thin texture, and lasts not even a-year, while the former remains uninjured for two or three years. The greatest variety of it is to be seen in the bazaar of Cabul, but English patterns are more beautiful and alluring. Russian chintz is dearer than English, and is, therefore, not much consumed. Chintzes concentrate here from all quarters, and are made to compete with each other. They are brought from Mooltan and the Punjab, Upper Hindoosthan, Russia, and England, but the greatest quantity comes from the former and latter countries. The import of chintzes from all parts amounts to about Rs. 2,80,000 annually, which is a very surprising consumption. Russian chintz is liked for its durability and costliness—English for its external beauty and inimitable dazzling patterns; that of Punjab for its permanence and cheapness; it is used chiefly by the middle and poorer classes, and consumed to about a lakh of rupees' worth every year. Before the appearance of English chintzes in Cabul, the Russian and Punjab manufacturers had the chintz market solely in their hands; but since its introduction from Britain, the industrious manufactures of that country have, by their superior skill and ingenuity, not only rivalled, but, I may safely say, defeated those foreigners who possessed before pre-eminence in the commercial transactions of Afghanistan.

Russian velvet used to come formerly in great quantities, to the extent of Rs. 5,000 annually, and even more; but since the introduction of British velvet, its importation has entirely ceased, the latter having superseded it. Russian velvet is very thin, and of an inferior quality. Scarlet, crimson, green, blue, and black colours are prized.

Russian atlas or satin is preferred to English; for the latter wears away soon, and is of thin texture. Another kind of satin comes from Hubub and Shan, and is reckoned as next in quality to that of Russia, and better than English. Russian satin is sold at Rs. 5 per guz, Hububee at Rs. 2, and English at the same rate.

Khloodbaft is a kind of soft and finely ornamented silk cloth, made in imitation of shawls. It comes from Russia to the value of about Rs. 1,000, also from Persia, the manufacture of Yezd and Cashan. No such cloth comes from India, though

there is a great demand for this article in Afghanistan, which can annually consume a lakh of rupees' worth of it. It is used by the rich—the price is Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 per guz.

Shairjah is a kind of coloured cloth, very much like nanka, and is imported to the extent of about Rs. 3,000 a-year.

A trifling quantity of *kailan* or muslin is imported from Russia, and is used for women's summer shifts. It is made of flax, and is like India gauze.

Nanka is imported in the greatest quantity from Russia, and is used for making the outer garments of the people, who have a great liking to it. It is similar to Nankeen cloth, that comes to India from China, and is of a strong, durable texture. It is imported every year to the value of about Rs. 50,000; is sold at half a rupee per yard, and is partly sent to India and the Punjab, where it is used by the Sikhs for clothes.

Nearly 4,000 rupees' worth of white silk cloth comes from Russia, and is known by the name of *Lutta-i-Feeringe*. It is used for ladies' shirts, &c.

Handkerchiefs that come to the Cabul market are of two kinds—1st, chintz, which come from Russia; and 2d, silken, from Bokhara—the former sort are used by the men and the latter by the women. The import is about Rs. 4,000 yearly. English handkerchiefs from Bombay are imported and extensively consumed.

Chuppun-i-kard is a kind of ready made garment of wool, and comes to a small extent from Russia.

Raw silk, chiefly of the fertile districts of Bokhara, Kohkan and Koondooz, is imported to the extent of about four lakhs of rupees. About two hundred camel-loads of silk, each containing, at an average, twenty-six seers of Cabul, arrive annually at this great commercial mart from different parts. In its original state it is usually of a grey and yellowish colour, and is sold at from Rs. 90 to 100 per seer, or 16½ lbs. English. It is here sorted into different kinds—dyed of various colours, and made into *shoojakhanees*, *kunaviz*, and other plain silk fabrics. It passes in transit to India and the Punjab. It is also imported from Herat, Meshid, Shuhr-i-Subz, Yarkand, Khooloom and Muzar, and is reared at Cabul in small quantities. It is generally of six different sorts, viz :—*Emanee*, *Koondoozee*, *Churkhee*, *Lub-i-aubee*, *Shuhr-i-Subzee* and *Kohkanees*.

The articles above enumerated in detail, give an outline of the imports into Cabul from Russia. But Cabul, it may be observed, sends a still greater quantity of merchandize for consumption to Toorkistan and Russia, for which the returns are made partly in gold and partly in goods.—*Cabul, 7th February 1838.*

EDUCATION OF THE NATIVES.

The following observations on the importance of attending, in a system of national education for India, to moral and physical, as well as to intellectual training, are contained in a valuable report by the late Dr. Bramley, Principal of the Medical College, upon the rise, progress, and present condition of that institution, which is embodied (with a high encomium) in the last report of the General Committee of Public Instruction.

"Any person who will take the pains to ascertain the real condition of educated native youths of the present day, and for this purpose will associate with them in private as well as public, will visit their abodes, and will inquire closely into their mode and habits of life and thought, will not fail to remark the state of transition into which their minds have been thrown, the result of partial instruction irregularly communicated or administered. Their education has given them a new power of thought and reflection, but they are left without a proper agent to direct this newly acquired power aright; they have no agent to turn the bias of their minds to what is good, and this is a period which generally decides the character of the future man. As a consequence, their ideas fall into a state of doubt and fluctuation, and in the end, if unassisted, are liable to become permanently directed to evil as to good.

"In England, where education mingles a domestic with a school life, combining the advantage which is to be derived from the learning of a master, the emulation which results from the society of other boys, and the affectionate vigilance of parents, the heart and head are educated at one and the same time. But in this country, and at the present time, there exists no indirect controlling power whatever, no natural example which the pupil is either enabled, or is content to follow; for the master's authority is confined to the school-room, and a European education leads the youth to despise the knowledge of his parent, and disdain his control, the great majority of youths in his position becoming necessarily elevated above their guardians in the scale of knowledge and in the rank they hold in society. It may be as well here incidentally to remark, that the description and nature of the European education given, bears no positive reference to the station they are destined to hold, and the occupation they are likely to be engaged in; accustomed, therefore, to follow his own inclinations, and unused to be thwarted, the youth becomes vain of his new acquirements; and, as I have myself too often seen, a restless ambition is induced, which renders him so little able to resist the commonest vicissitudes of life, that a

slight stroke of disappointment is apt to be followed by indifference and permanent discontent. But if these defects exist in the *morale* of educated native youths, there are others not less apparent in their physical condition.

“One great error in the present system, is, I am induced to believe, the propensity to over-educate. For example, I have seen a boy apparently not yet in his teens, called upon in the presence of a large assembly to solve an intricate mathematical problem, and I have seen him demonstrate it with surprising accuracy. But, however conclusive this may be of mental capability, I consider the accomplishment of such a task, and at such an age, to be an abuse of the power with which the boy is naturally endowed. Experience proves, that the mind is capable of certain exertion only, and if it is overstrained or too assiduously employed, it wearies and declines, accomplishing much less, and expending its energies much sooner, than under moderate exertion it would be capable of doing. Before the studies of maturer years are stuffed into the head of a child, people should reflect on the anatomical fact, that the brain of an infant is not the brain of a man; that the one is confined and can bear exertion, the other is growing and requires repose. If this applies to children of every nation, how much more closely does it bear on those who form the subject of this inquiry. Mental precocity is the characteristic feature of the natives of Bengal; with natives there is the strongest reason why the mind should be restrained, rather than forced into undue action; for, the more it is fostered, the sooner it will be found to wear out. Every physician knows, that precocious children are, in fifty cases for one, much the worse for the discipline they have undergone. In the most remarkable instances of precocity which have been known in England, it has been observed, that the mind overstrained appears to have imbibed the seeds of insanity; or that at a comparatively early age, the originally acute mental energy has faded, and eventually, as age has advanced, dwindled into mere nothingness—that is, supposing the subjects to have lived to middle age, which few of them have done. May not we thus account for the popular, yet unproved assertion, that the educated native is notoriously shrewd and intelligent, to the age of twenty-five, or thereabouts; but that after this age his mental power gradually deteriorates.

“There are, however, it must be admitted, other circumstances besides physical which co-operate powerfully in producing this decay of mental energy. We cannot, indeed, take a superficial glance into the national condition of the people

of Bengal, without tracing some evil or other in every state and each stage of their moral existence. These, however, are natural evils, the effects of prejudice and ignorance, and on which the hand of time alone can work improvement. Before the moral sentiments can be truly cultivated, they must be felt: objects and examples must be presented, capable of exciting emotions, and then intellect may interpose to assign the just limits of their indulgence. The real antidote is undoubtedly education, but only when its results are properly administered and directed, and when, for the reasons stated, the knowledge has not been acquired at the expense of too great mental labour. But, in addition to over-education, another and a serious defect in the present system of instruction is, that the mind only is cultivated, while the body is left altogether neglected.

“Native children are brought into school at an age, when nature scarcely furnishes the elements necessary for a successful cultivation of the reason. There seems to be no provision, as yet, made for preparing the process for future learning; no preparatory schools in which, by wholesome rules for physical management, and under good instructors, so much might be effected towards the formation of those principles, which in after life constitute the character of the man, and at the same time tend to promote his general health, and preserve his bodily frame in the full and vigorous exercise of all its functions. In short, no advantage is taken of the period when the child enters school, to excite a taste for those objects and pursuits which naturally delight him, such as those which impress the senses, move the heart, and invigorate and strengthen the constitution, though the age is most favourable for the cultivation of these, for it is then that the emotions are the liveliest, and from being as yet unalloyed by passion, are most easily moulded and controlled. Instead of these, however, the child, at the tender age of six or seven years, is suddenly introduced into the school-room, where he is at once solicited to reflection, for which his mind has received no previous training; and what is still more faulty, he is, with very limited exception, kept under study the same number of hours per diem as the oldest boy in the establishment.

“That such a system should be attended by pernicious results cannot be wondered at, when we reflect for a moment, that the mutual influence which the mental and physical energies exert over each other, is such, that in proportion as the nervous stimulus is unduly expended on the one, it becomes withdrawn from the other; or, in other words, that the association between mind and

body is so intimate, that unless a certain balance of health is maintained between the two, either the one or the other deteriorates.

“Perhaps there is no class of beings in the world to whom this truth applies more closely than to the natives of Bengal. To illustrate this I shall cite a fictitious case; but no single matter of practical importance shall be interwoven with the fiction which has not been fully corroborated by my own personal observation. I select for an example the zealous youth, whose time, whether in school or out of it, is almost exclusively devoted to study. We find him, in the first place, naturally endowed with a mind capable of the richest cultivation, yet born under very unfavourable circumstances for animal existence. During the whole course of his studies, no attempt is made to counteract the effects of his mental precocity, but, on the contrary, it is forced into premature luxuriance. He sits almost motionless in school from five to six hours per diem, during which time his mind is closely occupied, though the objects to which it is chained may not be always congenial to its prevailing tastes and capabilities. He is allowed to assume whatever posture he pleases, having no adviser to correct those minor, but by no means insignificant defects, to which his sedentary habits and natural distaste for bodily exertion give rise. As the growth of his body advances, he may be seen, while at his studies, constantly leaning forwards, his shoulders elevated, his head sunk between them, and keeping most of the muscles wholly inactive. Respiration is generally imperfectly performed, and he takes a full inspiration only when he sighs. He lives in an impure and unwholesome atmosphere, and from being totally ignorant of the laws of health, indulges in sedentary habits and late hours. His clothing is nearly the same in summer as in winter; hence the circulation is unequally balanced, and his feet and hands during the latter season become unnaturally cold, from want of their proper stimulus. His diet, though large in quantity, is insufficient in quality, and from the effects of ardent study and want of bodily exercise, his appetite, whether moderate or excessive, is generally greater than the power of digestion. As he reaches the period of puberty, his taste for study increases, the brain and heart become oppressed by incessant labour, and the effect of this is still further increased by the impatience and ambition which generally distinguish him. Under this excitement the nervous energy which digestion requires, absorbs, and before long the functions of the stomach and bowels become deranged. This is succeeded by a general torpor of the system,

in which the brain necessarily participates, or a high state of nervous irritability is induced. In either condition he becomes conscious of the inequality of his mental powers under different states of bodily health, and is sensible, for the first time, of mental weariness. These symptoms are generally allowed to proceed without interruption, for he knows not the value of recreation either of mind or body, and does not feel himself sufficiently ill to seek medical relief. In a short time, he finds the mental powers begin to fall far short of that energy which formerly distinguished him, while the irritability of the mind, to which deranged health is prone, acts unfavourably on all the moral feelings. As the period of manhood sets in, the stomach and bowels become obstinately disordered, the secretions are vitiated, and as a consequence sanguification and nutrition are imperfect. The same moral and physical cause still operating to the prejudice of his naturally enfeebled frame, he finds that medicine merely palliates but does not cure him, so that by the time he reaches what ought to have been the prime of life, he is a confirmed hypochondriac; and in the end, the body either wastes, consigning him to an early grave, or he becomes plethoric and bloated, so as to render life a burden rather than a blessing, ‘Living to eat, rather than eating to live.’ With these plain facts, which my own experience and observation have supplied, we cannot too soon or too earnestly consider the vast importance of physical education as forming a part of the general system of instruction. Indeed I am convinced, that without the systematic introduction of some means for regulating the physical management of the young native from the very outset of his educational career, we never can expect to ensure a sound mind in a sound body, and unless we accomplish this, we rob education of one of its best and most important results.

“But there is yet another most important item which has been overlooked in the educational system as it at present exists, namely, the organization of the ministers of instruction. Without going into individual detail, I have but to appeal to the evidence, which even very casual observation will afford, of the inaptitude of Europeans and East-Indians to educate natives, so as to combine the communication of knowledge with the regulation of their minds and the direction of their habits of thought. The cause is obvious: the interest of the teacher in the pupil ceases in a great measure when they separate on leaving the school-room. Well qualified as are many of the masters by the possession of information, they are unpractised in the mode of communicat-

ing it, and the effort of teaching is to them more or less a labour requiring rest and recreation after the close of the stated periods of instruction, in absence from the scene, and from the objects in and on which the effort has been exerted. The feelings of the masters are not in unison with those of the pupils, and the immense power of moral agency, which, as Pestalozzi has practically demonstrated, may be created by working on the national character of boys under a course of instruction, is lost altogether.

"Schoolmasters, under the present system and in the present state of education, are necessarily Europeans or East-Indians. They enter on their duties, having to learn during the progress of fulfilling them. The institution, therefore, of normal schools, and the creation of national instructors, should be an object of the first, as it is of the most vital importance to those who desire to see the native youth *healthily* educated. I use the term in a moral sense to express the advantage which the mind derives from being taught wisdom not less than learning; from being stored not only with ideas, but with the means of rightly directing them."

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

The third report of this society (the second was made in 1831) was laid before a public meeting of the members on the 8th of May. It states that a gradual progress is making by the society, and that it does not desire very rapidly to increase its operations, until such labourers might be available to carry on the work as could have confidence placed in them by the committee. The report mentions several native readers who are in the employ of the society; amongst them, "Raja Aghaee attends at the houses of fifteen subscribers, and reads the Scriptures therein on an average to about 150 natives weekly, who in almost every instance hear the Gospel with attention, very frequently ask questions upon what has been advanced, and not unfrequently hold disputations with the reader concerning those truths which are revealed in Holy Scripture. In only one or two instances can it be said that the people give no attention whatever. Portions of Scripture and of the Liturgy, Homilies, and Christian tracts, principally in Hindustani, have also been distributed to such persons as were able to read, and desirous or willing to receive the same."

USE OF BENGALIE IN THE COURTS.

The substitution of the vernacular languages for the Persian in the civil, criminal, and fiscal courts, which is now in progress under this presidency, has given rise

to some little inconvenience, which it would, we think, be advisable for the Government to obviate as soon as possible. In some instances, the native ministerial officers have adopted the plan of interlarding their official papers with Persian; while others are in the habit of making too free with the Sungskrit. In both cases it may be said, that nothing but the frame-work of the vernacular language is preserved in these documents, and that the body of them is still exotic, and unintelligible to the great body of the people. Several of these papers have been sent to us by natives in the interior, and they show that to the inconvenience which the use of a foreign language entails, is now superadded the confusion which arises from an arbitrary mixture of tongues. Some such confusion will necessarily prevail, until, by the cultivation and improvement of the language, an acknowledged standard shall have been gradually formed. — *Friend of India*, April 26.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

The following statement respecting the Mofussil police was given by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, on his examination before the Police Committee:

"Have you ever resided in the Mofussil?—Yes, in various places, such as Commerecolly, Pubna, Rampore, Baulah, Dacca, and other districts.

"You have had, then, many opportunities of observing the condition of the police; state what you think of it.—I think that, from the darogah to the lowest peon, the whole of them are a corrupt set of people; a single case could not be got out of their hands without paying money—the wealthy always get advantage over the poor. In quarrels between zemindars and indigo planters, large sums are expended to bribe these people: when any report is called for by the magistrate from the darogahs; even in a true case, that report could not be obtained without paying a large sum of money; and should the case be between two rich parties, the richest, or he who pays the highest, would get the report in his favour. If a jemadar or peon is sent to a village for any inquiry, there is immediately a tax levied by them on all the ryots of the village through the gomastah of the zemindar, and this mode of extortion has so long prevailed as almost to give it the character of a just demand:—so much so, that not a single ryot would ever make an objection to pay it: indeed, they look upon it as an authorized tax. If a dacoity takes place in any neighbourhood, the darogah and all his people will go about the villages and indiscriminately seize the inhabitants, in-

nocent or culpable, and it often happens that persons so taken, although of the most suspicious character, in the particular transaction, are released on some money inducement being given to the officers. Besides the levy of the tax above-mentioned, formerly in every petty theft, the same process was observed; but since (by Regulation 11. of 1832) that local inquiry is done away with, their perquisites are a little reduced in that quarter. In short, nothing can be done without paying for it whenever they are called upon to interfere.

“Does any thing occur to you to remedy the state of things above described?—By appointing deputy magistrates, either native, East-Indian, or European; and if selected from the two latter denominations, they should be conversant with the native language, so as not to be dependant on the interpretations of other people, but understand directly the ryots, and when they receive any petition in the vernacular language, that they may read it themselves. They should be taken from the respectable class of people, and not selected merely to increase the salary of those who are at present employed, whether darogahs, serishtadars, or others, amongst whom a good man might perhaps here and there be found, but, generally speaking, they are good for very little. The appointment of those new officers should either be made by the Government or the Court of *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*. They should be stationed in the interior, and their powers, in criminal cases, should correspond with those of mooniffs, and they should be allowed to exercise jurisdiction over the *thannadars*. The present darogahs should be abolished, and the *thannas* remodelled on the plan of those in Calcutta; the *jennadar*, or his deputy, should personally report, as circumstances render necessary, to the deputy magistrate; and if it comes to his knowledge that a quarrel or dispute is likely to take place, he should immediately give information to the deputy magistrate. In the districts where there are a great many European residents, it would, in my opinion, be advisable to employ European bailiffs, properly qualified, under the deputy magistrates, to do the duties of darogah.

“What has made the whole police such a scene of corruption? Is it the fault of the laws, or of the authorities administering them, or of the people themselves?—The system is bad—first giving such extensive jurisdiction to one single magistrate, that were his undivided attention, even beyond the office hours, devoted, it would be impossible for him to go through the business. He is therefore obliged to leave some portion of it

in the hands of his *amlah*. Besides, in former times the magistrate held also the situation of judge, and latterly that of collector and magistrate: moreover, in some districts they are also collectors of customs, superintendents of salt choukies, deputy opium agents, and have charge of the *abkaree* and stamp departments; and in the two latter situations they are personally responsible, which makes them look sharper after those duties, and which alone are enough to occupy all their time. Then the appointment of the darogahs, taken from such a low class of people, who have no regard for character, has been another cause of failure. The authorities have every intention to do good and give satisfaction to the people; but want of time and the extensive jurisdiction put it out of their power: besides, they are constantly removed from one district to another.”

THE HINDU CHARACTER.

We have, as far as our observation and experience extend, remarked the utter indifference of our brethren to fix their attention on those matters that have proved beneficial in all the other parts of the world. We know every educated Hindu, possessed of wealth, looks more ardently and carefully to secure, either by his own interest or recommendation, a birth in a government office, neglecting all he could have done to his country by employing in speculations the inheritance left to him by his father. By this means he not only makes his fortune a dead stock, but in the course of a short time, consumes a great part of it, as his small allowance in office does not sufficiently enable him to maintain his ancestral dignity. Thus, in the course of a few years, we see him either an insolvent, lodging in the great jail, or a famishing dependant in a rich relation's house. How many instances of this have we seen and lamented among the Hindus!—*Gyananeshun*.

THE CHURRUCK POOJAH.

In addition to the usual atrocities of the Churruck Poojah, which Government allow to be openly exhibited in the metropolis, a new outrage on public morals has been perpetrated during the past week. A portable stage was formed, on which one native personated a missionary, while others represented a group of native Christians listening to his discourse, which was filled with the most blasphemous allusions to our Divine Saviour. This exhibition was ostentatiously paraded through the streets of Calcutta, amidst the scoffs of its vagabond and meretricious population. The police appear (I.)

to have taken no means to correct the nuisance; and no effort has since been made, as far as we can learn, to trace the authors of this transaction, and to prevent a repetition of it. It will therefore be established in the belief of the Bengalee baboos, who got up the Churruck Poojah, and of the dissolute varlets who assist in it, that the Christian religion is henceforth to be considered as a legitimate subject of ridicule, upon every recurrence of this annual saturnalia.

The British administration in India professes to be governed by the most enlightened principles of toleration. It assumes the credit of extending the same protection to every creed, and of guarding each, in an equal degree, from insult. If any body of native Christians had ventured to traverse the streets of Calcutta, thus exposing to ridicule the religion of the Hindus; if they had passed in procession before the doors of the respectable Mahomedan inhabitants, burlesquing the mollah's devotions, and sounding the name of Mahomed for the derision of the rabble, would the police have been idle? Is the Christian religion then to be the only religion which Government places beyond the pale of its protection, and abandons to public ridicule and contempt? Is it not to be deemed worthy even of the same protection which is accorded to the religion of the *Vedas* and the *Koran*?—*Friend of India, April 19.*

We are told that, on the last occasion, among the representations there was one of native converted missionaries. A stage was raised, on which they placed desks and seats, something in the fashion observable in the missionary buildings along the streets. On these sat a group, habited like the Christian converts, and one of the number, who occupied the desk, held forth to the surrounding mob in the same manner as the missionary preachers are wont to exhort the people. The doctrines held most sacred among Christians were delivered from this mock pulpit in the most ludicrous manner, and with an admixture of expressions and ideas which threw an air of ridicule and caricature on the whole proceeding. The name of the great teacher of Christianity, so venerated by the followers of that religion, was pronounced at almost every step with a degree of levity and indecency which could not have failed to wound the religious feelings of those of that persuasion who heard and understood what was said and done. This representation was carried from the native part of the town, through the Chitpore Road, the Cossitollah Street, and the Chowringhee Road, as far as Brijitalao, and back again the same way. Now we, though not professing the

Christian religion, ask, if the religions of the Hindus and Musulmans are to be guarded against the least disrespect by such severe enactments as those of Mr. Macaulay; if the rites of those religions are to be respected by Christians and all others who do not adopt them, why should the rites and doctrines of the Christian religion be alone exposed under this Government to the insults of the mob? Are not the feelings of our Christian neighbours to be respected and regarded as much as those of Hindus and Musulmans? Why then did the police authorities permit such an exhibition as we have described in the streets of this city, especially in those which, like the Cossitollah and Chowringhee, are lined by houses occupied almost exclusively by people professing the Christian religion? But let it be distinctly understood, that, whilst we are reprobating exhibitions calculated to wound the religious feelings of any section of the community, and condemning the inhumanities practised on the occasion of the Churruck Poojah, by fanatics in a state of inebriety, we strongly recommend every indulgence—nay, encouragement—being given to the innocent part of the exhibitions, to the fair, and to every thing connected with it, which, without doing harm to any body, does much good to the trade of the people, and is a wholesome relaxation from the monotonous nature of hard labour, to which the poorer classes of this metropolis are so constantly subjected.—*Reformer.*

A native correspondent of the *Durpun* mentions with disgust the following exhibition at this festival:—"In a certain village, I this year saw a double-crossed bamboo, on a single post, and four sunyasees swinging at one time. One of these was decked out like the god Shiva, and swung by his heels, his head hanging down, and the hooks perforating his feet, while his glaring eyes were fixed upon those around him. He was intoxicated with liquor, and exclaimed from time to time, 'Swing it round, swing it round!' When, after the lapse of half an hour, the four sunyasees were taken down, they were found to be half dead. The man who had personated Shiva, and who had an immense quantity of false hair on his head, and serpents round his neck, was found to be covered with blood."

APPLES.

Four English apples, grown from English grafts by Mr. Finch, in Tirhoot, have been presented to the Agricultural Society. The four weighed seventy-three sicca-weight, and measured on an average in circumference ten inches each. We

should imagine them to be the finest which have been raised on this side of India. The American apples which have just come in, preserved in ice, are selling at eight for the rupee.—*Hurk.*

SOI-DISANT PERTAUB CHUND.

The *soi-disant* rajah came here (Culna) some three weeks since, with all the pomp and parade of royalty, with a drawn sword in his own hand, attended by great numbers of swordsmen, and other people armed with sticks and other weapons. Their numbers at first were at least three hundred, but they were evidently on a daily increase, so that the day previous to the visit of the magistrate, whose police had been repeatedly set at defiance, their numbers, if collected from the surrounding villages, would have amounted to 700 or 800 at least. Numbers of the petty rajahs, as will hereafter appear, had been applied to for their presence and aid, to establish Pertaub Chund on the *gudhee* of Burdwan by their united force. The fusilading was commenced in consequence of a small *pansway* pulling off from the vessels which were anchored in the centre of the *khall* at Culna, or, in other words, from the rajah's fleet, at the time the magistrate had given orders to the darogah, who was then proceeding to bring the rajah to shore, which small *pansway*, notwithstanding repeated directions to desist pulling, still continued its way towards the opposite bank; upon which it will be found that an order was given, not by the magistrate, to one sepoy, to fire a-head of it, which being done, a firing commenced some twenty files nearer to the left, which was continued by thirty or forty men or more. The rajah had in the mean time swam to the opposite shore, evidently to make his escape, but he was taken by a sepoy.—*Hurk.*, May 11.

We learn that the Pachete rajah, with whom Pertaub Chund was in correspondence, and who was one of those invited to attend with his followers and witness his reaccession to the *gudhee*, has broken out in open revolt, and attacked and taken possession of a factory of Dr. Cheeks. Mr. Halket, the officiating magistrate of Bancoorah, had gone out with two companies of sepahis to put this man down.—*Ibid.*, May 12.

We regret to learn that the zemindars in Beerboom are in a state if not of insurrection, at least of commotion. They take an interest in the Culna affair, and appear to side with Pertaub Chund. We believe Mr. Ogilvy's return to Burdwan is delayed in consequence. Mr. Hedger has arrived at Burdwan, but had not been

permitted access to Mr. Shaw on Saturday last.—*Cour.*, May 10.

We have been informed that Mr. Ogilvy has refused to deliver up Mr. Shaw to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the Supreme Court, alleging that the Black Act has superseded all its authority touching Europeans in the Mofussil. We conclude of course there is some mistake in this report, as the Black Act is specially limited to civil cases. The British inhabitants of Bengal will now look with intense anxiety to the course which Sir Edward Ryan may adopt on this occasion. On him will depend in a great measure the degree of protection for life and property and freedom Europeans not in the service may expect.—*Hurk.*, May 11.

NATIVE REPORTERS.

A native youth, who sometimes favours us with a detail of local accidents and offences, sent us yesterday the following note, which we consider such a perfect *bijou* in its way, that we cannot be so selfish as to keep it all to ourselves. We should premise that our young friend is not long from school.

"Dear Sir—I mentioned you, in my yesterday's report, that the old woman in Puttuldangah, had put a period to her existence. I am now learning from Jemadar of Thanna, that the vital spark was not extincted yet. You will, therefore, take little trouble to alter as follows; that the 'poor woman has only put a *semi-colon* to her existence.'"—*Englishman*.

THE TEA MANUFACTURERS.

We have lately seen about the streets of Calcutta some outlandish beings, whom, by their dress and physiognomy, we imagined to be Tartars or Tibetans; but, as we are not aware of any embassy from those nations having arrived at Calcutta, it puzzled us not a little to determine what they are. We now understand that they are genuine Chinese agriculturists—green-tea men, in fact, who have been imported for the purpose of manufacturing the wild tea-plant of Assam, their countrymen already located there proving to be only black-tea men, who are unacquainted with the method of preparing the leaf for green tea.—*Or. Observer*.

COAL FIELDS.

Mr. Kittoe has been appointed by Government to proceed to Cuttack and visit the supposed site of the coal-fields, which are said to have been discovered there. The natives are not entirely ignorant of this coal. The brahmans make use of their knowledge to delude the people. They set fire to one of the coal rocks, and keep

it burning for three days, when hundreds of pilgrims flock thither to see the deity show herself in the burning hills.—*Friend of India.*

MILITARY TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The following is an outline of Military Temperance Societies under this presidency.

The society in H. M's 26th regt. of Foot, at Fort William, consists of about 100 members, and is in a prosperous state.

A society has been formed at Dum-Dum, the head-quarters of the regiment of Artillery.

In H. M's. 49th, at Hazareebaugh, there is one of the most flourishing societies in India. On the 27th February, it consisted of 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 1 chaplain, 3 warrant officers, 77 non-commissioned officers, and 314 privates, making a total of 400 members.

In H. M's. 31st Foot, at Dinapore, is a society consisting of 198 members.

Buxar, Benares, and Chunar have each its Temperance Society; that at the latter place numbers sixty-three individuals: their coffee and reading room was opened on the 15th February.

At Cawnpore, the society in the two companies of the 5th battalion Artillery consists of 103 members, and that of H. M's. 16th Foot, of 218 members. In July last, the society in the 2d brigade Horse Artillery consisted of forty-seven members.

The society in the 3d Buffs, at Meerut, is stated to be 300 strong.

At Kurnaul there is a remarkably prosperous society in H. M's. 13th Light Inf., consisting of 320 members, among whom are twenty-five who abstain from all intoxicating liquids whatever; and the society in the troop of Horse Artillery, which recently left that station for Dum-Dum, amounted to twelve members.

At Agra, there is a small society in the 4th battalion of Artillery.

These few scattered items of intelligence, though embracing but about a-half of the European troops in this presidency, are sufficient to show that we are not solitary labourers, but rather part of a mighty host travelling one great road of improvement, which ought to excite in us a spirit of emulation, and a determination not to be outstripped in so glorious a course, but to equal, if not excel, the most zealous of our competitors.—*Cal. Christ. Observer.*

DR. ROBERT TYTLER.

Dr. Robert Tytler was the most indefatigable of controversialists. He has been known well for years as an occasional writer for the newspapers, and

when a resident in Calcutta, his contributions were only limited by the receptive faculty of editors, who were not always disposed to admit his lengthy and violent diatribes. He once proposed to write a whole daily newspaper, beginning at the top of the first page, down to the publisher's name at the foot of the last column, merely that he might gratify his literary vanity by boasting of the accomplishment of such a task. His peculiar notions as to cholera, which first appeared in a book under the title of *Morbus Oryzaeus*, must be familiar to most readers, especially as they have been kept before the public by the doctor whenever opportunity offered. Strange to say, his singular opinions found favour in the eyes of the profession in Europe, and seem to have met with a degree of attention there, which was denied to them in India. Perhaps this might have arisen from the author being better known here than in England, as he has frequently been heard to declare, that the truth of his speculations was a matter of comparative indifference, the real object of their publication being to prove the ingenuity of the author. He once did good service to the army by exposing the ills arising from the wretched arrangements of the commissariat in Arracan. The Bengal Government was not pleased with the "pernicious publicity" given to these matters, and it was intimated to Dr. Tytler, that he would never be employed again. He was, however, prepared for this; with his usual indefatigable industry, he had preserved and arranged every letter, note, and document, received by him in the course of his Arracan service, and with these, in a goodly folio, he waited on Lord Combermere, requesting, as *he had nothing to do* but to write a history of the campaign, that he might be permitted to dedicate it to his lordship. The commander-in-chief, peeping into the volume, and seeing of what materials it consisted, took the alarm, and told the doctor he could not consent either to the dedication or the publication, and that an appointment should immediately be found for him. The projected publication was accordingly abandoned. Of late years, the doctor's studies have been partly of a theological and partly of a scientific nature. These he contrived to mingle with great ingenuity, but in a manner which sometimes made sober-minded persons doubt his sanity. We have not heard that he has really made any discovery in the science of electro-magnetism, to which his efforts have latterly been devoted; for although his letters frequently gave an account of his progress, we were never able to understand these mysterious communications. His zeal for religion was generally as appa-

rent as his love of science, but his eccentricity was equally manifested in both. That he was sincere in this, we have not the smallest doubt, and therefore, his eccentricities may be forgotten now that he is no more, though, during his life, they could not but afford a subject of merriment to the thoughtless and of regret to the pious.

With great bodily strength, a robust constitution, an extraordinary memory, and very considerable talent, Dr. Tytler, was of a class peculiarly fitted for a traveller and a discoverer in a country like India. Unfortunately, he appeared always on the verge of mental disease, and this cause alone probably prevented him from acquiring permanent distinction in some of the paths of science. — *Englishman*, Mar. 31.

NATIVE LANDED ARISTOCRACY.

Rajah Radhakant Deb, in his speech at the meeting convened for the formation of a Landholders' Society, stated, on taking the chair, that the honour of presiding in that assembly belonged to the Rajah of Kishnagur, as the most ancient landholder in Bengal; and after him to Rajah Burdakant, of Jessore. We think the rajah's memory must have been at fault when he made this observation, as the two families to whom he alluded, so far from being the most ancient among those who acquired the title of rajah before the battle of Plassey, would appear to be among the most recent. Neither in point of antiquity nor of essential dignity can they be said to bear the palm, for in their highest estate they never were any thing beyond zemindars, collecting the revenues of the state, and remitting it to the provincial treasury. The noblest and most ancient chief in Bengal is, without doubt, the Rajah of Tipperah, of the illustrious family of Manick. This principality of Tipperah, during 500 years after the Mahomedans had conquered Bengal, continued to be governed by independent sovereigns, who coined money in their own names, and exercised all the other rights of sovereignty. It was frequently invaded, but never in reality subdued till 1733. A few years previously to this, the vast power of Moorshed Kooly Khan, the soobadar, so overawed the Rajahs of Tipperah, Cooch Behar, and Lower Assam, that they sent presents, which appeared to carry with them an acknowledgment of the Mogul supremacy. But it was only in 1733, that the independence of Tipperah became extinct. Meer Hubeeb, the well-known general, who, afterwards, in a moment of dissatisfaction, led the Mahrattas into Bengal, being at the time naib dewan of Dacca, took advantage of a dispute in the rajah's family, and sud-

denly marching an army into Tipperah, completely subdued it, and changed the name of the capital to Roshunabad, 'the abode of light.' It was on this occasion that it became an integral part of the soobah of Bengal. The Tipperah family may, therefore, be considered as the greatest in lineage and antiquity in Bengal.

Next in point of antiquity comes the Rajah of Burdwan; but between him and the forementioned family there is the wide difference which separates a family that has ruled, from one that has never risen beyond the grade of a subject. The elder branch of this family possessed limited estates in Burdwan 150 years ago. In 1696, Soobah Singh, a neighbouring zemindar, ousted and put to death Krishnu Ram, the zemindar of Burdwan, and invited Ruhim Khan, the Afghan, to assist him in supporting his rebellion, and they conjointly subdued all the western districts of Bengal. It was in consequence of these troubles that the English, the Dutch, and the French obtained the permission, which they had so long sought in vain, to fortify their factories. On the extinction of the revolt, Jugut Raj, the son of Krishnu Ram, was restored to the estate, to which the lands of Soobah Sing were also annexed; and the real importance of this princely house may be dated from this event. Their zemindary became enlarged to such an extent, that during the period in which the zemindars made away with the public revenues they were appointed to collect, by the creation of rent-free tenures, the Burdwan rajah alienated not less than 5,68,736 beegahs of land. In the year 1722, it appears that the old line became, in a measure, extinct; for Moorshed Kooly Khan bestowed the zemindary on Keerut Chand, the first of the present family; but it was always understood that the new line was connected with the old by the ties of consanguinity; that it was this family alliance which led to its elevation. Upon the strength of this tradition, we are led to give the second place to the Rajah of Burdwan. The son of Keerut Chand was invested with the office of landholder in 1146, and was succeeded by his cousin, Teluk Chand, in 1151. His son, Tej Chand, obtained a sunnud of appointment from the Company in 1177.

The Kishnaghur family is descended from one Bhobanund, who, at the beginning of the last century, was the mujmoadar, or recorder of rents, in Sircar Illoohly, and held a trifling estate in the pergunnah of Aukerah. This estate descended to Rajooram, who received a sunnud from the Nabob Moorshed Kooly Khan, and greatly enlarged his zemindary, which was called indiscriminately.

Nuddea or Aukerah. His son was succeeded by Krishnu Chunder Roy, who made fine havoc with the public revenues he was appointed to collect; the alienations which he made in favour of brahmans and of his own family exceeding in amount those of any other zemindar in Bengal. The family is now reduced to poverty; the present rajah having nothing, as we hear, to live upon, but a small portion of those rent-free lands created by his ancestor.

The rajahs of Jessore, formerly called Yousuffpore, date their growth from the year 1722, when the soobadar entrusted the collection of the rents in this district to Krishnu Ram, a man of the writer caste, who had been removed from Orissa. The sunnuds were subsequently renewed to Shookdeb and Neelkant, who was succeeded by Shreekant, the father of Burdakant Roy, the present zemindar.—*Friend of India, March 29.*

BABOO DEB NARAYUN DEB.

The *Chundrika* has a long article in praise of the liberal Deb Narayun Deb, whose name is not as yet familiar to the European community in Calcutta. Deb Narayun Deb was a native sirkar in Calcutta, who acquired a very large fortune within a few years by his own skill, industry, and perseverance, and by his practical knowledge of that science which teaches the value of the sixty-fourth part of a rupee; a science which, as one of our most intelligent native friends has assured us, Europeans in India are extremely dull in acquiring. Having obtained wealth, he was anxious to "get into society." This cannot be accomplished without the aid of the brahmans and pundits, who hold the rich and the great under their absolute dominion. Deb Narayun was found to be an individual worth attending to. He possessed great wealth, and shewed every disposition to purchase distinction, by spending a portion of it among the priesthood. A swarm of brahmans soon collected around him; his religious duties multiplied apace; and the *Chundrika* undertook the spiritual direction of his gifts and his conscience. Under the able guidance of the priesthood, his religious expenditure gradually increased; which will not be wondered at, when it is remembered that seventy-five per cent. of this expenditure finds its way to their hands. The love of fame, and the importunity of his spiritual directors, have urged him on from one expense to another, and he is now acknowledged as one of the most respectable men in the metropolis. A year or two ago, he was advised to weigh his mother in the scales with the precious metals, and to give them away to

the brahmans. This year, he has been persuaded to hold a large assembly for several months, to have the *Ramayun* and the *Shree Bhagvat* read in Sungskrit. This is an act of very high religious merit, and it always affords a rich feast for the brahmans. The *Chundrika*, whose editor acted as master of the ceremonies, has chronicled the event in glowing terms.—*Friend of India, April 26.*

THE MILITARY ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

Of the Grierson case we shall say little. Both statements are before the army, who will judge it. It is not from opinions, leaning either one way or the other, that the finite decision will be awarded. The question appears to be, whether the management had authority to dismiss an agent upon an occasion when he declared himself to have been traduced, without giving him a chance of rebutting charges exhibited against him. We are told that, as a general rule, he was called on to abide implicitly by the directions contained in a specific regulation, and that want of due observance has been one principal cause of his dismissal. But even there we think that some latitude should be afforded to the possibility of circumstances occurring on a distant scene, which might justify, to the agent's judgment, a departure from the rule, and which it could have done no harm to hear, before the extremest penalty was inflicted. However, the whole business is now fairly submitted, and we doubt not that the officers of the army will pass such a judgment as will be unanswerable in its justice and its propriety. To their consideration it may be safely left.—*Mil. Gaz.*

IS OURS A CHRISTIAN GOVERNMENT?

Our two morning contemporaries, whose opinions scarcely ever correspond on any single topic, appear to agree in this one point, that the Government of India is not a Christian Government. We fear we must likewise coincide in this opinion. A Christian Government is one that is regulated in all its relations by Christian principles; and among the foremost of these principles, is the exercise of a strict and impartial toleration, and the most benevolent anxiety to improve the moral condition of its subjects. Where do we find any indications of the adoption of those principles, which would entitle this Government to the high distinction of being considered a Christian Government? But ought it not to be a Christian Government? We conceive that every ruler is bound to take the highest standard of excellence as the rule of his conduct; and Christianity, proceeding, as it does, from the original foun-

tain of all wisdom, affords the purest of all models. Designed, as it was, to regulate the conduct of the family of man in all the relations of life, including the most important and the most minute, it is complete as a system; and there is no emergency in the affairs of state for which a principle may not be found in its records, which may be followed with confidence the most implicit. It is in proportion as the governments of Christendom have departed from this high standard, and have permitted their conduct to be governed by human passions and prejudices, that they have exposed themselves to shame, and their subjects to misery. We boldly maintain, therefore, that until there shall be discovered in the *Vedas*, in the *Koran*, or in any other system, a standard of equity, justice, and morality, superior to that revealed in the Bible, better adapted to promote the dignity of Government, and the well-being of its subjects, the British Government ought to be a Christian Government in the largest acceptation of the term.—*Friend of India*, May 3.

THE EASTERN FRONTIER.

War, and rumours of war, are still prevalent, although the rumours be of a subdued and modest character. "Eastward ho!" is the cry in the military circles. Preparations for a further concentration of force on the Eastern frontier are said to be going on—albeit silently and with noiseless step. Another company of sappers and miners have marched for Sylhet; and we hear that two more regiments will be probably added to the force on the Sylhet frontier. But these military mysteries are so difficult to be got at, that we have been enabled, after many zealous perquisitions, to ascertain nothing certain beyond the fact of the march of the sappers and miners.—*Courier*, May 12.

Letters from Arracan state that every thing was quiet in that quarter to the end of April; but the detachments at Aeng, Sandoway, Khyook Phyoo, and Tolak have all been increased; and taking these signs into consideration, with the demonstrations towards Sylhet, we may presume the Government is preparing to ask the questions of "Treaty or no Treaty?" "Resident or no Resident?"—*Madras Herald*, May 26.

NATIVE FEELING.

We extract from the *Sumachar Durpun*, of April 21st, the following translation of a letter from "a few readers," as indicative of native feeling:—

"A great outcry has just been raised in the country. The European gentlemen, who in the hope of supplying the

country with sugar manufactured by them, have established factories in various places, have so enlarged their business, that three-fourths of the sugar used in the country comes from their manufactories. Those gentlemen, having at once shut the eyes of their compassion on the weak and dependent professors of the Hindu religion, have become anxious only for their own profit; and are watering the roots of their trade with that which is destructive to the Hindu religion; that is, they are refining their sugar with bones of the cow and other articles which the Hindus cannot endure. This circumstance having been noised abroad, all the old Hindus have, in a measure, given up the use of sweet things; and hence the poor and laborious Moodees are reduced to the greatest distress through the want of a sale for their articles. That such outrages should be perpetrated by these gentlemen is not singular; for they are of our rulers' caste, and may do what they please. But it is astonishing that our rulers make no efforts whatever to prevent such evils. In former days, before the English obtained possession of this country, the country was in the hands of the Mahomedans; and such was the greatness of their power and their dignity, that it was impossible for any other nation to have come in and snatched the country from their hands. And it is also known, that in consequence of the persecutions which the Mahomedans inflicted on the professors of the Hindu religion, the mighty king of kings, the holy and virtuous Muha Raja Krishnu Chunder Roy, and Muha Raja Rajbullubh Roy, and other leading men in Bengal, seeing no other mode of preserving their religion from the Mahomedans, showed their wisdom by joining the English, and by various contrivances procured the country for them, in the hope that when they had obtained possession of it, they would extend their protection to all the observances of religion, and be always most careful to keep up the Hindu religion. The natives whom I have alluded to opposed themselves to the Mahomedans, solely for the purpose of preserving their own religion. Have the English Government, now laid aside all their compassion for the Hindu religion, that they refuse to punish those who venture to mix cow-bones with such a prime article of food as sugar? It must not be so."

SPONTANEOUS HEAT OF BRINE.

Mr. G. A. Prinsep discovered, in the course of experiments during several years in the manufacture of salt at Balya Ghat, on the salt-water lake east of Calcutta, a high degree of temperature at the bottom of the brine reservoirs, after they had been

filled for some weeks with brine of less than one-fourth saturation. He has stated the result of a variety of experiments to ascertain the degree and the probable cause of this spontaneous heating, in a paper read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal (*Journal for March*); but is unable to offer any explanation, unless a slow fermentation arises from the mixture of brine of different densities in large masses: in which case it would seem to be accelerated by agitation.

THE FAMINE IN THE WEST.

Extract of letter from Jubulpore: "We have here, in the town of Jubulpore a little *Man of Ross*, named Nundor Chouduree, a small agricultural capitalist, who has for the last thirty years given a charitable distribution, which is called a *sudaburt*. Every beggar that comes to his door for the first time receives one seer (two pounds) of flour, a quarter of a pound of dhal (split peas) and a pice-weight of salt, as a meal—formerly he used, over and above this, to give to every person two pice or a halfpenny. This has been by degrees discontinued within the last three or four years. A child receives half the quantity of a grown-up person. In ordinary times he feeds in this manner, with a good meal, from one to two hundred daily; but on extraordinary occasions like the present, when people are flocking down from the distressed districts to the north, he feeds daily from three to four hundred. Over and above the *sudaburt*, he gives daily in charity what is called the *motee* or handful. Every beggar that presents himself at the appointed place, has two handfuls of grain, gram, or wheat, as the case may be. A stout man is appointed to distribute this; the beggars are made to sit round in a semicircle, and he dips his hands into the basket of grain that is carried after him, and gives as much as they can hold to each individual. For a child he gives one handful; but every person above the age of childhood gets two. He thus distributes by handfuls about five rupees' worth of grain every day; and about two thousand people are said to share in it. They may come as often as they please for this.

"No account is kept of the donations; the store-room is daily supplied with all that is necessary to provide those who present themselves to receive for the first time. They tell me it is not generally difficult for those who distribute the flour to distinguish the persons who attempt to impose on them by coming twice; though they are occasionally deceived by the ingenious manner in which they disguise themselves, in order to get a repetition of the feast. Several other merchants in

the town of Jubulpore distribute grain to the poor; and many hundreds pass every day on their way from the scene of scarcity to that of plenty. Grain is exported from the valley of the Nurbudda, and the districts that border upon it, in great quantities to the northward; and the population of districts where scarcity prevails, flows off insidiously along the roads from which the grain comes in, as fish, pent up in reservoirs during the hot winds, rush out by every stream that the first heavy fall of the rains sends into it. The roads by which this grain now passes up are covered, and dreadful scenes of human sufferings are to be every where seen. These scenes diminish by degrees as the poor people approach the favoured districts along this valley and its borders, and along Malwa and Berar generally. Here every village has as many as it can manage to subsist; and having begun to cut the corn, a good many find employment in reaping, while the more feeble get subsistence by gleaning. By the time the harvest is over, they will have strength to go on and spread themselves still further; while the people from whom they seek charity will be better able to afford it. But the case is far different in the countries whence they come. I have just received a letter from a friend in Malwa, in which he mentions, "the state of cruel starvation in which the Gwalior and Agra population now is, is truly frightful. A traveller, Capt. T., going through this to Mahedpore, says, that he saw one hundred carcasses and skeletons close to one village near Etawa; and others almost in as large numbers elsewhere. He gave some sweetmeats to some starving boys at one place; a rush was made for them, and one little boy was so weak that he died of pressure in the rush.

"In such seasons of calamity a great number of respectable families in India, as well Mahomedans as Hindus, rather than seek a precarious subsistence by begging their way into distant countries, take poison and put an end to themselves. In a village near Cawnpore, that I passed in the end of November last, a family consisting of ten souls, old and young, and of both sexes, had the night before in this manner swallowed poison and perished, rather than beg. They could no longer find employment, and had sold all their furniture and ornaments; they had nothing left to eat; the parents could not beg, and would not see their children die a lingering death from hunger. I have known a great many cases of this kind in seasons of great scarcity, particularly in the large Mahomedan cities."—*Friend of India*.

Extract of a letter from Cawnpore: "At the beginning of the cold season,

the station literally swarmed with starving wretches; and now where are they? I believe I am within bounds when I say that, in cantonments alone, but a short time back, from twenty to thirty died daily. The river, owing to the sluggishness of the stream, became studded with dead bodies, and we ceased to eat of its fish or to drink of its waters. At last, it became requisite to hire establishments not merely for the purpose of taking the starved-to-death wretches to the ghauts for their being flung into the Ganges; but also to have a river-establishment in constant play to push down the corpses below Gajmow. The Relief Society feeds about 1,500 daily; but then, owing to the villany of those who have to serve out the food, in spite of the most energetic exertions on the part of the superintendant, the *attah* was so adulterated with chunam and sand, that heaps upon heaps have died from eating it, and now there is great difficulty in getting the poor to go to the almshouse. Kungla guards patrol the station all day long, not merely to give notice to domans where the dead bodies are lying, but to drive the living to the refuge. The day before yesterday, I had occasion to go to one of the ghauts with Dr. —, and on our alighting from the buggy he said, 'look at that.' I replied, 'I merely see a parcel of people lying asleep on the banks of the river,' when he remarked, 'they'll never wake again;' and, indeed, on going nearer, I saw no less than nine dead bodies lying together, one of them a very young woman, stark naked, and the whole of them absolute skeletons. I ascertained that on that day thirteen dead bodies were taken to that ghaut. A great number of poor have lately left the station to get in the scanty harvest. 'They will never return; starvation will be their lot. Of grain there is an abundance in the province, but there is no labour for the poor, and consequently they have no money to buy food.'

THE BANKS.

A meeting of those who had declared their intention to take shares in the new Bank of India is to be held on the 22d of the present month, when arrangements will be made for immediately commencing business. We have heard that all the shares which were reserved for this country have been taken. In consequence of the proposed establishment of this bank, the value of the shares in the other banks have very materially fallen. Bengal Bank shares, which were at Rs. 3,200 premium, have fallen to Rs. 2,600 Union Bankshares are come down from Rs. 300, to between Rs. 250 and Rs. 200—*Sumachar Durpun*, May 5.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27. No. 106.

HINDU COLLEGE.

At the annual examination at the Hindu College, on the 28th April, Sir Edward Ryan addressed the students with encouraging words, and added, that although in future years the number of prizes will be diminished, their value will be augmented by the General Committee of Public Instruction, whereby they will be in possession of some useful collections of books for their home studies.

The *Gyananneskun* says: "The students were most strictly questioned in history, both ancient and modern, mathematics, and natural philosophy, and evinced so much knowledge and information, that it gave entire satisfaction to those who had sacrificed their other engagements to go, in spite of the heat, to witness this native progression in knowledge."

In the evening, a grand display of fireworks (got up entirely among the pupils and ex-students) was exhibited in the yard of the college, which lasted till midnight.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The following passage in the Memorial to the Board of Control, agreed to at the public meeting on the 4th January, makes out a strong claim to a comprehensive system of steam communication:

"Your memorialists observe from the evidence of Mr. Peacock, before the select committee of the House of Commons, that the overland postage of the letters sent from all other parts of India to Bombay for steam conveyance is considered as an indemnity to the East-India Company towards reimbursement of one-half of the charge of conveyance of the mails between Alexandria and Bombay. The individuals residing in Calcutta and its neighbourhood send and receive very nearly one-third of the whole number of letters that pass between England and India; notwithstanding which, if it were impracticable to distribute letters from England by steam-vessels by any other means than through Bombay, of course your memorialists could not complain of the necessary charge for the conveyance of their letters between Calcutta and that place: but when the British legislature, with characteristic liberality in cases of transmission of correspondence, has limited the postage of a single letter to 1s. from the Red Sea to any port in the East Indies, your memorialists do consider it to be unreasonable and unfair that they should be compelled to contribute to the means of transmission to Bombay only, by an additional payment of fifteen annas, or 1s. 9d.; that the inhabitants of Madras and its neighbourhood are in like

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manner subject to this unreasonable impost in the reduced amount of the overland postage to that place. In fact, your memorialists submit, that by the restriction to Bombay the intended liberality of the legislature of Great Britain, and the consequent advantage of the multiplication of correspondence, is shut out from the inhabitants of Calcutta and Madras, and from others residing within two or three days' dawk distances, involving, your memorialists venture to assume, nearly, if not quite, the half in number of all the letters despatched from India. Such unreasonable and unfair impost necessarily must continue until the communication is extended according to the prayer of your memorialists; and your memorialists ventured to hope, that even under this view alone your Right Hon. Board will see the expediency and justice of at once extending the communication to the three presidencies, especially when, in addition to the above heavy tax on their correspondence, your memorialists, as well as the inhabitants of Madras and its neighbourhood, are unable to despatch by the regular dawk to Bombay for conveyance to England by a steamer, at whatever cost, or however important the occasion may be, any document exceeding 12 tolas, or 4oz. 16dwt. in weight; nor by dawk bhungy any parcel of greater weight than 600 tolas, or 10lbs. 2oz., by which latter conveyance the time occupied between Calcutta and Bombay will be nearly doubled; the time by the regular dawk in the N.E. monsoon, when laden with the steam mail, being thirteen days, while in the S.W. monsoon it is estimated it will take fifteen or sixteen days. Your memorialists firmly believe, that until such extended communication as that now prayed for is established, an almost universal dissatisfaction will prevail throughout India; especially as her Majesty's ministers have, through the Lords of the Treasury, and the particular ministerial authority for the affairs of India, the President of your Right Hon. Board, expressly declared their unqualified concurrence in the now repeated anxious wish and desire of your memorialists and of India generally; while the evidence lately taken before the select committee of the House of Commons, cannot fail still further to satisfy your memorialists, and the people of India in general, of the justice, sound policy, and expediency of at once establishing a regular and expeditions monthly steam communication between England and the several presidencies, on a scale adequate to the growing wants of India in her relations with Britain.

We understand a plan has been submitted to the Government, by Mr. Mac

Clelland, for extending the overland route from the Red Sea, along the ~~Nerbudda~~ ^{Nerbudda} to the Ganges at Mirzapore. It is founded on the distribution of coal and iron indicated in the reports of the coal committee, and though capable of being commenced on a small scale, is yet of the most comprehensive character, and when once commenced, will naturally extend its influence to all parts of India, to all classes of people, and to all branches of resources.—*Friend of India.*

ANTIQUITIES.

Capt. T. S. Burt, Engineers, has announced to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, that he has discovered three new pillars, two of them with inscriptions in the No. 2. character, in Malwa, of which he had taken fac-similes. He also states, that he has copied the third ancient inscription on the Sanchi monument.

Mr. M. Kittoe has returned to Calcutta from a trip to explore the site of some coal-beds in Cuttack, on which he had been deputed by Government. In the course of his journey he made many curious antiquarian researches. In spite of the great heat, he re-examined the inscriptions at Dhauli, copied an inscription at Bobaneswar, drew the whole of the sculptures on the caves at Udayagiri, a *jaya stambha* on a plain at some distance, the Jajipur images and some of the black pagoda sculpture, which temple is now under spoliation by the Khurda Raja. Decided traces of Greek costume are visible in the soldiers' dresses in the battle-scenes.

THE ORDER OF THE FISH.

Most of the territorial sovereigns of Hindusthan now assume the order of the fish, the *Mahee Moratib*; but I believe none of them have ever had the curiosity to trace its origin. They all, I believe, wish it to be understood that their ancestors derived the privilege of wearing the insignia of the order from the Emperor of Delhi, who conferred it, without distinction, on Hindus as well as Musulmans. Few, however, of those who now wear them as their armorial bearings really derived the privilege from these emperors; like the more important one of coining money, they have assumed it because it gratified their pride, and because the ruling or paramount authority made no objection to it.

A learned native historian informs me, that the order of the fish was instituted by Khosroo Purvez, King of Persia, of the Sassanian dynasty. His father, Hormez, the son of Nousherwan the Just, was deposed by his general, Behram; Khosroo fled to the Greek emperor, Maurice, who sent him back with an

army that placed him upon the throne of his ancestors, in the year A. D. 501. He ascertained from his astrologer, Araz Kuskush, that when he ascended the throne, the moon was in the sign of the fish; and he gave orders to have two balls made of polished steel, which were to be called *Konkabas*, and mounted on long poles. These, with a large fish made of gold, were to be carried in all royal processions immediately after the king, and before the minister who always followed the king. The *konkabas* are now generally made of copper and plated, and in the shape of a *surahkee* (jar), but the fish still continues to be made of gold. Two *konkabas* are always carried with one fish; and in all processions they are still carried in the interval between the prince and his minister. Khosroo Purvez is said to have introduced the practice of beating the *noubut* five times a-day, and the use of the scarlet curtains, called the *shad rowan*, also the *bundun bar*, or garlands and chaplets of flowers, which are fixed by Hindus on the doorways with cow-dung, on occasions of great festivals. His court was celebrated throughout the East for its splendor and magnificence.

Noosawance, who ascended the throne of the Sassanians, ascertained that the moon was, at the moment of his accession, in the sign Leo, and he ordered that the gold head of a lion should henceforward accompany the fish and steel balls in all royal processions; and it has ever since continued to be so in Persia. On the first institution of the order, it was called the order of the *Mahwa Mahce*, or the moon and the fish. Tamerlane conferred the order on his minister, Tam Tash Khan, and gave him permission to have it always carried before him, the sovereign still carrying it after him in his train. This is said to have been the first instance of the installation of a subject with this order in Persia. The Persian order of knighthood is that of the Lion and the Moon, and not the Lion and the Sun, as generally understood; or rather the Lion, the Fish, and the Moon.—*Corr. Friend of India*.

THE PALI PLAGUE.

Dr. Ranken's report on the Pali plague, in which he takes a different view of the nature of this disorder from that of Messrs. Maclean and Irvine, contains some curious remarks upon the character of contagious and infectious diseases in general.

He discountenances the notion that the plague was imported into Pali by the great loan contractor and merchant Zerawur Mull, who was said to have brought some merchandize from Bhaonuggur or Surat, just before the appearance of the fever at Pali, whence it was concluded that it was

communicated by his followers or his goods. But it turns out that he brought no merchandize, his journey being a religious pilgrimage; and if he had brought any, Dr. Ranken remarks, that no unusual disease existed at the places from whence it could have been brought. The cloths received at Pali at this time were English cottons, and the original purchasers escaped contagion. With respect to contagiousness, or the communicability of a disease exclusively by contact direct or indirect with the body, or inhalation of the breath, of a patient, "I find no evidence," he says, "to prove that it has characterized the Pali epidemic, or any fever hitherto known in India." The attributes of plague, as described by medical writers, belongs not, he asserts, to the distemper under consideration. "I feel no hesitation in professing my belief that a man in sound health, provided he continued to breathe pure air, might safely keep his hand a whole day in contact with one suffering under the Pali or Moradabad fever; but if he sat within the same hut and inhaled the same tainted atmosphere half the time, he would probably be seized with similar illness. None of the medical officers or their native assistants, who handled patients affected with the Pali disease and felt their pulses for days and weeks, have suffered; nor has it been alleged that one of these gentlemen's servants, who, in performance of their usual offices, received charge of their master's clothes or washed them, got the fever by contagion."

The cases adduced to support an opposite opinion prove only what was known, that an accession of strangers to a previously crowded place will promote or generate disease. Though it be difficult to prove whence the disease in question primarily arose, or by what it was brought into action, he shows, "that indigenous causes exist in British India and in Marwar, which, according as they increase or diminish in intensity, are capable of producing every form of fever, and consequently may have given birth to the Pali and Moradabad epidemics."

After examining the theory of plague and the etiology of epidemics, which he traces to states of the atmosphere and to dispositions of the body, which adapt it to receive infection, Dr. Ranken adverts to the state of the country and condition of the people of Upper India. The people of the north-western provinces, and of Marwar more especially, are in varying stages of transition from anarchy and want to comparative plenty and order. Hence, population has augmented faster than increasing agriculture and commerce have extended. The hut, which was the unwholesome den of four persons fifty years ago, now shelters six within a space barely

sufficient for one. These miserable habitations are often enclosed by an outer screen or wall, for the double purpose of confining the cattle and secluding females from the public gaze. The door, in order to keep out heat at one season and cold at another, is generally shut. The poor feel most at home in such dark places, with their children lying round them on the floor, too much like hogs in a sty. The sense of insecurity for life and property which deterred their ancestors from living near the fields which they cultivated, owing to hereditary habits of thinking, makes the peasantry accumulate their hovels within the narrowest limits, and the consequence is, that each dirty village, unventilated, and over-crowded with man and beast, exhibiting every sort of nastiness, is a focus of disease. The most obvious means of raising food for the augmenting numbers involve the cutting down of jungle, the breaking up of waste lands, and the irrigation of new fields of grain, all of which are known by lamentable experience to occasion noxious exhalations. These operations, added perhaps to the injudicious choice of a locality, almost in every instance renders it unhealthy at first. The face of Rajpootana, in Jeypore, Oudeypore, and part of Joudpore, is a succession of sandy vallies interspersed with ranges of low and rocky hills, which, collecting the rain, seem to act as reservoirs in supplying the intervening plains with water, which in ordinary years is generally found near the surface. The spontaneous produce of the country is chiefly reeds, brushwood, and stunted trees; no fine grass or herbage, no stately forests appear in those regions.

The modern Rajpoots, from the prince to the peasant, are a more dissolute and abandoned race than any in India. The eating of opium to intoxication is a prominent vice in all classes of them.

In confirmation of these general views of the causes of disease in Upper India, he then cites descriptions of the special seats of the Pali fever, as given by the medical officers who visited them, and which attests his account of the confined, unventilated, over-crowded and filthy character of the dwellings, and of the marshy, humid, and unhealthy sites of the towns and villages. Paludal exhalations, and emanations from the human body, are the principal agencies of predisposition and of active disease in India. "Dispersed by the winds and diffused to attenuation, they might continue for ever innoxious; it is their concentration, in dwellings, towns, villages, cantonments, and amidst plantations of trees, that arms them with the virulence which occasions fever and pestilence." He concludes:

"So many facts, of concurring import, apparently authorize the conclusion to

which I have come, that the Pali disease, though fostered and rendered capable of propagation by the habits of the people, derives its being and strength from deleterious impregnations of the air, which, wherever evolved in unusual quantity by the operations of nature, or accumulated by misdirected art and the circumstances of locality, have aggravated common fever to a pestilence."

NATIVE STATES.

Delhi. — The *Delhi Gazette* gives the following particulars of the presentation of the Commander-in-chief and his suite to the king, in December last:

"After the preliminaries were arranged, Capt. Phillips introduced his Exc. to the King of Delhi, who was seated on the imitation of the once celebrated *Tuht-i-Taass*, or peacock-throne, in the centre of the *Dewan-i-Khas*, or hall of private audience. The hall is built of white marble, the walls and pillars inlaid with imitations of precious stones; the originals having been abstracted by the Mah rattas, when they unceremoniously possessed themselves of all belonging to the Great Mogul that they could possibly lay hands on. On being presented, Sir Henry Fane offered his *nuzzur*, with which his majesty seemed especially delighted. After the usual complimentary inquiries on the part of Sir Henry, and the polite replies and similar interrogatories from his majesty, the Earl of Cardigan and officers of the staff were respectively introduced, and each presented a *nuzzur*. Subsequent to the presentation, his majesty placed a cap, made of gold tissue, &c. on the Commander-in-chief's head, who then retired to be robed. His Exc. seemed much amused at the apparel offered to him, but submitted himself good-humouredly to the tender mercies of the 'Master of the Robes.' The dress was made of silver tissue, over which a jacket of yellow *kumkhab* was placed. After being thus eccentrically attired, his Exc. returned to the royal presence, when his majesty fastened on a jewelled feather in the cap, a sword belt to which a sword was attached, and the shield. A herald proclaimed the different titles and presents bestowed on his Exc., each proclamation ending with '*Jahanpanah-Padshah, Sulamut*,' which words were delivered '*ore rotundo*.' The visitors and staff now made their appearance, dressed *à la mode de la Cour de Delhi*." There was evidently an effort to suppress laughter, when all appeared in such fanciful costumes; which seemed to be as much out of place as the masquerades on board the *Terror* in the frozen seas—etiquette and courtesy, however, triumphed, and the noble chief, and all his staff, by their personal bearing, prevented the scene being altogether ridicu-

lous: it was a general remark, that, notwithstanding the absurd and incongruous costume, (for the native dress was put over his uniform), Sir Henry Fane looked and played the *role* of chief to perfection."

Cabul.—Letters from Cabul, received at Calcutta in May, state, that the king of Persia had been obliged to raise the siege of Herat, in consequence of famine in his camp. It is also stated in the same letters, that Capt. Burnes, not having been able to make such arrangement as he wished with the court of Cabul, was about to return thence in the course of a month.

Lahore.—Jemadar Khooshial Sing stated that Hubbeebollah Khan, the nephew of Payindah Khan Durbundwalah, is with Sirdar Teij Sing, and the Yoosufzayee zemindars threaten him (Hubbeebollah Khan), that if he would not join with the Sikhs, with whom they are contesting for religion, they will quarrel with him. Consequently, Hubbeebollah Khan is afraid of them. The maharajah said that unless four or five of the Yoosufzayee Sirdars are confined, they would not be quiet. The maharajah made inquiries of Khaja Mahomed Khan, the son of Sirdar Sultan Mahomed, regarding the horses that were sent for from Candahar. He said that there were no horses fit in Candahar for the maharajah to ride. Syud Ahmud, a Hindustani trader, presented ten tollahs of *Mommechie*. The maharajah took the *Mommechie* into his hand and shewed it to Hukeem Azeczooddeen and Bhayee Ram Sing: they both said that if his Highness would rub it on his hands and feet, it would be of service to him.

An Urzee from the Ukhbar Nuvees of Peshawur was received, mentioning that Messieurs Allard and Court are engaged in parading and disciplining their forces, and are both devising measures to carry the water through the canals in the fort of Futtehghurh.

Hyderabad.—In a paper published in this day's *Englishman*, on the subject of Major Sutherland's supposed appointment to Hyderabad, the writer remarks, that, owing to the misrule and oppression of Chundoo Lal, the revenues of the kingdom have been reduced from *seven* crores of rupees a-year to *two*; that this man, who is supposed to be under British protection, and is, therefore, irremovable, was thirty years ago a common writer. He is now seventy, and so physically constituted, as not to take more than one or two hours' rest out of twenty-four. It is said that, during his oppressive career, he has amassed and remitted to various parts of India more than ten crores of rupees.

Anundpore.—By letters received from that quarter, it is said that Runjeet Sing and Ram Sing Soodhians are still quarrelling, and have plundered their subjects. All the Ameers and inhabitants of that place have left the town. Missur Roop Lall had gone to try to dissuade them from quarrelling, but they took no notice of him.—*Lood. Ukhbar, Mar. 17.*

EXCERPTA.

A poor Hindu family, consisting of a man, his wife, and two children, were found by the police, labouring under the stupefying effects of some intoxicating drug mixed with sweetmeats given them by a brannin of Juggernaut, who represented that he had brought them from that place.

Many instances of dacoity are stated to occur, some of them not far from Calcutta. Gangs of twenty or thirty sometimes make their appearance.

Exertions are at length made to cover with cement the noble column erected in Calcutta to the memory of Ochterlony. The *Englishman* takes the opportunity to call attention to the disgraceful neglect with which the monument of Sir William Jones, the founder of the Asiatic Society, is treated.

The city of palaces is in amaze at the birth of a *white crow*, in a tree at the Police-office. The beak and every part is white as snow. It is said that Rs. 100 had been offered for it.

In Delhi, a committee has been organized for the relief of the starving; but when they came to the distribution of food, the beggars demanded twice the quantity of food offered them, and refused to take less.

The native students of the Medical College are said to have been very successful in their treatment of cholera patients.

The bonus system is undergoing discussion in every infantry corps: "From what has come to our knowledge (says the *Military Gazette*), we should say, that it will be a long time before the army can be induced to befriend itself to the extent of sinking minor considerations, and unanimously agreeing upon one uniform plan of purchasing out."

The Municipal or Town Improvement Committee has closed its labours, and made its final report to Government.

An extraordinary boy, the son of a venerable Hindu priest, named Nobokisto Gossain, and aged about five years, resides at Malparah in Zillah Hooghly. He has mustachios and beard, the same as those of a grown-up man, the latter being better than an inch long. He is stated to have been born with these appendages. He is taught to mutter prayers constantly, and is looked upon by the Hindus with great

eneration, as many among them believe that the body of the boy contains the soul of some saint.

The general salubrity of the jail of Calcutta has vastly improved. Whilst the cholera and fever were spreading death and devastation in this populous city, the jail, which had for the last six months averaged from 150 to 200 inmates, had only two cases of sickness, which were both speedily cured.

The police authorities are invoked to interfere to put a stop to the natives bathing in the aqueducts on the public roads, which is complained of as indecent and uncleanly, since the water is used for domestic wants.

It is said that several of the H.C. armed steamers are to be stationed at Calcutta, to keep up communication between Suez and Calcutta.

The *Hurkaru*, May 14th, says: "Cholera is decidedly on the decline, as it would appear, from a report of Amratulla thanah, that out of thirty-seven persons treated by the medical students in that division from the 1st to the 7th, only five had died, twenty-one were cured, and eleven were under medical treatment on the 8th inst."

The *Daily News*, May 14, announces that "Mr. D.W. H. Speed has succeeded in making tapioca from the cassava plant, so as to warrant our assertion that India owes him another obligation for the exertion of his enterprize and skill. Having obtained some plants of the cassava from the Horticultural Society, Mr. Speed proceeded to his task with an ability that exhibits itself in the perfect success of his endeavours."

On the 31st January last, the Bishop and Archdeacon distributed Rs. 2,000 from Begum Sombre's Fund, to the most necessitous poor in Calcutta, and relieved thirty-four individuals from imprisonment for small debts. The portion of this fund devoted to missionary purposes yields about Rs. 400 monthly. It is devoted at present to the maintenance of a native missionary, and of several natives preparing for instructors to their countrymen at Bishop's College.

A new hospital has been established on the premises of the Medical College, principally for the benefit of the students of that institution. The number of beds provided is twenty-four. Drs. Goodeve, W. B. O'Shaughnessy, and Egerton take particular interest in it.

On the 2d May, intelligence was received in Calcutta from England, by means of the *Atalanta* steamer, which had arrived at Bombay, to the 7th of March. Never, on any former occasion, has information of so late a date been received from Europe in India. London news has reached Bombay in *forty-one*, and

Calcutta in *fifty-four* days. — *Dumpan*, May 5.

In the case of the *Sumatra*, of which the captain was murdered last year by the gunner, and the chief mate thrown overboard alive, the perpetrators were tried in the Supreme Court, and found guilty; but doubts were entertained whether the Court had jurisdiction in a case which occurred on board a Dutch vessel on the high seas. We now learn that her Majesty has been pleased to grant them a pardon; and that they will be delivered up to the Dutch authorities, who will, of course, execute them without delay. — *Ibid.*

A committee appointed by Government, with very comprehensive instructions, has been engaged for some time past in drawing up a report on the present distribution and allowances of medical officers, in both the civil and military branch of the service. Dr. Sawers is president, and Mr. Mangles, and the head of the adjutant-general's department at the presidency (Capt. Welchman, we believe), are members, and Dr. Ranken is secretary.

Government has sanctioned a monthly salary of Rs. 200 each to Lieuts. Sale and Allardyce, of the Engineers, and to any other officer who may be employed under Capt. Guthrie, as an assistant in the construction of roads upon the eastern frontier. It is in contemplation to appoint other European agents; the extent of the road, the nature and probable duration of the work being such as to require this additional superintendence.

A meeting was held (March 30) of the members of the late River Insurance Company. It appeared, there is a balance in the hands of the secretary amounting to Sa. Rs. 426, for the purpose of making a first dividend on a paid-up deposit amounting to Sa. Rs. 67,073. The loss has fallen with much severity on several of the members, who came forward with Sa. Rs. 750 per share, in order to pay all claims, and stay proceedings at law. Resolutions were passed, authorizing the secretary to enter into arrangements with the assignees of insolvent members; and it was determined to take measures to enforce the payment of the various calls on those members who are in a position to pay their proportion of loss.

Printed circulars have been issued by the Commander-in-chief, containing his new arrangements for the uniforms of the staff and regimental officers. Some departments, now distinguished by the decorations of the blue cuffs and collar, are to wear regimental uniforms only. The members of the Medical Board are no longer to appear in plain dresses, but in the military habiliments of their rank.

which, according to the present arrangement, is particularly plain. Superintending surgeons are merely distinguished from staff surgeons by the epaulettes; and all other departments are equally simple and plain.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, *March 21.*

Meenaschyer Braminy v. Arnachella Chitty and Namasevay Chitty.—This was an action of assumption; the defendant had pleaded the English Statute of Limitations.

Comyn, C.J.—By the charter of the Mayor's Court, 13 Geo. I., 1726, English law, both common and statute, was introduced into India, except such as was clearly not applicable to the natives and the state of the country. Therefore, if the question stood here, no doubt, the Statute of Limitations, which passed in the reign of King James I., would apply to natives of India; but, by the charter of the Supreme Court, 39 and 40 Geo. III., the judges are bound to administer the Law of Contract agreeably to native law, as recognized in the provinces: "In the case of Mohamedans or Gentoos, their inheritance and succession to lands, rents, and goods, and all matters of contract and dealing, between party and party, shall be determined, in the case of the Mohamedans, by the laws and usages of Mohamedans; and, where the parties are Gentoos, by the laws and usages of the Gentoos, or by such laws and usages as the same would have been determined by, if the suit had been brought, and the action commenced in a native court; and where one of the parties shall be a Mohamedan or Gento, by the laws and usages of the defendant." This clause excludes the notion of the remedy on native contracts being barred after six years.

It has been argued, that not the contract itself but the remedy only is barred; to give effect to this argument would be, to limit the natives to six years for the recovery upon their contracts, which is clearly inconsistent with the Hindu law. I am of opinion, therefore, that the Statute of Limitations relative to contracts is no bar as against natives; and, consequently, the demurrer must be allowed, and judgment given for the plaintiff.

Mr. *Justice Gambier* concurred, giving his reasons at some length.*

Judgment for the plaintiff.

(This decision is said to be contrary to the practice in Calcutta).

* They are published in the *Conservative* of March 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

The *Conservative* of March 13th publishes the following Minute of Council:—

"Extract revenue letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor-general of India in Council, dated 18th Oct. 1837.

"We now desire that no customary salutes or marks of respect to native festivals be discontinued at any of the presidencies, that no protection hitherto given be withdrawn, and that no change whatever be made in any matter relating to the native religion, except under the authority of the Supreme Government."

"Ordered, that a copy of para. 8 be furnished to the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, in reference to the memorial received from the late Lord Bishop, praying that all interference on the part of Government, or its civil and military officers, in the religious ceremonies of the natives, may be discontinued."

ACCIDENT AT GOVERNMENT-HOUSE.

Last night, a melancholy accident occurred at Government-house. Preparations had been making for a grand illumination and pyrotechnic display, in honour of Prince Henry of Orange, whose arrival at the presidency had been expected for some time past. The fire-works had been collected in one of the out-buildings of Government-house, but some of the minor articles remained to be finished, and the natives in charge, with that apathy so common amongst them, were continuing their work by the light of a lantern, with loose powder about them, which an unlucky spark ignited, when an awful explosion took place. Two dead bodies were found, and four more natives were dreadfully scorched, two of whom are not expected to survive. Most of the inmates were passing the evening at Sir Robert Comyn's, but his Lordship the Governor, with the Earl and Countess of Cardigan, and the Prince of Orange, were in one of the upper rooms, and their first impression was, that an earthquake had taken place. As soon as the real cause of the shock was ascertained, messengers were despatched to the town-major, and for the fire-engines. Two of these, with a working-party, are always in readiness in the fort-park, and were quickly on the spot, accompanied by Capt. O'Connell, the commissary of ordnance, and the fire which had arisen from the explosion was speedily got under. The damage sustained by the buildings has not yet been ascertained; but the whole of the preparations for the grand display of fire-works, which have been going on for the last six weeks, were totally destroyed. — *Mad. Herald*, March 10.

The two men whom we mentioned as

having received severe injury from the accident at Government-house are, we are glad to learn, recovering. The unfortunate people who fell a sacrifice to their imprudence were workmen from Triplicane, who had the making up of the fire-works; they were attaching sticks to some rockets by the light of a lantern, when the overturning of the latter caused the fatal accident. It has been currently, but we need hardly say quite erroneously, reported that the fire-works were being made up under the superintendence of the intelligent officer at the head of the artillery depôt and the establishment under him. They had, we learn, nothing whatever to do with it, beyond furnishing a design, and the order of firing. The fire-works were not all destroyed by the explosion, and the loss might have been remedied in time for the fête, but Lord Elphinstone, with proper and humane feelings, would not allow any display to take place.—*Spectator*, March 14.

EXCERPTA.

Mr. Ashmead W. Pruett has set on foot a project for building an ice-house at this presidency, for the reception of ice, on the plan of that at Calcutta. At a public meeting on this subject, which took place on the 17th May, Lord Elphinstone presided, and proposed the formation of a committee.

A circular order has been issued, forbidding all meetings for the agitation of a retiring fund, as such are opposed to the sentiments and orders of the Court of Directors. The Madras Committee has been imperatively ordered to dissolve itself.

Bombay.**MISCELLANEOUS.****NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.**

Mrs. Farrar, of Nassuck, in writing to the Eastern Female Education Society, in August of last year, thus stated, in reference to that part of India, the difficulties and prospects of native female education:—

“As yet there exists not here, among any classes whatever, the slightest desire for female education. Neither the higher nor the lower classes desire any kind of mental culture, accomplishments, or useful knowledge for their daughters. Female education is entered on in direct opposition to the current of opinion among the natives. It is a thing every where spoken against, and exposes those who are the subjects of it to some degree of opprobrium and persecution. Though the girls' school at Nassuck is frequented only by the lower order of Soodras—a

people regarded by the Brahmins with much the same feeling as those were regarded among the Jews, of whom they said, ‘This people, which knoweth not the law, are cursed;’ yet the proud Nassuck Brahmins have not thought it beneath their dignity, on many occasions, to track these poor little Soodra girls to their homes, and to threaten their parents with expulsion from caste should they continue to send their children to school.

“To postpone our endeavours till the stream of opinion should turn in favour of female education, would be, I believe, to act the part of the peasant in the fable, who sat on the banks of a river, waiting for a passage till the waters should have spent themselves. We must be prepared to work against the stream. We must force female education on the acceptance of the Hindus. Persons devoting themselves to this service must not expect to find numerous pupils ready for them, and stretching out their hands for instruction; but they must be prepared to exert all their ingenuity, all their powers of persuasion, to induce any to receive instruction. The only benefits which the Hindus are at present capable of appreciating, are those of a temporal kind; and the inducement offered to them must be of a present and palpable, not of a prospective and abstract, nature. This, I believe, has been the experience of all those who have attempted schools in this part of India.

“In the Nassuck school, which has been carried on for nearly five years, the small sum of one pice per diem is allowed the girls for maintenance. When, having been several years at school, they are capable of affording assistance as monitors, they receive from half a rupee to three rupees extra *per mensem*. They are taught to sew; but Nassuck being sixty miles' distance from any European station, in a country where carriage is expensive, I have not been able to make any arrangement for their doing any thing yet for their own maintenance. Could this be done—and had I fellow-labourers, something of the kind could be attempted—it would probably afford the means of keeping them longer at school, and thus of conferring a more permanent benefit upon them. They have clothes given them about once a year, according to their progress; and they make themselves such part of their dress as requires the use of the needle. They learn to read, write, and cipher; and it is my constant aim to instruct them in the doctrines of Scripture, and to impress its truths on their hearts. I see that the discipline of the school has some influence in making them, after a time, more civilized in their behaviour. I see them growing in intelligence, and taking pleasure in the pursuits of the school;

and I cannot doubt that the Christian education which they receive raises them above the mass of neglected and uneducated heathens."

Mrs. Farrar adds some account of the state of schools:—

"We are bringing up in the house such children as providence sends to our care. We have, at present, seven boys and ten girls: four of these are liberated Africans, two Portuguese, one Hindoo: the others are Indo-Britons, maintained by their own friends, on the understanding that they should receive the same superintendence and advantages as our charity children, and that we should endeavour to train them as far as possible for usefulness in our mission. The care of this large family, in addition to our girls' school, which fluctuates as to numbers, but sometimes contains between seventy and eighty girls, finds me ample employment; and it is with the greatest difficulty, and at much expense, that I can get any female to assist me in the most subordinate capacity, i. e. not in the instruction of the children, but merely teaching them to sew, the care of their clothes, taking them out to walk, &c."—*Miss. Reg. August.*

ENCOURAGEMENT OF IDOLATRY.

In the first place, we ought to remember that the power which we possess in India is in a great measure owing to the liberality of our views in regard to the religion of the natives, and we think there will be few hardy enough to dispute that if by a few trifling concessions we have in many cases stemmed the tide of slaughter, and restored peace to distracted countries, we only act in strict accordance with the true spirit of toleration, by still continuing these concessions in consideration of the people for whose advantage we bear sway. We derive a large revenue from what the memorialists are pleased to denominate an idolatrous population, and yet our Government is called upon, by a fraction even among the Christian community, to withhold a few trifling indulgences on account of their religion, from a people from whom alone we derive the means of granting them. We pay Brahmins and others, it seems, whose office it is to pray for rain. And what is there so very absurd in this? If we have by this trifling grant gained over the good opinion of a large portion of the people, why should we now wish to incur their dislike by withdrawing it? But are we not ourselves, on many occasions, amenable to the same charge of absurdity; if absurdity it can be called, for a man who is a sincere believer in any religion to offer up his supplications, after the form he considers best, for the blessings of this world? Have

we not ourselves our prayers for rain and fair weather, and our fasts upon great and trying occasions of national calamity? and shall we offer such an insult to religion as to say to the inhabitants of India, "We disapprove of your prayers, however sincere, unless offered up after our form, and we shall do every thing in our power to deprive your religion of its emoluments? It may have been the practice of former Governors of India to grant immunities to and to confer favours on the religions of the country, not out of a regard for the religions themselves, but out of kindness to the people—may we ourselves may have taken into our hands the administration of the revenues of the country subject to this slight deduction, and on the general understanding that we should not decline affording our assistance in similar cases whenever it might be required; but we beg to inform you, that we now change our minds, and are determined to give you all the annoyance in our power, by withdrawing what we and our predecessors have granted. We further inform you that, whether you approve of our act or not, we have resolved to burden the revenue of India with three heavy episcopal establishments. This you may call jobbing, or what you please; but, gentlemen, you must submit to it—there is now no alternative but to swallow what we have prescribed for you, and digest it as well as you can." But it may be replied, if you refuse a small allowance to us for religious purposes, why do you take a large allowance for yourselves, and that too for a religion which we, as thoroughly as you do ours, consider to be heterodox and untrue? Is not this, to say the least of it, inconsistent with your own professed motive for taking away our endowments, non-interference, in any way, with the religion of the natives? Why you are making the believers in different forms of faith pay a tribute for the performance of rites in which they do not believe, and you are thereby bringing into play the bitterest feelings of religious animosity.—*Bombay Gaz., May 16.*

JOINT-STOCK BANK.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Chartered Bank, on the 27th March, Sir C. Malcolm in the chair, a report from the committee was read, recommending that no further delay might take place in the shareholders of the Joint-stock Bank commencing business, having waited a year for the answer of the Court of Directors: and it was resolved, "That the provisional committee be now authorized to make the necessary arrangements, and by the next overland packet to transmit an order for the requisite assistants and

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materials being sent out from England, with the least possible delay, and provided no decisive answer is obtained from the Home authorities relative to a charter on or before the first of October, that the bank shall then be opened for business, or as soon thereafter as the requisite arrangements may render practicable."

"That a deposit of three per cent. on each share be immediately called for, to be paid by all the shareholders in the Joint-stock Bank resident in India within two months from this date, and by those not resident in India within eight months from the same;—that an order for the transfer of their deposits be accepted from the shareholders in the Chartered Bank, in payment, as above, for their shares in the Joint-stock Bank, and that all shares on which such deposits shall not have been paid as above be held to be forfeited."

"That such of the present shareholders in the Chartered Bank, and of the unsuccessful applicants for shares in the same to the 1st February 1837, who may not have already intimated their intention of joining the Joint-stock Bank, be requested to do so in writing to the committee, those resident in India within two months from the date of this meeting, and those not in India within eight months from the date of the same, and that unless accompanied by an order for payment of the deposit, as per the foregoing resolution, their applications will not be confirmed."

OVERLAND LETTERS.

The Postmaster-general of this presidency has announced, under date of April 30, that "All English letters superscribed *viâ Marsilles*, are made up here in separate packets, and forwarded to her Majesty's Consul-general in Egypt, who ships them on board the French steamers, in order to their transmission to England through France."

ASTROLOGER OF RUNJEET SING.

We have had among us, for some time past, Ootum Swuroop Nirioolbhoodhee Shunkurnauth Joshee, a pundit and astrologer of Runjeet Sing. This well-informed and intelligent person is a native of Tellichery, from which place he went about twenty years ago on a pilgrimage to Benares, and thence proceeded to Jwallamookhee, from which place he was invited to the court of Lahore by Runjeet Sing, who had heard much of his learning in astrology. He cultivated the friendship of Mr. Wilson and other eminent persons in Calcutta, to which he paid a visit on his pilgrimage to Gunga Sagur. It seems that he has been employed on various occasions, both in the civil and military affairs of the Sikh chief, in proof of which he bears a wound which he received in a skirmish with the Pindharees.

About three years ago, he procured the permission of Runjeet Sing to visit his family, and, at the request of the maharaja, obtained an audience of Lord W. Bentinck, who provided him with a pass, recommending him to the protection of all the British officers. Shunkurnauth Joshee now returns to Lahore. He has travelled in almost every part of India, and has been honoured at the durbars of many native princes. He seems to leave a favourable impression on the minds of all who have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with him, as may be seen by the numerous testimonials given to him by gentlemen with whom he came in contact. He has been honoured with an interview with the Governor, the members of Council, &c.; has received handsome presents from his Highness the Angria, Shett Jemsetjee Jecjeebhoy, and several native gentlemen, whom he has astonished by the profundity of his astrological studies. He is now in his forty-ninth year, and seems anxious, after his return to Lahore, to pass the remainder of his life at Benares, where he has erected a handsome temple, and some other religious works.—*Durpun*, March 16.

TAXES.

Among the other measures recently adopted by Government to improve the condition of the poor cultivators of the Conkan, we have learned with much pleasure that a tax denominated "*ghur puttee*," or house tax, has been abolished. This duty was peculiar to the districts of Rutnagiree and Viziadoree, and amounted to about Rs. 3,000 annually, being one rupee upon each cultivator's house.

There is another tax equally vexatious as the *ghur puttee*, and more anomalous than any we are aware of. We allude to *hubshwe puttee*, or the tax in behalf of the Abyssinian chief of Rajporee. This tax appears to have been originally imposed by the peshwa, and paid by them to the siddee, as a sort of tribute, to induce him to refrain from aggressions upon their territories. It might then be said to be a price paid by the inhabitants themselves for their safety; but the cause which existed at that time for their doing so is no more; the siddee being now a powerless chief, from whom British subjects need not apprehend the slightest danger. The continuance of the tax is, then, an utter absurdity, and the worst expedient to increase the revenue. The tax, we are informed, yields no more than about Rs. 50,000, and its relinquishment will prove a great relief to the country.—*Ibid*.

EXCERPTA.

A court-martial is summoned at Baroda for the purpose of investigating an un-

fortunate occurrence which befel Captain Paul, of the light cavalry, about two years since, in Guzerat, and which terminated in the death of a native.

It is rumoured in the best informed military circles, that a rifle battalion is to be formed immediately, to be equipped somewhat after the fashion of the Rifle Brigade.

Ceylon.

The Governor returned from his northern excursion on the 8th May.

Government are about to afford liberal assistance to some private individuals for the establishment of a mail-coach, to run between Colombo and Galle.

Ultra-Gangetic Provinces.

An experiment has been commenced at Maulmain, which promises to have important results in Burmah, namely, the publication of a *Burmese newspaper*, which appears to be already gaining ground amongst the natives.

"The number of native subscribers," says the *Maulmain Chronicle*, "now amounts to forty, and though small according to our ideas of subscription towards a public paper, yet, considering the novelty, not so much of the paper itself, as of having to pay for the perusal of it, we consider this number to be a fair subject of congratulation, exciting strong hopes that in course of time it will be very much increased. The Burmese are generally considered a non-reading people. We think otherwise, and that with no other oriental people has good and wholesome entertainment for the mind a chance of better reception. In this remark we of course allude to the Burmese of our own provinces, who, being relieved from the shackles of tyranny and oppression, entertaining no suspicions of the designs of the Government on their persons or property, and no dread of foreign power, have more room for the gratification of their natural curiosity. In Burmah itself, much as any one individual may desire by reading and study to improve his mind, the desire is crushed by the state of alarm and insecurity in which he lives, by the scarcity of books, and by the absence, in those which he may procure, of every thing which would tend to enlarge his ideas or increase his stock of knowledge. Their literature consists chiefly of history, medicine, and romances. The earlier times recorded in the first contain puerile and inconsistent fables, and as we approach later periods, whole pages and even volumes are taken up with the mere incidents of the palace, accounts of the pagodas built, and images

dedicated by the king, of the festivals held, of the honours and the titles conferred, and of the personal doings of the king, whose least action it seems to have been more important to record at length than the circumstances which may have affected the whole kingdom. In medicine, their books are very numerous, but these, of course, are perused only by those who intend practising it. In their romances there is little interest, and no knowledge to be gained. The heroes are demi-gods, who possess some wonderful weapons of war with which they slay their thousands and tens of thousands, and play other tricks before high heaven till they are either swept off by some still greater wonder-working personage, or settled down into the glorious ruler of some imaginary empire. Of their poetry we know nothing more than that it is perfectly incomprehensible to us, and we have often found it to be equally so to themselves.

"The Burmese periodical paper is as yet too much in its infancy to have been the means of conveying much information. The object has been confined to attracting readers by the gratification of their curiosity to learn the state of affairs around us, especially those of Ava at the present interesting crisis; but the habit of reading this paper once formed, its pages will afford, in course of time, an efficient vehicle for imparting among its readers a vast amount of useful and entertaining information."

The increasing trade of Maulmain is shewn by a table which gives the number of vessels which have visited it in the last eight years, and which are as follows:—in 1830, 29; in 31, 26; in 32, 46; in 33, 50; in 34, 61; in 35, 69; in 36, 55; in 37, 94; The sum received last year for pilotage was tenfold that received in 1830.

The American ship, *Rosabella*, has arrived at Maulmain, bringing missionaries and missionary supplies, and some articles of trade. It is the intention of the supercargos, to take a cargo, chiefly of rice, direct to the United States. This will be the first direct commercial intercourse established between America and this new settlement.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Aborigines.—We regret to learn that the aborigines at New England, in the vicinity of Liverpool Plains, are committing the most atrocious murders. Mr. Cobban, commanding the mounted police

at Hunter's River, has just returned from a four months' expedition in fruitless search of the blacks who have been the principal actors in this tragedy. Several assigned servants belonging to Messrs. Allman, Cruikshank, and Mr. Finch have been murdered under circumstances of very great atrocity. The bodies of two men belonging to a surveying party in charge of the latter gentleman have lately been found in a water-hole with their heads cut open. They had been left in charge of Mr. Finch's tents, when the natives came down in great numbers, murdered them as before described, and carried away all their clothes, &c. Two of the tribe have been brought up to Sydney, on whom some of the stolen property was found; still, owing to the difficulty of obtaining an interpreter, as well as proof that they actually committed the atrocious deeds, it is supposed they will escape punishment; several of the natives have since been shot by the whites, who have been, for some time past, out in search of the murderers.—*Syd. Gaz.*, April 21.

Female Convicts.—The arrival of a cargo of female convicts produces a complete sensation in these colonies. Whilst the *Diamond* landed her freight, on the 5th April, a crowd of applicants was in waiting, as well as the Catholic bishop, who conferred with such as were of that faith. On this occasion, a *fracas* took place between Col. Wilson, the police magistrate, and Mr. Thos. Ryan, chief clerk of the superintendant of convicts' department, which led to a complaint by the former against the latter, for an assault, heard before the bench of magistrates on the 18th April, and dismissed by them; and a civil action by Mr. Ryan against Col. Wilson, which was pending.

Publicity.—New South Wales, we believe, is now the only colonial appendage of the British empire where the public, and its representative, the press, are alike denied access to the deliberations of their irresponsible legislators. On the accession of Sir John Franklin to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Van Diemen's Land, the doors of the council-chamber were thrown open for the admission of the public. Even the paltry settlement of Swan River, with its handful of half-starved inhabitants, has for years enjoyed the privilege of access to the debates of their law-givers. New South Wales alone, beyond comparison the most important possession of Great Britain in the southern hemisphere, is denied a privilege which every petty colony of yesterday is allowed to possess.—*Syd. Gaz.*, April 21.

Dutch Traders.—The merchants of Sydney complain of the injustice of permitting the introduction of merchandise imported on Dutch bottoms, on the same

terms as British, the Dutch in all their possessions charging an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. on British goods imported, and of 5 per cent. on all goods exported on British bottoms.

Coolies.—The fifteen Hill Coolie Indians, who absconded from Woolloomooloo a short time back, were apprehended on a warrant, charged with absconding from the service of their employers, and brought up by the chief constable of Parramatta, who found them encamped about forty-nine miles from Parramatta. They were brought before the police magistrates at Sydney, on the 27th February. On an interpreter being sworn, Mr. Mackay deposed that, through an agent in Calcutta, a number of these men had entered into a written agreement for five years to remain in his service, and that the men now at the bar had, on this agreement, been advanced six months' wages, which they had undertaken to work out; but they had absconded from their respective employments. The prisoners, in their defence, said that they had been starved, had not received either clothes or wages, and that they were willing to return to their employers, provided the original agreement made with them in Calcutta was complied with. The Bench advised them to return to their masters, who, no doubt, would make every thing satisfactory; but, that in case they should have any complaint against their masters, to let one of their body complain to the Bench, and they should be heard. They were then allowed to depart.

Runaway Convicts.—It is currently reported in Sydney, that some runaway convicts, who lately absconded from their assigned service, have escaped from the colony in the guise of freemen, in one of the ships which lately sailed from the harbour. Numbers of convicts annually leave the colony clandestinely, and take refuge in the South Sea Islands, and there commence a career of blood and rapine, for which the innocent mariner is often compelled to pay the forfeit with his life.—*Syd. Gaz.*, April 7.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lieutenant-governor.—Sir John Franklin's government requires to be viewed in two distinct lights, to be thoroughly appreciated. These are its administrative, and, for want of a better term, its deliberative functions; and the character of the one bears some analogy to that of the other. As administrator of the government, Sir John is little better than Sir George by procuration—doing the business, however, somewhat more clumsily than his principal. As one whose duty it is to cogitate upon the

welfare of the community, so long as this welfare is significant of some very comprehensive and future well-being for us all, Sir John appears to us a man of active, independent, and not distinctly illiberal ideas. To those who go to a Whig extent of political reform, Sir John would appear to philosophize downright well; at the very time that to most men he would appear to govern as badly as may be. We wish his Exc. would first of all turn his philosophy to existing abuses, and in place of deducing a future practice from his closet principles, would make his principles the unerring result of his practical collision with men and their affairs.—*Launceston Adv.*, March 29.

For months past we have argued, that the quiet, steady policy of Sir John Franklin would ultimately show itself in the advancement of the best interests of the colonists. We now see that the result justified our anticipations; for if a revenue, raised independent of *direct* taxation, be not a proof of general stability and progressive advancement, we know not what is; and, therefore, we regret that his Exc. has not been allowed full scope for his exertions in favour of the colonists. Sir John sent home to the British Government a request to suspend, for the present, pauper emigration to this colony, than which nothing could be more beneficial to us, and was a clear proof that Sir John had rendered himself well acquainted with the real resources and necessities of the colonists; but we must say that his Exc. has been sadly interrupted by factions clamour, and by far the greater portion of his valuable time has been wasted in determining on the claims urged by restless individuals, and complaints as unprofitable as they are unconnected with the public interest. If, then, Sir John Franklin is to be incessantly annoyed by party rage and animosity, it cannot be expected that his Exc. can have that leisure and tranquillity of mind which is absolutely necessary for the promotion and perfection of every useful public object.—*H. T. Cour.*, March 16.

The Bishop.—Bishop Broughton arrived at Hobart Town on the 23d April, on his first episcopal visitation. His lordship left Sydney in H.M.S. *Conway* on the 7th, and arrived at Port Phillip on the 14th, where he stayed four days.

In his answer to the address presented by the ministers and lay members of the Church of England resident in Hobart Town, is the following passage: "Our opportunities of intercourse are necessarily unfrequent, and therefore I venture to avail myself of the present, to impress upon you the duty of an unwavering fidelity to the principles of your own church, and of earnest and united yet temperate efforts for their maintenance

and extension. I should be deeply ashamed if I could bespeak such efforts upon any narrow, personal, sectarian, or even national grounds. I urge them to you upon those grounds of which the certainty is established to the satisfaction of my own reason and conscience:—That the Church of England must stand forth throughout the world as the bulwark of Protestantism on the one hand, and by the regularity of her ordinances on the other, as a check upon novelties and irregularities of doctrine and practice from which the frame-work of the Catholic Church of Christ cannot but receive injury. 'I speak as unto wise men, judge ye what I say.' My persuasion is, that no one who soberly examines the complexion of present events and of those of which we are warned, and therefore, I trust, prepared to expect, but must be sensible what trials are likely to put to the test the sincerity of our adherence to the cause of pure Christianity."

A confirmation was to take place in May.

Religious Census.—The following Government notice, dated March 15th, has been published: "The Lieut.-governor having had reason to understand that the religious census, published in October last, was not considered so correctly taken as was desirable, his Exc. directs the publication of the following numerical return of the free inhabitants of the colony."

SUMMARY.

Sects.	Num- bers in 1838.	Num- bers in 1839.	Difference.
Church of England	15,228	16,094	866 more.
Church of Scotland	2,352	2,551	199 more.
Church of Rome	1,833	2,281	455 more.
Wesleyans	1,380	1,280	110 less.
Baptists	91	175	84 more.
Independents	553	635	82 more.
Quakers	60	80	11 more.
Jews	124	132	8 more.
Total	21,649	23,244	1,595 more.

Convicts.—The following is the number of convicts now in the colony:

Male	16,129
Female	2,130

Bushrangers.—By this morning's mail, we receive intelligence of a fatal collision, near Campbell Town, between a party of bushrangers and a number of constables and soldiers. Of the latter, three were shot; and the bushrangers, encouraged by their success, have plundered several establishments in the interior. On the evening of Thursday last, they rushed into the *Baldpate Stag*, at Epping Forest, and deliberately shot a man named Morley, who was visiting the

house, and sitting on a sofa when they entered. Mr. Thornell, the proprietor of the house, was fired at, but he escaped unhurt through a window in the bar; the cook was also fired at as he lay in his bed, and the house plundered of every article likely to be useful to the robbers; amongst other things, of a large quantity of spirits. The gang is now well mounted, and, in addition to horses already in their possession, they stole three belonging to the mail, and baiting at the stables. Capt. Forth, with a strong body of police, has gone in pursuit of the bushrangers.—*Col. Times*, April 17.

By a later paper it appears that the gang was headed by Regan and Williams, two runaway convicts; and a free man, named George Thomas. Williams has been apprehended. It is supposed that some women are with them.

EXCERPTA.

The Mechanics' Institution have petitioned the Lieutenant-governor for some aid from Government towards the erection of a building for the institution, which has hitherto received no such aid. The application was favourably received by Sir John Franklin.

Mr. W. L. Goodwin, proprietor of the *Cornwall Chronicle*, has been found guilty of libel on Captain Friend, on an *ex-officio* information: judgment arrested on a point of law.

The *H. T. Courier*, April 20, states that a small flat island, about two miles in circumference, was discovered by a Capt. Northward, on his trip to South America. It is not laid down in any chart, and is situated in latitude $21^{\circ} 20' S.$, and longitude $130^{\circ} 10' W.$

The services of Capt. Booth, as commandant of the penal settlement at Port Arthur, having rendered it "a terror to evil-doers, and praise to them that do well," are to be continued after the departure of his regiment from the colony.

Sir John Franklin has taken the first steps towards the amendment of the assignment regulations in the colony: he has decided that the system of transfer shall be done away with altogether, so that convict servants, in future, can only be obtained through the medium of the Assignment Board.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The *South Australian Gazette*, of March 10th, reports that an unsuccessful attempt had been made by the resident commissioner to set aside the injunction obtained from the Supreme Court against the grand lottery scheme. The judge, after hearing Mr. Advocate-general Stephen in reply, confirmed the injunction. The affidavit of the surveyor-general, on

which the commissioner founded his application, stated that 100,000 acres of land had been actually surveyed. The *Gazette* observes: "The whole matter then stands where it was. Owing to the incapacity of the commissioner and the dilatoriness of the surveyor, no land is ready, no plans are completed, and not a single section could be got or will be got for months to come. The landowners have not an opportunity of judging where or in what quantities they will take their country sections. Not a single acre has yet been surveyed at Encounter Bay. The commissioner has not even declared whether there is to be a town at the excellent harbour there; and till this is done it would be madness to ballot for choice. It is most important that the proprietary be secured against any discretionary power of which Mr. Fisher claims the exercise. By naming the sites and the extents of the towns first, this is effectually accomplished, and the landholder is safe—not otherwise. The banks of the Murray are to be excluded from the preliminary survey by the commissioner, we suppose, because they are the most valuable part of the whole province, and as such the parts precisely purchased by the preliminary landowners. But will this be submitted to? We think not; and Mr. Resident Commissioner had better be setting his house in order quickly; for while he continues in office—alas! for poor South Australia!"

An accession has been made to the stock of sheep to the extent of nearly 5,000, the greater part of which have been imported from Launceston.

A "Joint-stock Cattle Company" has been formed; half of the shares were already subscribed for.

One colonist (named Pegler) has been murdered, and another wounded by the natives.

The *Sydney Gazette*, of April 21st, says: "Advices have reached Sydney of the safe arrival overland, at South Australia, of one of our enterprising settlers, with 100 head of cattle from the banks of the Hume. The particulars of the journey and the nature of the intervening country have not yet reached us; but the fact that so small a party, under the guidance of one adventurous spirit, have succeeded in exploring so immense an extent of *terra incognita*, is of itself sufficient proof that the intermediate country is available for the progress of colonization."

PORT PHILLIP.

A party of the aborigines, in number about three hundred, and supposed to have been led on by some runaway con-

viets, in April last, attacked an overseer and eight men, who were in charge of 4,000 sheep, three drays laden with property to a considerable amount, and several horses, &c. belonging to Mr. Faithful. The overseer and all the men were murdered, the drays plundered (part of the load was two tons of flour), and a vast portion of the goods wantonly destroyed. The sheep, oxen, and horses are scattered through the bush.

The settlers in the neighbourhood of Yass, in company with some of the police, have set out to endeavour to capture the blacks and recover the property.

The *Launceston Advertiser* states: "We hear that this dreadful catastrophe is to be attributed, as usual, to the conduct of the white people. It is stated by the survivor, that some of the party had been guilty of acts of cruelty to a small mob of natives with whom they met, and that the consequence was, their return with a large body of blacks, who thus horribly retaliated."

The *H. T. Courier*, April 20, says: "We have received a small file of the *Melbourne Advertiser* up to the 2d of this month. It appears that, on the 14th March last, six bushrangers, who had previously committed several daring robberies, entered the hut of Mr. James Simpson (formerly police magistrate of the Campbell Town district of this island) and took therefrom a dray-load of stores, besides a large sum of money and firearms. They also seized the *Child Harold*, a decked boat of ten tons, at the Exe, and loaded her with their booty. The revenue cutter *Ranger* immediately went in pursuit. It appears that the bushrangers had been compelled to quit the *Child Harold*, and on the 21st March they were all captured by the mounted police. The misguided men will not be landed at Melbourne, but proceed direct for trial to Sydney in the *Ranger*. The colony seems to go on prosperously. Employment and high wages are courting the acceptance of every useful man, and no one need remain unemployed who is willing to work.

Fejee Islands.

Some Wesleyan missionaries, who have been established on the Fejee Islands, give the following account of the cannibalism of the people:

In Fejee, cannibalism is not an occasional, but a constant practice—not indulged from a species of horrid revenge, but from an absolute preference of human flesh to all other food. We spare the details of a cannibal feast—the previous

murders—the mode of *cooking* human beings—the assembled crowd of all ranks, of all ages, of both sexes, chiefs and people, men, women, and children, anticipating the feast with horrid glee—the actual feast—the attendants bringing into the circle *baked human beings*—not one, nor two, nor ten, but twenty, thirty, forty, fifty at a feast! We have heard, on credible authority, of *two hundred human beings* having been thus devoured on one occasion. The writer has conversed with persons, who have seen forty and fifty eaten at a single sitting—eaten without any thing like disgust—eaten with a high relish. To gratify this unnatural propensity, they make war, assassinate, kidnap, and absolutely rob the grave of its inhabitants. I have myself known Fejeeans in the Friendly Islands to be guilty of the latter abomination; and such is the indomitable appetite of the Fejeeans for human flesh, that individuals have been known thus to act toward their own deceased children. They appear to have the appetite of the wolf, which prefers the shepherd to the sheep.

Cape of Good Hope.

THE EMIGRANT FARMERS AND THE ZOOLAS.

Two of the Natal settlers have arrived by an overland route this week at Graham's Town. They quitted the port on the 13th May, up to which date no movements of any importance had been made since the last accounts, either on the part of the emigrants or Zoolas. One of them states, that the Natal commando lost 530 men, and the Zoolas at least double that number. The engagement took place near the Tugala river, at a kraal of a captain named Zola. The kraal is situated immediately under the summit of a high but bare hill, whilst below, the country is broken into numerous ravines, all of them perfectly free from bush. The commando attacked this kraal; but whilst engaged, the Zoolas were re-inforced by the main body of Dingaan's army, amounting to about 12,000 men, and completely surrounded the Natal force. The latter immediately formed into a circle, those with guns in front, and the natives with assegais in the centre. The Zoolas fought with determined bravery; but it is the opinion of the survivors, that had the Natal force persevered with steadiness, they would have extricated themselves. It appears, however, that after fighting for more than an hour against the fearful odds opposed to them, their ranks were broken, the Zoolas rushed upon them, and overthrew them by force of numbers. Out of 800 men only 230 have escaped, and many of them are severely wounded.

The story of the farmers' being sur-

rounded by the Zoolas has no foundation. Our informant states that they are in no danger of an attack, having formed their encampments in a country perfectly unencumbered either with bush or ravines, and that they may be considered quite secure against any native force which could be sent against them. They are in three divisions, several miles apart, but are so situated as to be able to form a junction at very short notice should there be occasion for it. It is stated that the farmers are not in the smallest degree disheartened by late occurrences, and that they are quite resolved not to quit the country while they have a man left, until they have avenged the savage slaughter of their unoffending countrymen. In this determination the women are still more decided than the men. The general opinion is, that the Zoolas will be ultimately subdued, and that Dingaan on meeting with a reverse will be destroyed by the native chiefs. Piet Uys, it appears, perished in an attempt to save the life of one of his men. This man had been thrown from his horse into a deep and broad gully, formed by a mountain torrent. Uys, accompanied by nine men, rode impetuously into this gully, but found that the further end was blocked up by a perpendicular wall of rock. In this confined situation the Zoolas surrounded him, and he fell.

A party of 130 farmers had been at Port Natal since the visit there of the Zoola army. They brought with them a long train of wagons, and conveyed away a considerable quantity of ammunition. This shows that the farmers are not in any great dread of the Zoolas.

Letter addressed by the Rev. F. Owen to the Rev. Mr. Heavyside, colonial chaplain at Graham's Town, May 5th:—

"In my last I mentioned that the Zoolas were in the act of ravaging Port Natal. We saw them from the vessel. They have now taken their departure, having spent about a week in the neighbourhood. They have, of course, taken much cattle, as they met with little resistance, except at the Elovee, where the natives, having driven the cattle into a defile, succeeded, I understand, in repulsing the enemy. No white man went out to battle, for a plain reason—because all the fighting men amongst the Europeans have been killed. The Zoolas also plundered Berea, Capt. Gardiner's station, and have left nothing behind them but books. Poor women and children were hunted into the bushes and murdered, some, whom I have seen, grievously wounded. The Zoolas being in sight, and the *Comet* bound for Delagoa Bay, I agreed with the captain for a passage to that port for our whole circle, as it was impossible to remain here in security."—*G. T. Journ.* June 7.

A Hottentot named Coetzee, who has just returned from Port Natal, and who is one of the survivors of the ill-fated expedition which marched from that place against the Zoolas, confirms in every particular the accounts respecting the state of affairs in that country. He is of opinion that the defeat of the Natal force may be attributed to the cowardice of the natives belonging to Ogle's party of settlers. These fled soon after the commencement of the engagement, and threw the whole into confusion. He states, that when he quitted Port Natal, a force of about 1,300 farmers had marched against the Zoola chief. Their success was not considered at all doubtful. The prime of Dingaan's army had fallen: and that chief had, in consequence, made an alteration in his mode of fighting. Thus, instead of using the stabbing spear at close quarters, the Zoolas were ordered to throw the assegai. This is greatly in favour of the farmers, as the Zoolas, for want of practice, cannot use the assegai with effect at a greater distance than thirty or forty yards.

Since writing the above, advices have been received from Port Elizabeth, which state, that the *Comet* arrived there on the 22d inst. She sailed from Delagoa Bay on the 17th. The accounts at Delagoa, at the date of her departure, were, that the Zoolas had been completely defeated by the emigrants. A severe engagement, it was said, had been fought; in which, after two regiments of Zoolas had been completely cut up, Dingaan ordered the remainder of his forces to fight, whilst he sought safety by flight. It is affirmed, that the whole of the Zoola army, consisting of five regiments, were completely routed and dispersed. Dingaan is said to have found refuge with Macanzana, a chief who resides on the Mapoota river, at no great distance from Delagoa Bay.

The accounts also state that there had been much sickness at Delagoa Bay. Many persons had fallen victims to the climate. Mr. Pickman, one of the old Natal settlers, died on board the *Comet*. It is added, that every individual of Tri-kard's party has perished, except Tri-kard himself and one of his sons; but where they are is not stated.—*Ibid.* June 28.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Eastern Province.—The robbing of cattle and horses by the Caffers is not yet abating, but going on as heretofore.—The Rev. Mr. Shaw, in a letter to the *Graham's Town Journal*, says, that none of the Caffers, living under the chief Cobus, had taken a share in the plunders and robberies; but that those of Eno's and Gaika's clans are the principal plunderers and robbers.

The following extract of a letter from a resident of a lower part of Uitenhage district, dated June 16th, will show the state of the country, and of the situation of the Fingoes in the Zeitzikamma :—

"I am sorry to say that the weather has been so extremely dry, that I have been obliged to give up ploughing till rain falls. Our chief and great disadvantage is being so near the Hankey Institution; for although this is ten or eleven miles off, the plundering of our fields of melons and pumpkins this year has been incredible. The unhappy Fingoes at the Zeitzikamma are in a miserable state. They are constantly passing our house, and tell us that their cattle and goats are dead. They look most deplorable. Numbers have left that wretched place to save the lives of their few remaining cattle."—*Zuid. Afrik., July 6.*

Reported Removal of the Seat of Government.—The following Government advertisement has been published, with reference to the report mentioned in p. 61 :—"Those persons who may have been induced, by certain reports, to believe that the seat of Government is to be removed from Cape Town, and the Western province of the colony placed under a Lieut.-governor, are hereby informed, that those reports—for whatever purpose invented and circulated—are utterly and entirely unfounded."

Importation of Labourers.—A prevailing opinion seems to exist, that, at the expiration of the apprenticeship in the colonies, labour will become scarce; and particular allusion is made to that sort of labour which is required for plantations or agriculture. It is feared that the apprentices will either leave the plantations or farms, and thus necessary hands be withdrawn; or that they will demand excessive wages, which the farmer or the planter may be unable to allow; whereby the produce of the land will be materially diminished. To meet the presumed evils of such a prospect, the inhabitants of Demerara and Mauritius were amongst the first who endeavoured to provide for the exigency, by the importation into these places of free apprentices from the East-Indies and China. In this colony, also, several inhabitants have begun to consider of the propriety of such importation here. At Stellenbosch, we are informed, some private meetings have already taken place, for the purpose of considering of the expediency of such a measure; and a correspondent in our last number has also approached the subject, by proposing the importation of free apprenticed labourers from the western coast of Africa.—*Zuid Afrik., July 6.*

Capt. Brucks and the "Semiramis."—Extract of a letter from Cape Town, dated February 26 :—"On the arrival of the *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 27, No. 106.

Semiramis in the bay, or some short time thereafter, the tide surveyor of the customs went on board, and reported his having been sent by the collector to seize the ship for not having been entered at the Custom House. He then demanded that the pendant should be struck and one of the union jacks delivered to him. He and his men then hauled down the pendant and seized the jack in her Majesty's name. This occurred on the 19th February, and no question was asked of the officer on board as to the authority, if any, under which the pendant was worn. Thereafter, a fine of £500 was demanded for carrying the pendant, and £100 for not entering her at the Custom House as a merchantman. Capt. Brucks declined paying either sum, on the ground that the *Semiramis* was a vessel of war, and his being a captain in the I.N. and in command of her; at the same time referring to an order issued by the late king when Lord High Admiral, and to the terms of the commissions granted to the officers of the Indian navy by Geo. IV. A reference was made by Brucks to the Government on the subject, but they could not interfere. On Brucks declining to pay the sums demanded as penalty, he was officially requested to state whether he could produce to the collector of customs any special warrant for carrying a pendant, from the board of Admiralty or other competent authority: but Brucks declined giving any information on the subject, alleging that the collector ought to have satisfied himself of these particulars before he proceeded to the extremes to which he did. It would appear that Brucks was thereafter arrested for the penalties, on which he addressed the Admiral of the Station, claiming his protection; but that authority did not feel himself at liberty to interfere. Brucks eventually agreed to refer the question of entry at the Custom House to the Lords of Treasury, and that regarding the pendant he left to be disposed of by the Court of Directors and her Majesty's Government, he entering into the necessary securities here.

"In this way the question rests, for the present. The good folks here seem to be divided in their opinion as to its merits, some maintaining that as the *Coote*, *Elphinstone* and *Berenice*, respectively wore the pendant in the bay, so ought the *Semiramis* if she chooses. Brucks, I hear, has stated, in his correspondence with the authorities here, that he wore the pendant in the river and in the English Channel, while the Lords of the Admiralty and members of the Court were on board, and also wore it at Falmouth, where Queen's vessels of war were, and that no one ever attempted to doubt his right to carry the pendant."

(O)

Lieut. governor Stockenström.—By private letters from Graham's Town, we learn that, by the evidence adduced before the recent Court of Inquiry respecting certain charges brought against Capt. Stockenström, the views we have from time to time given of this gentleman's character and public services have been most triumphantly confirmed. We have no authority to give names, or to make quotations, in support of this statement, nor can we enter upon details until the publication of the report of the proceedings of the court. The friends of truth, and justice, and honour, and fair dealing, may, however, rest assured in the mean time, that a great moral victory has been achieved, in this case, over that spirit of base and unmanly combination against the fair fame of individuals, which has of late so deeply disgraced this community.—*S. A. C. Adv.*, June 23.

The *G. T. Journal*, of June 7, states that a full and accurate report of the proceedings is in the press.

Accounts from the Eastern Province state that Capt. Stockenström had obtained leave of absence in order to proceed to England; and that Col. Hare, of the 27th regt., had been appointed to act in his absence. No official notification of this appears. The *G. T. Journal*, of July 12, reports that he had tendered his resignation. Capt. Campbell, the civil commissioner of Albany, it is also said, has applied for leave of absence, in order to proceed to England, on account of ill-health.

Cape Town papers, to the 20th July, have been since received. The reports of the emigrant farmers are less favourable. It now appears that no force had marched against the Zoolas since the death of P. Uys, and that the farmers do not intend to take the field till the season is more favourable. Most of the emigrants have retrograded across the Draakberg, and are establishing themselves in the fine country along the Vaal and Modder rivers. They suffer much, travelling with their wives and children in the depth of winter, over a mountain range, in a severe climate, encumbered with flocks and herds. Still even the conciliatory overtures of the governor do not alter their resolution not to return.

Mr. Boshoff, of Graaff-Reinet, civil commissioner's clerk, and Field-cornet Joubert, of New Hanam, had returned from Maritz's camp and Port Natal. Mr. Boshoff, left Port Natal on the 6th June, and Maritz's camp on the 12th, and arrived on the 27th; he states, the emigrants are without any fixed government or rules; that any one who can sign his name is elected chief one day, and deposed the next; that Mr. G. Landman

is now generalissimo, and has convinced the emigrants of the folly of sending another commando against Dingaan before the spring: the consequence is, the camp intend to move about ten hours' ride of Port Natal, and there secure themselves during the winter.

The following is a list of the number killed. Boers, 120; women, 55; children, 191: total, 366 whites. Of the blacks, consisting of Hottentots, slaves, and other natives, 250. The whole number killed is 616; besides those killed by Matselekatze, about 50 more, and many families, who have been annihilated and not known.

The camp of Maritz numbers, white men, fit to bear arms, 640; women and children, 3,200; blacks, 1,260; total, 5,100. The property consists of wagons, 1,000; sheep, 30,000; cattle, 40,000; horses, 3,000; out of which 800 only are saddle horses, and 300 fit for service.

On the 12th June, Maritz was very ill, and not expected to live long.

A letter from the Rev. F. Owen gives a sad picture of the sufferings of this unfortunate people. He says: "At Delagoa Bay, we met with the unhappy remains of Louis Tricard's party, consisting, when they left the colony, of eighteen families. Only two married men, Tricard and his son, survive the ravages of war and the destructive influence of the climate: some widows and children remain; but nearly all the party, Tricard and his son excepted, are affected with the fever incident to the climate. Many have been carried off by it. We left nearly all sick, without any hope from man, as there is no one at the bay who has any knowledge of medicine. The Portuguese are very kind to them; they sent an escort to conduct them to the town, where houses are freely opened for their reception. About nine families separated from Tricard, and every soul of them was murdered by the savage tribes through which they passed, particularly by that of Sochangan, a chief tributary to Dingaan. Tricard's party was attacked by the Mantatees and other tribes at five different times, generally in the night; but they escaped without loss. They have no flocks and herds with them; their condition was truly pitiable, it was indeed almost hopeless, as there is every reason to expect that they will all die one after another of the fever."

The *G. T. Journal*, of June 21, states that a number of large fires had been seen on the prominent points of the Amatoli Mountain, supposed to be a chain of signals by the Caffers to call in the marauders from the colony. The depredations and murders of the Caffers are much complained of, and the farmers of the Koomap have addressed a repre-

sentation to the Governor on this subject, laying before his Exc. the miserable situation in which they are placed, and praying for assistance and relief.

The Governor is about to proceed on a tour through the upper districts of Somerset and Graaff-Reinet. He will, it is said, inspect the whole line of boundary from the Winterberg to the Orange River. His Exc. has entered into a treaty, offensive and defensive, with the Caffre tribes under Pato, Kanna, and Cobus. These tribes had been received by Governor D'Urban under British protection.

The native chiefs seem already to appreciate the energetic character of Governor Napier, whom they call *Unto Ononkono*, 'the man with one arm.'

Col. Somerset was, on the 20th June, in the mountain of the Zuurveld. He has already collected three kraals of Caffers, containing about 100 souls. His camp was at Sand Flat, at the foot of the Zuurburg, and he had patrols out day and night.

Sandwich Islands.

King Kamehameha III. has published "an Ordinance rejecting the Catholic religion." It is dated December 18th, 1837, and its preamble is as follows: "As we have seen the peculiarities of the Catholic religion and the proceedings of the priests of the Romish faith to be calculated to set man against man in our kingdom, and as we formerly saw that disturbance was made in the time of Kiahumahu I., and as it was on this account that the priests of the Romish faith were at that time banished and sent away from this kingdom, and as from that time they have been under sentence of banishment until within the past year, when we have been brought into new and increased trouble on account of those who follow the Pope; and as our determination to keep away such persons is by no means recent, and also on account of the requests of foreigners, that we make it known in writing, therefore I, with my chiefs, forbid, by this document, that any one should teach the peculiarities of the Pope's religion, nor shall it be allowed to any who teaches those doctrines or those peculiarities to reside in this kingdom; nor shall the ceremonies be exhibited in our kingdom, nor shall any one teaching its peculiarities or its faith be permitted to land on these shores; for it is not proper that two religions be found in this small kingdom. Therefore, we utterly refuse to allow any one to teach those peculiarities in any manner whatsoever. We moreover prohibit all vessels whatsoever from bringing any teacher of that religion into this kingdom."

It then proceeds to enact that no teacher

of the Pope's religion, or anything similar, shall land in the kingdom; and if any such should come on shore, he shall be seized and returned to the vessel; that if the vessel departs without him he shall be kept prisoner till he can be sent away, and be fined (except special permission to dwell on shore for a season be given in writing); that if a master of a vessel refuse to obey this law, the vessel and cargo shall be forfeited to the chiefs, and he fined 10,000 drs.; that the law shall be applied to strangers residing in the island, who shall be found teaching the doctrine of the Pope; and if any one, either foreigner or native, shall be found assisting another in teaching the doctrine, he shall pay to the government a fine of one hundred drs. for every such offence.

Mauritius.

The following extracts from Mauritius papers (of both parties) will show the true character of the Hill Coolies, about whom so much has been said:

"We find that two of those apprentices, who are at the Mauritius, called 'Indians,' in contra-distinction to the emancipated slaves (now apprentices), were prosecuted before the criminal sessions in March, the one for assault in the night on the public road, with intent to murder; the other for housebreaking and theft."—*Cornéeu, April 5.*

"Day after day we receive complaints from the country, of the mal-administration of the police courts. One of the complainants alleges, that the Indian labourers, condemned to imprisonment, have not undergone the sentence of the law, and that this impunity produces the worst effect on the bands to which they belong. Another says: 'I charged a band of fifty Indian labourers, before the civil commissary, with refusing to work, and insulting my overseer. I learn that the civil commissary has sent my fifty labourers to Port Louis, that the complaint is in the hands of the public prosecutor, and that they will not return to their work these three weeks at least.' A third assures us, that in his district, where there are 8,000 Indians, the justice of the peace receives, one day with another, one hundred complaints daily."—*Ibid., April 7.*

"They write us from the country, that desertion amongst the Indian labourers increases day by day. It is said that the new guests, to whom we have opened our doors so rashly, are men easy and inoffensive. The murder committed lately by an Indian labourer on a female of eighteen years, proves the degree of ferocity and resolution of their character

in the commission of crimes. *Ibid.*
April 12.

The following are communications from correspondents:

"Your predictions in one of your numbers have been fulfilled; serious riots have taken place in this part (Riviere du Rempart), and the Indian labourers of M. C., not accustomed to be contradicted, have killed a convict, broken the arms of another, and wounded several other Malabars."

19th April.—"You say you receive daily complaints from the country—I am also a planter, and have Indian labourers; like the other planters, I have also a great deal to complain about them. The master incurs a great expense for their introduction; if they die, he loses every thing. But I allude to another circumstance, which is very common. When an Indian labourer refuses to work, you can't get him compelled to work, and he laughs at you."

21th April.—"This part of the country (Riviere du Rempart) is in the greatest disorder; the Indian labourers are vagabondizing along the road, without the masters having any preventive means. The band of Indian labourers of the establishment of R. left it *en masse*, to prefer complaints before the civil commissary against M. C. Their complaint was adjudged to be unfounded; and upon the better founded complaint of M. C., the leaders of them were condemned to imprisonment. A struggle then ensued between the police and those Indians, the latter opposing that any one of them should be imprisoned, and it was only by force of arms and armed assistance that they were overpowered."

22d May.—"I don't think that you are aware of the disorders which exist in this quarter of Pamplemousse. Since fourteen days we have had three attempts to murder on the high road. To-day, sixteen of the Indian labourers, armed with axes, have attacked and overpowered a servant girl, to take away the money which she had; she owes her life to the sudden appearance of a passer-by."

"In our columns of advertisements of this day, there appears a notice from Mr. R. and Mr. D., relative to two Indian labourers, who have simultaneously left their master's abode, and have disappeared. They are unfortunately not the only persons who complain of the desertion of their Indians; and we should not exaggerate were we to estimate at 1,200 or 1,500, those who break their engagements, and give way, both in town and country, to vagrancy and idleness. The police do not refuse their assistance; but as laws repressing vagrancy are wanting, the means of putting a stop to such habits are inefficient. The inhabitants

are therefore exposed, after introducing labourers at a great expense, and advancing six months' wages, to see themselves deprived of their labour, on the very day succeeding that of their arrival, without having it in their power to force men who have entered into engagements to abide by them."—*Mauricien*, April 16.

Persia.

Letters from Constantinople contain news from Persia to the 20th June, on which day, the expedition from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, under Col. Sheriff, landed on the island of Kharak, of which possession was taken with the consent of the Sheikh, who had been expelled by the Persian Government from the government of Bushire. It is stated, that the inhabitants of Bushire and its vicinity received the English as deliverers; that, in many districts, the standard of revolt against the Shah had been raised, and that a deputation had actually been sent to Bagdad, to solicit one of the Persian princes of the blood, living in that city, to place himself at their head, and lead them to Ispahan. It is added, that, immediately on being apprised of the landing of a British force in the Gulf, the Shah broke up his camp before Herat, and with the *elite* of his troops, marched for Tabres.

Some statements have appeared in the German papers of hostilities having taken place between the English and the Persians at Bushire; but those statements rest on no known authority, and are entirely inconsistent with other accounts, and with probability.

Later letters from Constantinople dated September 6th, quote letters from Tabreez dated August 13th, which state that the Shah, tired of his slow progress before Herat, of rising works which were destroyed by the besieged, and falling short of supplies, determined on a general assault, which was not only unsuccessful, but attended with so heavy a loss (including all the chief Persian officers, and the Polish general Borowski), that it was supposed he must retreat. Having no means of transport, being without provisions, and the 1000 miles of country through which he has to march, having been ravaged by the army in advancing, his prospects are not encouraging, and the general discontent of the people threatens a change of ruler. Mr. McNeill had arrived at Tcheron on the 23d July.

The *Euphrates* steamer had entered the canal below Hit, and crossing the marshes, had come into the Tigris a mile below Bagdad, descended to Bussora, to procure a fresh crew from India, and had returned to Bagdad.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES TO EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Fort William, Dec. 29, 1837.—In continuation of G. O. of the 10th April last,* the following para. of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor General of India in Council, under date the 5th July 1837, and the further warrant, dated the 26th May 1837, granting additional advantages to soldiers in her Majesty's service, for good conduct, therein referred to, are published in general orders.

Para. 1. "In continuation of our letter in this department, dated the 19th Oct. 1836, we transmit a further warrant received from her Majesty's Secretary at War dated the 26th May 1837, granting additional advantages to soldiers for good conduct, you will adopt similar measures for bringing this warrant into operation to those pursued by you in carrying into effect the previous warrant which accompanied our letter of October 1836 above quoted."

Good Conduct Warrant.

William R.—Whereas it has been represented to us that it would materially tend to the encouragement of good conduct in the army, if a reward, to be attained only by the well-conducted soldier, were substituted for the additional pay granted to soldiers who have completed certain periods of service: our will and pleasure is, that all corporals, trumpeters, drummers, fifiers, buglers, and private soldiers, enlisted or re-enlisted into our service on or after the 1st day of Sept. 1836, shall have no claim to additional pay after any period of service, but that a reward of additional pay for good conduct shall be granted to such soldiers under the following rules:—

1. Soldiers who shall have completed seven years' service shall be entitled to claim 1*d.* a day, and to wear a distinguishing mark, provided their names shall not have been entered in the regimental defaulters' book for at least two years immediately preceding such claim.

2. Soldiers who shall have completed fourteen years' service, shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1*d.* a day, and to wear two distinguishing marks, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 1*d.* a day for at least two years immediately preceding such further claim.

3. Soldiers who shall have completed twenty-one years' service, shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1*d.* a day, and to wear three distinguishing marks, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 2*d.* a day for two years immediately preceding their claim to the third penny.

4. Soldiers who shall have completed twenty-eight years' service, shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1*d.* a day, and to wear four distinguishing marks, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 3*d.* a day for two years immediately preceding their claim to the fourth penny.

5. Soldiers who, by their good conduct, shall have obtained one or more distinguishing marks, shall be entitled to have the full rate of that good conduct pay, of which they shall have been in uninterrupted possession for five years immediately preceding their discharge, added to their rate of pension, whether temporary or permanent, to which they may have a right under the provisions of our warrant of the 7th of Feb. 1833.

6. Soldiers who have been in the possession of some one or other of the rates of good-conduct pay for five years uninterruptedly, but who have only been in possession of either of the higher rates for some period not less than two years immediately preceding their discharge, shall be entitled, if discharged with two distinguishing marks, to an addition of 1½*d.*; if discharged with three distinguishing marks, to an addition of 2½*d.*; and if discharged with four distinguishing marks, to an addition of 3½*d.*, as an augmentation of the pension to which their services will entitle them.

7. Soldiers who shall have been in the uninterrupted possession of good-conduct pay for at least three years immediately preceding their discharge for disability, or by reduction, and who shall not have acquired claims to pension, or who shall be entitled only to temporary or conditional pensions, shall have their names registered at Chelsea Hospital; and, upon their attaining sixty years of age, shall receive, as a reward for their former good conduct, a pension of 4*d.* a day if discharged with one distinguishing mark, and of 6*d.* a day if discharged after having been twelve months in possession of two distinguishing marks; and this reward for former good conduct shall also be extended to soldiers who may be permitted to obtain free discharge at their own request, as an indulgence, after cer-

* See *As. Journ.* vol. xxiv. Register p. 92.

tain periods of service, as described in the 11th article of this warrant.

8. The service requisite to entitle men to the distinction and rewards granted by this warrant may include former service in all ranks after the age of eighteen.

9. Men discharged on reduction, or for disability, and re-enlisting within three years after the date of their discharge, may reckon their former service, provided they shall declare such former service at the time of re-enlistment; but men purchasing their discharges, or receiving free discharges, shall not reckon former service.

10. The forfeiture of service now attaching to individuals in respect of additional pay, in consequence of the sentence of a court-martial, or of conviction for desertion, will equally attach to them in respect of good conduct pay.

11. Soldiers of good conduct who may be permitted to purchase or to obtain free discharges at their own request, shall be allowed free discharges upon the following terms, instead of those prescribed by the warrant of our late royal brother of the 14th Nov. 1829, and by our warrant of the 7th Feb. 1833; but the condition, limitations, and regulations, for granting discharges by indulgence, laid down in the said warrants, shall, in the cases of all other soldiers' remain in full force:—

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Under 5 years' service	£30	£20
After 5 years' service, and with 2 years' absence from the Defaulters' book	25	18
After 7 years, with one distinguishing mark	20	15
After 10 do.	15	10
After 12 do.	10	5
After 14 do.	5	Free.
After 16 do. {	Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 4 <i>cl.</i> a day.	
After 16 years, with 2 distinguishing marks, having possessed the second at least twelve months. {	Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 6 <i>cl.</i> a day.	

12. Soldiers enlisted since the 1st March 1833, who are in the enjoyment of two or more distinguishing marks, and of the good-conduct pay, may obtain permanent pension as an indulgence, at the rate fixed in the warrant of 7th Feb. 1833, two years earlier than other men who have not earned this distinction, and may further receive the same amount of good-conduct pay which would have been added to their ordinary pension, under the rules laid down in this warrant, if they had been discharged as unfit for further service or by reduction.

13. As it is our will and pleasure that this reward shall be strictly an honourable distinction, to be conferred only upon the well-conducted soldier, the commanding officers of regiments are strictly enjoined to enter in the regimental defaulters' book the name of every

soldier who, in consequence of misconduct, shall have been subjected to any punishment beyond simple admonition; and the commission of every offence, which shall impose upon the commanding officer the necessity of recording the soldier's name in the regimental defaulters' book, shall render the man ineligible for this reward for two years from that date, and, if he be already in possession of this distinction, shall deprive him of his distinguishing mark and good-conduct pay for one year; and a second recorded offence within twelve months shall render two years of uninterrupted good-conduct necessary to obtain a restoration of such reward.

14. The soldier having two or more distinguishing marks shall, in like manner, for the first, second, and third recorded offences, forfeit one distinguishing mark, and the good-conduct pay allowed with it, for one year for each offence; and if a fourth offence be recorded against him in the regimental defaulters' book, within twelve months, he shall forfeit all claim in consequence of his previous good conduct, and shall only be entitled to obtain a restoration of his honourable distinctions by subsequently serving, with uninterrupted good conduct, for two years to obtain one distinguishing mark, for four years to obtain two distinguishing marks, for six years to obtain three distinguishing marks, and for eight years to obtain four distinguishing marks.

15. Any soldier who, by having been recorded in the regimental defaulters' book, shall have been adjudged to have been guilty of an offence by which he is to forfeit the whole or a part of his reward for previous good conduct, shall, if he denies the commission of such offence, have the right of appeal to a court-martial.

16. A soldier may, for a first offence of a serious nature, be adjudged, by the sentence of a court-martial, to forfeit all or any part of the advantages he had derived from his previous good conduct, either absolutely or for a longer or shorter period, according to the circumstances which shall have appeared in evidence.

17. The distinction and the rewards granted by this warrant do not extend to serjeants and other non-commissioned officers above the rank of corporal, and they will not be allowed, while serving, any addition to their established pay; but if permitted to purchase their discharges, or to obtain free discharges at their own request, they will be admitted to the benefit of Art. 11 of this warrant; and if discharged to pension, they may for peculiarly good conduct, on the especial recommendation of our general commander-in-chief, and by the consent of our secretary-at-war, communicated to the commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, be allowed

additions of 1d., 2d., 3d., or 4d. a-day to their pensions; provided that the aggregate pension shall in no case exceed, for a serjeant 1s. 10d., for a quarter-master-serjeant 2s. 1d., and for a serjeant-major 2s. 4d. a-day.

18. All soldiers now in our service, who enlisted since the 1st March 1833, but before 1st Sept. 1836, shall have the option of relinquishing all right to the additional pay of 2d. a day to which they are now entitled after the completion of fourteen years' infantry, or of seventeen years' cavalry service, and shall then be entitled, by their good conduct, to claim the 1d. a day after seven years' service, and shall be in all respects entitled to all the advantages both of good-conduct pay while service of pension on discharge, and of deferred pension, which are heretofore granted to soldiers enlisted on or after 1st Sept. 1836.

19. All soldiers now serving, who enlisted on or before the 1st. March 1833, shall, by relinquishing their right to additional pay for length of service, be entitled to claim all the advantages of good-conduct pay while serving which are hereby granted; but as the warrants which were in force at the time of their original enlistment give them a right to higher rates of pension on discharge than those which are to be granted to men enlisted after the 1st March 1833, they will not be entitled to have their good-conduct pay added to their pensions on discharge.

20. In special cases, however, of men enlisted on or before the 1st March 1833, who, by their good conduct, have obtained one or more distinguishing marks, and who, after short service may be discharged for disabilities, or by reduction, either without pension or with temporary or conditional, or permanent pensions (not exceeding those granted for similar disabilities and services under our warrant of the 7th Feb. 1833), the good-conduct pay may, by the consent of our secretary-at-war, be added to their pensions; and such men, if not placed upon permanent pensions, may be registered at Chelsea for the deferred pension, under the same rules as the men enlisted after the 1st March 1833.

21. All soldiers now serving who enlisted on or before the 1st Sept. 1836, and who have completed twenty-eight years' service, may, on relinquishing their right to additional pay, receive 4d. a day of good-conduct pay, provided their names shall not have been entered in the regimental defaulters' book for at least eight years immediately preceding the exchange.

22. Soldiers who have completed twenty-one years' service may, on relinquishing their right to additional pay receive 3d. per diem good-conduct pay, provided their names shall not have been

entered in the regimental defaulters' book for at least six years immediately preceding the exchange.

23. Soldiers of less than twenty-one years' service, already in the receipt of additional pay, at 2d. a day, for length of service, may, on relinquishing their right to additional pay, continue to receive the same amount as good-conduct pay, provided their names shall not have been entered in the regimental defaulters' book for at least four years immediately preceding the exchange.

24. Soldiers who are already in the receipt of additional pay of 1d. a day, for length of service may, on relinquishing their right to additional pay, continue to receive the same amount, as good-conduct pay, provided their names shall not have been entered in the regimental defaulters' book for at least two years immediately preceding the exchange.

25. Soldiers not yet in the receipt of additional pay for length of service may, by relinquishing their right to the same, receive good-conduct pay, on completing the respective periods of seven, fourteen, twenty-one, and twenty-eight years, provided their names shall not have been entered in the regimental defaulters' book—in the first case, for at least two years; in the second case, for at least four years; in the third case, for at least six years; and, in the fourth case, for at least eight years, immediately preceding.

26. Soldiers who were present at the Battle of Waterloo shall be allowed to reckon two years in addition to their actual service; and those who were enlisted before the 1st Dec. 1829, shall be allowed to reckon three years for two of actual service, after the age of eighteen, in the East and West-Indies (in other than West-India regiments.)

27. Soldiers enlisted before the 1st Sept. 1836 shall be entitled to distinguishing marks, whether they accept or not the option of relinquishing additional pay for good conduct pay; and they shall be entitled to the same addition to their pensions for the number of distinguishing marks they may severally possess at the period of their discharge, as is allowed to men in receipt of good-conduct pay.

Given at our Court, at Windsor, this 26th day of May 1837, in the seventh year of our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) Howick.

MADRAS RUPEES.

Financial Department, March 21 1838.
—The Hon. the President in Council gives notice, that the Mint Master at Calcutta has been authorized to receive, until further orders, Madras rupees of full weight at their intrinsic par, viz. as

equal to Company's rupees, without any charge of seignorage for recoinage.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At Ghazepore, on the 2d March 1836, Gunner N. Carrolan, 4th comp. 3d bat. artillery, was charged "with manslaughter, in having, at Secrole, (Benares) feloniously and wilfully killed Gunner M. Neille, of the same company, by throwing him down with force upon the ground, and falling upon him, on the 12th of Feb. 1835, by which his bladder was ruptured; whereof the said Neille died on the 16th Feb. 1835." The Court found the prisoner guilty, with the exception of the words "feloniously and wilfully," of which they acquitted him, and sentenced him to imprisonment for the period of one calendar month; which sentence was afterwards disapproved of by the Commander-in-Chief, and the prisoner ordered to return to his duty.—*Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief*: "I disapprove of the proceedings of this court-martial. 1st. Because the court having taken on itself the decision of a question of law, instead of having permitted the exposition of the law given by the deputy judge advocate general to guide it, has committed the error of finding the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, with the exception of the words 'feloniously and wilfully,' the first of those words being indispensable to define the crime of manslaughter. Thus the court has affirmed the crime, having abstracted the essence which constituted the crime. If the act was not 'feloniously' done, the crime charged was not committed. 2dly. Because the court over-ruled the opinion offered to them by the deputy judge advocate general, on the point of reading the charges to every witness, previous to his examination. The reason why it is preferable to abstain from that proceeding, appears to have been properly stated by the deputy judge advocate general: namely, that the practice may frequently operate (as a leading question would do) to guide the answer of a dishonest witness. No rule is laid down by authority on this point; but in the absence of a rule, analogy is the safest guide. In courts of civil law, the indictment is not read to a witness. I desire that the officers who composed this court-martial will re-peruse the 6th paragraph of the G. O. of the 25th of July 1836."

At Dinapore, on the 26th March, the following soldiers were found guilty and sentenced (taking into consideration numerous previous convictions) to transportation, as felons, for seven years, viz.—Privates Peter Ferrick and John Johnson, H.M. 49th Foot, for desertion; private Pierce Cotter, H.M. 31st Foot, for theft, breaking out of hospital after

having been admitted a patient, and desertion; and private Thomas Jones, H. M. 31st Foot, for being drunk, feigning sickness, forcing a sentry, and striking the serjeant of the regimental barrack guard.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 18, Assist. Surg. John Bowron to be post-master at Jessore.

Mr. A. R. Bell to be magistrate and collector of Goorgaon. On Mr. P. C. Trench leaving Dehlee, preparatory to his departure on furlough, Mr. Bell will proceed thither and relieve him from the offices of magistrate and collector of Dehlee; and he will officiate in those capacities till further orders.

May 2, Assist. Surg. J. S. Login, M.D., to officiate as postmaster at Hooghly, during absence of Mr. Wise on sick cert., or until further orders.

Sir Charles M. Ochterlony, Bart., having exceeded the period within which, under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified himself for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, has been ordered to return to England; date 5th May 1836.

Furloughs, &c.—April 18, Mr. P. C. Trench, leave of absence, for four months, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Furloughs, &c.—April 21, The Rev. C. Parker, district chaplain of Nicomuch, leave of absence for two months, for purpose of proceeding to Bombay on med. cert., and from thence for two years to Van Diemen's Land for recovery of his health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-General.)

Simla, April 24, 1836.—The following appointments made in department of Quarter Master General of Army:—Capt. J. Paton, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of 1st class, to be an assist. qu. mast. gen.; Lieut. H. Kewney, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of 2d class, to be a deputy assist. in 1st class; Lieut. R. P. Alcock, officiating deputy assist. qu. mast. gen., to be a deputy assistant in 2d class.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, May 7, 1836.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. J. P. Boileau to be colonel, Major George Everest to be lieut. col., Capt. and Brev. Maj. Thomas Timbrell to be major, 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Brind to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. Charles Stewart to be 1st-Lieut., from 25th April 1836, in suc. to Col. (Maj.Gen.) Clements Brown, C.B., dec.—*Supernum.* 2d-Lieut. Henry Lewis brought on effective strength of regt.—1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. L. Mowatt to be capt., v. Capt. H. Clerk dec., with rank from 25th April 1836, v. Capt. and Brev. Maj. T. Timbrell prom.—2d-Lieut. Charles Boulton to be 1st-Lieut. from 25th April 1836, v. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. L. Mowatt prom.

15th N.I. Lieut. William Innes to be capt. of a company, and Ens. J. W. Carnegie to be lieut., from 1st April 1836, in suc. to Capt. George Abbott dec.—Ens. John Inglis to be lieut., from 15th April 1836, v. Lieut. George Shairp dec.

47th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. C. Armstrong to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. G. Reid to be lieut., from 15th April 1836, in suc. to Capt. H. T. Raban dec.

Lieut. Edward Darvall, 57th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 1st May 1836.

Cadet of Infantry H. Hopkinson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. George Rae, at present doing duty under orders of Superintending Surgeon at Barrackpore, placed at disposal of Deputy Governor

of Bengal, with a view to his being appointed to temporary charge of medical duties of civil station of Hooghly, during absence of Dr. Wise.

FURLOUGHIS.

To Europe.—May 7. Lieut. G. O'B. Ottley, 6th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—May 7. Lieut. Col. W.G. Mackenzie, 6th N.I., on private affairs (eventually to Europe).

To visit India.—April 23. Lieut. (and Local Brev. Maj.) J. Laughton, Bengal Engineers, serving with British detachment in Persia, leave for six months, commencing on 22d Oct. 1837.

Obtained leave of Absence.—May 7. Lieut. H. Siddons, of Engineers, revenue surveyor at Chittagong, for six weeks, on private affairs.—Lieut. J. R. Abbott, 12th N.I., junior assist. to Commissioner of Arracan, for one month, to visit presidency, on private affairs.

OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.

April 21.—Ens. C. M. Rees, 65th N.I., to be second subaltern to 1st regt. of Infantry, v. Ens. M. E. Sherwill.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

April 26.—Capt. James Brown, 57th F., who had served 15 years and upwards as a subaltern previously to his prom. to a company, to have rank of capt. by brevet in East Indies only, from 14th June 1838.

The following officers of 9th Foot to proceed to Calcutta, by water, on court martial duty, viz.—Brev. Capt. Kerr and Batine; Lieuts. Metcalfe and Farrant; Lieut. and Adj. Robinson.

FURLOUGH.

To England.—April 26. Ens. W. Shelton, 44th F., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MAY 8. *Indian Oak*, Rayne, from Port Louis and Madras; *John Hepburn*, Robinson, from Mouline and Rangoon.—9. *Malcolm*, Eyles, from London and Madras; *Princess Victoria*, Lee, from London and Ceylon.—11. *Dona Carmelita*, Foss, from Mauritius and Ceylon; *Esmond*, Burtall, from Rangoon.—13. *Mary*, Munford, from Hobart Town.—14. *Edward*, Morton, from London and Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

MAY 14. *Betsy*, Suffield, and *Sultana*, Page, both for Bombay; *Elizabeth*, Thaddus, for Mouline and Rangoon; *Emma*, Hudson, for London.—22. *Lawrence*, Gill, for London; *Salma*, Luckie, for Liverpool; *Hooghly*, Roulin, for Bourbon; *Cheriton Packet*, Kentish, for Batavia.

Sailed from Saugor.

MAY 8. *Cowajee Family*, Wallace, for China; *Dona Pasqua*, Jessy, Auld, for Penang.—10. *Atlas*, Gallett, for Bourbon; *Margaret*; *Flora Macdonald*.—12. *Roberts*, Elder, for London; *Lancier*, Auben, for Mauritius.—16. *Frederick Huth*, Toby, for Mauritius.

Freight to London (May 17).—Dead Weight, £5; Measurement Goods, £5 to £6.—Several arrivals had been announced during the week, and freights were likely to fall to £4. 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 15. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Mendies, of a son.
26. At Lucknow, Mrs. D. Poley, of a daughter.
30. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. T. H. Scott, 38th regt. N.I., of a son.

May 3. At Simlah, the lady of J. Thomason, Esq., C.S., of a son.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27. No. 106.

4. At Buxar, the lady of A. Matthews, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Benares, the lady of A. K. Lindesay, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.

10. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. W. A. Troup, 15th N.I., of a son and heir.

11. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Greenaway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 23. At Serampore, Stephen M. Varden, Esq., to Bagom, widow of the late Varden M. Varden, Esq.

May 12. At Calcutta, Archibald Campbell, Esq., 50th regt. N.I., to Maria Erskine, only daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Jasper Atkinson.

DEATHS.

April 24. At Akyab, Ensign F. P. Rivers, 67th N.I. He had but recently left Calcutta in the *Krishna*.

28. At Serampore, aged 87, Mrs. J. G. Geissler, relict of the late Dr. Geissler, of Chinsurah.

25. At Khulna, Jessore, Mr. J. G. Aviet, indigo planter, aged 35.

May 6. At Scaldah, Mrs. M. J. Hawkins, aged 60.
8. At Midnapore, Farquhard Campbell, Esq., superintendent of salt chokies in that district.

10. At Calcutta, Mr. T. Jones, of the police office, aged 64.

11. At Calcutta, James Nicholson, Esq., late attorney of the Supreme Court, aged 45.

— At Calcutta, Jas. Cock, Esq., aged 38.

— At Itanly, aged 23, Harriet Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. H. Ely, librarian *Hurkaru Press*.

13. At Calcutta, Ann Eliza, relict of the late Joseph Greenway, Esq., aged 47.

Lately. Drowned, at sea, on his passage from England in the *Duke of Northumberland*, Mr. E. Leith, cadet, Bengal army.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

TITLE BESTOWED UPON A NATIVE.

Fort St. George, April 19, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor-general of India, having taken into his consideration the eminent zeal, ability and integrity, displayed by Vencata Rao, in his capacity of native assistant to the Commissioner for the territories of the Rajah of Mysore, has been pleased, as a mark of the favour of the British Government, to bestow upon him the title of Rai Raaya Rai; and the same is hereby notified for general information by order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

MERITORIOUS CONDUCT OF A HAVILDAR.

Fort St. George, May 18, 1838.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having brought to the notice of Government the meritorious conduct, during the late insurrection at Mangalore, of Havildar Ram Deen Oopuddial, of the 4th bat. of artillery, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to promote that individual to the rank of Jemadar, and to direct that he be borne on the strength of his battalion as a supernumerary until the occurrence of a vacancy.

INSTRUCTIONS IN THE EVENT OF TROOPS BEING ATTACKED BY CHOLERA.

Head Quarters, Bangalore, May 21, 1838.—1. The Commander-in-chief desires (P)

the attention of officers in command of corps and detachments on the march, to the following instructions, in the event of the troops or followers under their command being attacked by cholera.

2. In such cases it is directed, that the greatest attention be paid to the selection of encamping ground, that it be high, dry, and clean—and this it is considered may generally be found at some slight sacrifice of convenience, with respect to water and supplies, which, however, in the case supposed must be looked upon as of minor importance.

3. Officers whose camps may be attacked by cholera are strictly enjoined by his Exc. to avoid encamping near large towns or villages, and from having any further communication with the inhabitants of the country than may be rendered necessary for the supply of provisions; and this even to be conducted with the greatest caution.

4. In like manner, officers in command of corps or detachments *en route*, are desired, when passing through a district, or by a town or village, in which the disease may exist, to act in the same manner as directed in the foregoing paragraph.

5. In cases where the cholera may exist to such an extent as to make the measure desirable, officers will halt altogether, on any eligible spot within reach, or merely move their camp for change of air and clean encamping ground, until the disease may have so far diminished, or entirely left them, as to make their progress to their destination desirable.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, May 22, 1838.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, dated 7th Feb. 1838, is published for the information of the army:

Para. 13. "It was our intention, when appointing veterinary surgeons to the mounted corps in our service, to grant them the same rank as well as the same pay and retiring pay, as veterinary surgeons in her Majesty's army. We accordingly desire that when any veterinary surgeon in our service shall have served twenty years, he be classed with captains according to the regulations in the Queen's army."

AVA PRIZE MONEY.

Fort St. George, May 22, 1838.—With reference to the G. O. by Government of the 22d Aug. 1837, directing the distribution of Ava prize money to the parties concerned; the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, at the representation of the General Prize Committee at the presidency, has been pleased to extend the period for receiving claims and closing the

proceedings of the several committees to the 31st Aug. 1839.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, with a view of facilitating the distribution, that officers commanding corps which served in Ava, when granting prize certificates, shall insert the general number and company of the individuals on whose account application may be made to them, and that presidents of committees shall furnish such information on submitting their claims to the General Prize Committee.

Station committees will correspond with officers commanding corps, &c. when they require any information regarding claims preferred to them.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 15. W. H. Babington, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Cohnbatore, during absence of Mr. Drury on sick certificate, or until further orders.

18. R. D. Parker, Esq., to act as a principal collector and magistrate of Nellore, during employment of Mr. Stonehouse on other duty, or until further orders.

22. J. H. Bell, Esq., to be a commissioner for drawing of Government lotteries of the present year, v. Mr. R. D. Parker.

Attained Rank.—G. L. Prændergast, as senior merchant, 11th April 1838; E. C. Lovell, ditto, 25th April; H. D. Phillips, as junior merchant, 22d April.

Furloughs, &c.—May 15. G. D. Drury, Esq., to visit presidency, on sick cert., to enable him to obtain leave to proceed to Cape of Good Hope.—Lieut. Col. Maclean, resident at Tanjore, for twenty-four days, to visit Madras on private affairs.—23. The Master Attendant, leave of absence, until 15th June, on account of indisposition.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

May 22. The Rev. Alfred Fennell (recently admitted as an assistant chaplain on this estab.) to act as chaplain of Black Town, during employment of the Rev. Mr. Mahon on other duty, or until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 15, 1838.—Cadets of Infantry 11. R. Owen, Thos. Kiernan, T. D. Thiselton, and 11. R. G. Dallas admitted on estab., and promoted to ensigns.

Lieut. F. Dittmas to act as civil engineer in 5th division from date of Capt. Cotton's departure, until Lieut. Bell is able to join, or until further orders.

The services of Capt. T. D. Carpenter, 48th N.I., permanently placed at disposal of Supreme Government.

May 18.—6th N.I. Lieut. S. Gompertz to be quartermaster and interpreter.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. John Ouchterlony brought on effective strength of Engineers from 9th Sept. 1837, to complete estab., v. 2d-Lieut. Richard H. Chapman dec.

Cadets of Infantry Robert Jones, W. S. Simpson, G. H. Saxton, G. C. Mowbray, R. S. Dobbie, and H. I. Mundell admitted on estab., and promoted to ensigns.

Donald Macfarlane, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and app. to do duty under Surgeon of General Hospital at presidency.

Lieut. R. Cannan, 40th N.I., whose services were placed at disposal of Supreme Government on 26th April 1838, re-appointed to act as sub-assist. com. general from that date, until further orders.

May 22.—Cadets of Infantry Walter Selby, Herbert Bott, and G. M. Martin admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Col. R. L. Evans, C.B., recently appointed temporarily to a seat at Military Board during absence of chief engineer, relieved from that duty.

The services of Capt. James Macdonald, 45th N.I., to be replaced at disposal of Com. in Chief from 1st June.

Head-Quarters, &c., May 12, 1838.—Ens. H. A. O. Const, 48th, removed from doing duty with 16th regt., and to join detachment of his corps recently returned from Singapore.

May 14.—Lieut. Col. G. Sandys removed from 1st to 14th L.C., and Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) M. Riddell from latter to former regt.

May 16.—Lieut. Col. W. J. Bradford, 35th regt., to be president of Special Invaliding &c. Committee assembled in Fort St. George, in room of Capt. J. C. Wallace, 14th L.C., relieved from that duty.

The following young officers to do duty with 1st N.I., and directed to join:—Ensigns 11. R. Owen, Thomas Kiernan, T. D. Thisleton, and 11. R. G. Dallas.

May 18.—The following young officers to do duty:—Ensigns Robert Jones and W. S. Simpson with 16th N.I.; G. H. Sexton, G. C. Mowbray, and H. I. Mundell with 24th do.; R. S. Dobbie with 44th do.

May 21.—Assist. Surg. T. W. Stewart, M.D., removed from right wing Madras European regt. to do duty with 11. M. 4th regt.

Assist. Surg. J. Ladd removed from doing duty with 11. M. 54th regt., and posted to 14th N.I.

May 23.—The following young officers to do duty:—Ensigns Herbert Bott, G. M. Martin, and Walter Selby, with 24th N.I.

Examination.—Lieut. S. Gompertz, acting qu. mast, 6th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostance language by a committee at Vizianagaram, has been reported qualified for the duty of interpreter.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—May 15. Capt. Samuel Stuart, 1st N.V.B., on pension of his rank, from date of his embarkation for Europe.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 18. Lieut. E. H. Impey, 31st L.I.—1st Lieut. F. J. Brown, Artillery.—Capt. James Mellor, 20th N.I.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) D. Strettell, 20th N.I.—Assist. Surg. C. H. Auchinleck, M.D.—23. 2d Lieut. R. Morgell, Artillery.—Lieut. R. P. Bourdillon, 43d N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—May 11. Lieut. W. Marriott, 6th L.C.

To Singapore.—May 22. Ens. J. P. M. Biggs, 38th N.I., for eight months, for health (permitted by Government of India).

To Bombay.—May 18. Lieut. J. W. Farran, 25th N.I., unexpired portion of leave until 1st Nov. 1838 (also to Mahabaleswar Hills and Jaulnah).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 12. *Larkins*, Ingram, from London.—13. *Herefordshire*, Isaacson, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—14. *Duke of Northumberland*, Wood, from London.—16. *Isabella*, Munro, from London.—18. *Susanna*, Ridley, from Mauritius and Point de Galle; *Bolton*, Young, from London; and *Lonach*, Seager, from Rangoon.—19. 11. M. brig *Victor*, Crozier, from Kelgerce; and *Cuba*, Gray, from Mauritius.—21. 11. M. sloop *Ruleigh*, Quin, from Trincomallee; and H.C. ship *Annerat*, Jump, from Bombay, Mangalore, and Calcut.—22. *Globe*, Furneaux, from Pondicherry; and *Squalzo*, Macalister, from Masulipatan.—23. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, from Calcutta.

Departures.

MAY 15. *John William Dare*, Ewatt, for Corinth.—17. *Isabella*, Munro, for Calcutta.—18. *Lar-*

kina, Ingram, for Calcutta.—19. *Bolton*, Young, for Calcutta; and *Susanna*, Ridley, for ditto.—21. *Cuba*, Gray, for Calcutta; and 11. M. sloop *Zebra*, McCrea, for England, *via* Trincomallee.—22. *Clavissa*, Andrea, for Masulipatan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 6. At the residency, Hyderabad, the lady of Major J. A. Moore, of a daughter, who survived only a few hours.

7. At Hingolee, the lady of Capt. Edward Raynsford, of a son.

10. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Wm. Shelley, 20th N.I., of a son.

13. At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. W. W. Baker, major of brigade, of a son.

17. At Ootacamund, the lady of J. C. Morris, Esq., civil service, of a son.

— At Palaveram, Mrs. Wrightman, of a son.

20. At Tanjore, the lady of Capt. John Hutchings, commanding the resident's escort, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

May 23. At Madras, B. Heyne, Esq., 16th regt. N.I., to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Elphinstone, and grand-daughter to Major Gen. J. Welsh, commanding Northern Division.

DEATHS.

May 6. At Madras, Mr. William Thompson, pensioned apothecary, aged 53.

16. At Secunderabad, Superintending Surgeon George Meikle, of the medical establishment.

— At Negapatam, Fanny, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Jesinto Martins, aged 49.

17. At Cuddapah, 11. P. Bushby, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Bellary.

18. At Madras, suddenly, John William Dare, Esq., senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Parry, Dare, and Co. Injuries produced by a fall from his horse, and terminating in apoplexy, were the causes which led to this unexpected event.

19. At Negapatam, Mr. Francis Gibson, of the ordnance department.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

CURRENCIES.

Territorial Department, March 7, 1838.

—It is hereby notified, for general information, that from the commencement of the ensuing official year, or the 1st May 1838, the Company's rupee is to be the money of account in supersession of the local currencies, in the following collectorates, *viz.*—Surat, Tannah, Rutnageeree, and Ahmednugger.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is further pleased to direct, with a view to accelerate the general introduction and circulation of the new currency, that at every station at which the Company's rupee is now issued in payment from the Government Treasury, that coin be invariably employed by all public officers in their official transactions, their estimates, contracts, and payments of whatever description, being strictly confined to it, and the bazaar price currents at each station being drawn out and fixed in it.

It is, however, clearly to be understood, that although the Company's rupee is to

be the money of account in the collectorates above enumerated, and to be the money of payment in all stations within the limits of the Hon. Company's territories subordinate to this presidency, every facility is to be afforded for the receipt, by the Government officers, of the local currencies, since so long as these coins remain in circulation, payment must be received in them, or in the Company's rupee, at the regulated exchange, as may best suit the convenience of the payers.

MILITARY PENSIONERS.

Head Quarters, Bombay, March 15, 1838.—Considerable inconvenience and trouble having been experienced, by military pensioners of this establishment having proceeded to stations under the Bengal and Madras presidencies, previous to the requisite authority being obtained; it is hereby notified, that pensioners cannot be permitted to leave this presidency, until the required sanction of the government under which they may wish to reside shall have been received and officially announced.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 26. *Nararin*, Guerin, from Bourbon.—27. *Hooghley*, Bayley, from Colombo.—28. *Jaea* Todd, from London.—29. *London*, Tait, from Cape.—31. *Helen*, Setford, for Mauritius.—JUNE 1. *Funny*, from Siam.—2. *Hopkinson*, Stephens, and *Crossader*, Wickman, both from Liverpool.

Departures.

MAY 21. *Fort William*, Melville, *Allanerie*, Clarke, and *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, all for China.—22. H.C. schooner *Tigris*, Sharp, for Persian Gulf.—23. H.C. vessel *Muhs*, Daniell, for Suez; and *Scateby Castle*, Morgan, for China.—25. *Hannah*, McGregor, for China.—26. *Tamerlane*, Smith, for Persian Gulf; and *Lady Grant*, Jeffery, for China.—31. *Severn*, Wake, for London.—JUNE 2. *Dodley*, Mamed Ajom, for Singapore.—4. The Expedition to the Persian Gulf.

Freight to London (June 2).—£6. 10s. to £6. 15s. per ton.

DEATH.

May 29. At Bombay, after a few days' illness, Robert Riddell, midshipman, of the Indian Navy, youngest son of the late Thomas Riddell, Esq., of Cammerton, Roxburghshire.

Ceylon.

SERVICES OF COLONEL WALKER.

General Order.—Kandy, May 4, 1838.—In announcing Col. Walker's relief from the situation of deputy adjutant general to the troops serving in Ceylon, the major general commanding the forces cannot allow the opportunity to pass without rendering to Col. Walker this public testimony of his approbation of the manner in which he has conducted the duties of his department during a period of nearly seven years that he has served under his orders. At the same time that he expresses his

regret at their separation after such a length of service together, the major general feels that the change which has led to Col. Walker's removal from the staff of this command is so advantageous as regards his professional prospects, that every sentiment of personal regret must yield on this occasion to the congratulation which he is bound to offer him on his appointment to his new command.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—May 3. *Virginia*, Whiffen, from Madras.—7. *John Denniston*, Barker, from London.—8. *Royal Family*, from Cochin, &c.—9. *Tickler*, Ellis, from Mauritius.

Departures from ditto.—May 6. *Virginia*, Whiffen, for Madras.—11. *Tickler*, Ellis, for Point de Galle.

Arrivals at Point de Galle.—May 9. *Soubrou*, Hume (mate), from Calcutta, and *Fizarabane*, Adanga, from Bombay and Goa (put into this port in consequence of bad weather).

Departures from ditto.—May 1. *Caledonia*, Symers, for Mauritius (with 139 labourers for government).—5. *Amnoll*, Wilson, for London.—6. *Robert Spunkie*, Franjee, for Rangoon.

BIRTH.

Ap. 11. At Colpetty, the lady of J. F. G. Braybrooke, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

Lately. At Trincomalie, Lieut. Perry, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment.

Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to May 19. *Thomas Lowry*, from Liverpool; *Pocket*, from Algoa Bay, Ceylon, &c.; *Glasgow*, and *Fortfield*, both from Penang; *Layton*, Catherine Cornelia, Mandarin, Amelia, and *William Brown*, all from Batavia; *Siam*, from N.S. Wales; *Bombay Castle*, Anna Maria, *Earl of Balcarvis*, and *Adaseer*, all from Bombay; *Volunteer*, from Bengal.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to May 21. *Pocket*, for London; *Glasgow*, for Siam; *Bombay Castle*, Anna Maria, *Volunteer*, and *Thomas Lowry*, all for China; *Layton*, for Pedler Coast.

Freight to London (May 17).—Tin, £4.; Sugar, £5 to £6; Coffee, £5. 10s.; Pepper, £6. 10s.; Measurement Goods, £7. 10s. to £8.

BIRTHS.

March 14. At Singapore, the lady of Wm. Kellul, Esq., of Manila, of a daughter.

April 3. At Singapore, the lady of Johannes Lessler, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Singapore, the lady of Lieut. F. B. Ashley, Madras Artillery, of a daughter.

May 3. At Malacca, the lady of Wm. T. Lewis, Esq., C.S., of a son.

DEATHS.

March 12. At Malacca, Mrs. Henrietta Kraal, relict of the late Mr. A. Kraal, of the Dutch civil service.

April 21. At Singapore, Mary, wife of William Maxwell Drom, Esq., Bengal C.S., aged 26.

29. At Singapore, Mr. Henry Sinclair, son of the late Major James Sinclair, of the Bengal army, aged 36 years, twenty of which were spent in the service of the Hon. Company at Bendoolen, Penang, and Singapore.

May 8. At Kampong Glam, after a short and severe illness, Robert Jauncey, Esq.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to May 12. *Veronica*, and *India*, both from Rotterdam; *Susanna*, from Sourabaya; *Sumatra*, from Calcutta; *Jane*, from Bencoolen.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to April 29. *William Brown*, for Singapore; *Brenda*, for Pernambuco.

Arrivals at Anjer.—*Vanguard*, *Alexander*, and *Comala*, all from Liverpool; *Henry Welleney*, from Swan River; *Chieftain*, from the Clyde; *Marquis of Hastings*, from N. S. Wales.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to April 6. *Sylph*, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Sarah Barry*, from N.S. Wales; *Rennymede*, from Singapore.

Departures.—Previous to April 6. *Blake*, for London; *Mary Dugdale*, for Bristol.

DEATH.

Lately, Capt. J. T. Lancaster, of the ship *Agnes*, stationed at Lintin.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS.

April.—Mr. John Rae to be postmaster at Ajamatong, Lake George, in room of Mr. D. Kelsb resigned.

Mr. H. W. H. Smythe to be an assistant surveyor.

Lieut. R. T. Sayers, 80th F., and Lieut. H. D. Smart, 28th do., to be magistrates of the territory.

BIRTHS.

April 1. At Darlinghurst, the lady of the Hon. C. D. Riddell, Esq., of a son.

15. Mrs. Hammond, of Clai Montes, near Campbell-town, of a daughter, being her eighth child born in the colony.

17. At Sydney, the lady of Charles Boydell, Esq., J.P., of Canyr-Allyn, Patterson's River, of a son.

19. At Collingwood, Mrs. G. Plackett, of a son.

23. At Parramatta, Mrs. Laurentz Campbell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 26. Mr. John Johnson to Miss Elizabeth Lewins, of Sydney.

28. Mr. Martin Dewing Cooper to Mrs. M. S. Watt, Sydney.

30. At Sydney, H. Buckley, Esq., of Limestone, to Susannah, eldest daughter of the late J. Abbott, Esq., county Roscommon, Ireland.

April 12. At Sydney, Mr. Edward Gray, of Sulton Forest, to Miss Janet Reilly, of Sydney.

14. At Sydney, J. M. Scott, Esq., commander of H.M. cruiser *Ranger*, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late F. Patten, Esq., many years chief magistrate of Rochester, Kent.

17. Mr. George Goodenough, of Kew Cottage, to Miss Susanna Hutchings, of Sydney.

20. At Maitland, Mr. T. N. Tozer, of Swan Reach, to Miss Margaret Campbell, Morpeth.

24. At Sydney, Mr. John Brown, of Halifax, Yorkshire, to Miss Susanna Short, late of Dublin.

May 10. At Liverpool, Lieut. George Wardell, 26th Foot, to Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Capt. Wm. Wilson, 53d Foot, and second daughter of the late Richard Brooks, Esq., of Denham Court.

14. At Maitland, W. H. Windeyer, Esq., of Tilgira, William's River, to Miss Frances Oliver, of Port Stephens.

17. At Sydney, Capt. D. C. F. Scott, Bombay

L.C., to Maria Jaus, second daughter of Major George Harney, commanding Royal Engineers, Sydney.

DEATHS.

March 1. At Parramatta, by the accidental falling of a piece of timber whilst repairing his mill, Mr. George Howell, aged 33.

April 11. At Sydney, Donald McLend, Esq., of Taldakar, Van Diemen's Land.

17. At Shanes Park, South Creek, John Harris, Esq., J.P., the oldest magistrate in the colony, aged 76.

19. At Sydney, suddenly, Mr. Andrew Murray. He had engaged his passage in the *Sarah*, which was about to sail for Port Phillip.

25. At Sydney, Sarah, wife of Capt. Thomas Makelg, late of H. M. hulk *Phoenix*, youngest daughter of Mr. A. W. Brown, late ordnance storekeeper.

May 3. At Sydney, at the residence of J. A. Demoulin, Esq., surgeon 11th M. 50th regt., Grace, widow of William Davidson, Esq., and mother of Mrs. Demoulin, aged 73.

12. At Sydney, after a short illness, Sarah, wife of Mr. E. S. Hall.

— At Windsor, the Rev. S. Marsden, senior chaplain of the colony, in his 73d year.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENT.

March.—Mr. Thomas Wilkinson to be postmaster of Bothwell, v. Mr. Barber resigned.

BIRTHS.

March 29. At Bothwell, Mrs. Matthew Robinson, of twin sons.

April 14. At Jericho, the lady of H. Nicholas, Esq., of a daughter (since dead).

15. At New Town, Mrs. Lee Archer, of a son.

DEATHS.

April 9. At Hobart Town, Mr. G. Williamson.

— At ditto, Mrs. R. Smith.

— Mrs. Lindley, wife of G. Lindley, Esq., Brighton.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—May 15. *Ludlow*, from Bordeaux.—

16. *Argos*, from London.—18. *Belzoni*, from Madagascar; *Velos*, from Algoa Bay; *Emma*, from

Launceston and King George's Sound.—19. *Lynher*, from New Holland.—20. *Augustina*, from

Cape.—22. *Apprentice*, from Cape.—23. *Jean Graham*, from Liverpool.—24. *William Lockerby*, from

Cape; *Palmer*, from Marseilles.—26. *Sirius*, from

Marseilles.—June 3. *Saucy Jack*, from Madagascar; H.M.S. *Levenet*, from Mozambique Channel.

—4. *Lord Saumarez*, from Madagascar.—14. *Sterling*, from London; *Time*, from Algoa Bay; *Bon*

Henry, from Cherbourg.—15. *Argos*, from Bourbon; *Edith*, from Nantes.—16. *William Allen*, from London; *Marseilles*, from Monte Video.—17.

Branken Moor, from London and Isle of France; *Fortuna*, from Havre; *Graham*, from Marseilles.—

18. *Suffren*, from Nantes.—19. *Harrison*, from London.—20. *Courier*, from Cape.

Departures.—March 28. *Mermad*, for Rangoon.

—April 2. *Ann Gales*, for Hobart Town.—May 9.

Jane Blane, for Madras.—10. *Samuel Baker*, for

Calcutta.—11. *Watkins*, for Singapore; *Lord*

Auckland, for Madras; *Dorothy Gales*, for Tamatave.—12. *Haidee*, for Madras.—16. *Kilmaura*, for

Hobart Town; *Seymour*, for Calcutta.—17. *Ballochan*, for Pondicherry.—18. *Velos*, for Ceylon.—

23. *Augustina*, for Madras; *Belzoni*, for Tamatave.—24. *Emma*, for Singapore.—25. *John Pan-*

ther, and *Mary Eliza*, both for Calcutta.—30. *Cas-*

sinopea, for Calcutta.—31. *Cavendish Bentinck*, for

Calcutta.—June 2. *Lynher*, for Calcutta.—3. *Argos*, and *Apollon*, both for Calcutta.—5. *Lord Elphinstone*, for

Coringa; *Margaret*, for Moulmein.

Freight to London.—£3. 10s. per ton.

BIRTH.

Feb. 17. The lady of J. G. H. Holmes, Esq., H.M. 35th regt., of a son.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—June 27. *Roxburgh Castle*, from Calcutta.—July 2. *Brighton*, from Boston.—3. *Cheerful*, from Liverpool.—5. *Adriatic*, from Liverpool; *Senator*, from London.—8. *Aduma*, from St. Helena; *Reunion*, from Marseilles.—13. *Sesotris*, from Calcutta and Madras.

Departures from ditto.—June 24. *Davutless*, for Calcutta; *Lord Savanorez*, for Algoa Bay.—July 4. *Felicity*, for Hobart Town.—5. *Roxburgh Castle*, for London since put into Simon's Bay leaky, &c.) —15. *Meg Merrilies*, for Mauritius; *Friends Good Will*, for Algoa Bay.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—June 19. *Sarah Frances*, from Rio de Janeiro.—20. H.M.S. *Fifer*, from Ascension.—22. *Maceppur*, from London.—25. *Conch*, from Algoa Bay.—July 1. *Camden* (missionary ship), *Lord William Bentinck*, *Cambridge*, and *Arachne*, all from London.—11. *Asia*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—June 26. *Mumford*, for Launceston.—30. H.M.S. *Volage*, for India; H.M.S. *Bonetta*, for Mauritius.—July 7. *Arachne*, for Sydney.—11. *Lord William Bentinck*, for Hobart Town.—*Asia*, for Madras.

BIRTHS.

June 3. At Graham's Town, the lady of Lieut. G. T. George, 75th regt., of a daughter.
25. At Wolf's Crag, Mrs. Frederick Phillips, of a daughter.
July 5. At Glencliffe, Mrs. J. Carlisle, of a son.
— At Rockwood, Mrs. T. Nourse, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Lately. Lieut. Col. William Pattle, of the Bengal Cavalry, to Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Holt Oke, D.D.

DEATHS.

May 19. At Cape Town, the Rev. W. Davies, pastor of the Baptist Church.
31. The wife of Mr. J. W. Maas, aged 40.
June 3. Mr. James Foster.
10. At Salt River, Mr. J. H. D. Brockman.
14. At Graaff Reinet, Samuel Veit Oertel, Esq., senior, aged 75.
21. At Welgevallen, near Stellenbosch, Christian Ackermann, Esq., senior, aged 72.
— The wife of Mr. J. J. Steytler, aged 61.
22. Mr. William Robertson, aged 37.
24. At Worcester, Mrs. Wm. Watson.
July 1. At Cape Town, Ann, wife of G. C. Sandford, Esq., acting assist. com. gen., aged 46.
15. Elizabeth Montgomery, relict of John Foster Hill, Esq., R.N.

HER MAJESTYS FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Cornet W. Drysdale to be lieut. by purch., v. Gordon who retires: 11. F. Hudson to be cornet by purch., v. Drysdale (both 14 Sept.)

9th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. S. H. Metcalfe to be capt. by purch., v. Harper who retires; Ens. D. Pirie to be lieut. by purch., v. Metcalfe; and B. Walshe to be ens. by purch., v. Pirie (all 28 Aug. 31.)

21st Foot 'at V.D. Land'. R. Nicholson to be 2d-lieut. by purch., v. Dawson whose appointment has been cancelled (7 Sept.)

50th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Ens. Chas. Green, from 20th regt., to be ens., v. De Crespigny who exch.; Qu. Mast. Serj. Joseph Moore to be qu. mast., v. Freer app. to 62d regt. (both 28 Aug. 31.).—Lieut. S. H. Murray, from 92d regt., to be lieut., v. Perley who exch.; W. H. Rathborne to be ens. by purch., v. Grant who retires (both 21 Sept.)

51st Foot (on way to V. D. Land). Lieut. J. Hughes, from h. p. 92d F., to be lieut., repaying diff., v. Foreman prom. (7 Sept.)—Ens. C. A. Paget to be lieut. by purch., v. Hughes who retires; E. H. Kelly to be ens. by purch., v. Paget (both 14 do.)

55th Foot (at Madras). Ens. F. G. Daniell to be lieut. by purch., v. Cuffe who retires; J. Friend to be ens. by purch., v. Daniell (both 7 Sept.)

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. C. A. Arney, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., paying diff., v. Fisher app. to 93th F. (28 Aug. 31.)

62d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Colin Buchanan to be capt., v. Moore dec. (15 Jan. 31); Lieut. and Qu. Mast. T. Freer, from 50th regt., to be lieut., v. Buchanan (28 Aug.)—Ens. F. J. Egar to be lieut.

by purch., v. Freer who retires; R. Gubbins to be ens. by purch., v. Egar (both 14 Sept.)

80th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Lieut. Simon Freer, from h. p. 16th regt., to be lieut., v. Kelson app. to Ceylon Rifle Regt. (28 Aug. 31.)

90th Foot (in Ceylon). Maj. J. Singleton, from h. p. unattached, to be major, v. G. G. Nicolls who exch., rec. diff. (7 Sept.); Lieut. G. D. Bowyer to be capt. by purch., v. Owen who retires; Ens. Lord J. Beresford to be lieut. by purch., v. Bowyer (both 21 Sept.); Ens. and Adj. G. M. Chester to have rank of lieut. (22 do.); J. B. Woolcombe to be ens. by purch., v. Lord J. Beresford (21 do.)

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Lieut. C. H. M. Kelson, from 80th regt., to be lieut., v. Grieson app. to 78th regt. (28 Aug. 31.)

Unattached. Lieut. E. Forman, from 51st regt., to be capt. without purch. (7 Sept.)

Brevet.—Lieut. Robert Leech, Bombay Engineers, employed upon a particular service in Afghanistan, to have local rank of major in Afghanistan and Persia while so employed (7 Aug. 31.)

Memoranda.—Lieut. Wm. Bell, h. p. N.S. Wales Vet. Comps., has been permitted to retire from the service, by the sale of an unattached lieutenancy, he having become a settler in New South Wales (28 Aug. 31.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. Phelps, h. p. unattached, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unattached lieut. colonelcy, he being about to become a settler in New South Wales (31 do.)

The names of the gentlemen appointed to an ensigncy in the 13th F., on the 17th Aug. 1838, are F. Van Straubensee, and not W. F. Straubensee.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 26, 1838.

A quarterly General Court of Proprietors was held at the East-India House this day. The Court was made special for the purpose "of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors, of the 5th of September, granting the sum of

£5,000 to the estate of the late Mr. Wm. Fraser, commissioner and agent to the Governor-general at Delhi, upon the grounds therein stated."

The resolution of the Court of Directors was agreed to, when a ballot was demanded, which was fixed for the 9th October. The report will be given next month.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA INLAND STEAM-NAVIGATION.

A Company has been formed in London, the object of which is to establish a regular inland navigation by steam boats on the Ganges and other principal rivers of India. A more promising scheme, and one better calculated to promote the benefit of India, by strengthening the resources of the Government, and facilitating and extending commercial intercourse throughout that vast country, it is difficult to conceive. Road-making in India is still in a backward state, and roads are obstructed and destroyed by the climate, the rains, floods, and the sun. Water-carriage on the noble navigable rivers, which are the great thoroughfares, is the ordinary conveyance even for passengers. In a letter, highly commending the plan, from Mr. C. E. Trevelyan, late Secretary to the Government of India and Bengal, in the Secret and Political Departments, to the Secretary of the Company, that gentleman observes: "I entertain no doubt of your undertaking answering extremely well as a pecuniary speculation, if it is managed with only ordinary judgment and economy: so convinced am I of this, that if I had money at my disposal I should invest a considerable sum in your stock. Before I left Calcutta, Captain Johnstone informed me that the freight and cabins of the existing Government steamers were regularly engaged within three days from the time when the books were opened, and that he had often had to reject as much as would have filled three or four other steamers, and this at the existing high rates, and at the commencement of the undertaking. He also told me that the Government was gaining by the establishment in an unexpected and extraordinary manner; and he mentioned some particulars for which I do not like to trust my memory, or to commit him to a statement made in the course of an ordinary conversation. But by far the

most convincing proof, to my mind, that the speculation is a sound one, is, that the native merchants were competing with each other to secure a place in the steamers for their goods. The trade of the Ganges is already very great. The Ganges is the high road of a highly productive tract of country, containing upwards of sixty millions of inhabitants; and now that the transit duties are abolished, the duty on sugar equalized, the land revenue of the Upper Provinces put on a footing which admits of the free investment of capital in agriculture, the judicial system reformed, and many other improvements made or in progress, all tending to give free scope to the resources of the country, the trade is likely to increase with a degree of rapidity of which former experience, founded on a totally different state of things, can furnish no criterion. Passengers will be a great and indefinite source of profit. Notwithstanding the extravagantly high rates, both of accommodation and food, the monthly steamer to the Upper Provinces has been crowded with passengers; and, if the rates are reduced to correspond with the means of the body of the people, weekly and daily, and in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, hourly steamers will be equally crowded. Upwards of 100,000 people are calculated to come into Calcutta every day, most of whom come by the river, and a large proportion of them from the populous villages which line the banks of the river above the city, forming an almost continuous suburb for about forty miles. The throng in and out of the city is still greater on the occasion of native holidays and festivals. Fleets of boats, crowded with passengers, may be seen working their way up or down the river at those seasons; and I will answer for it that the natives who would not prefer a steamer, if one were to be had and they could afford it, would be very few indeed."

DECCAN PRIZE-MONEY.

Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated June 7, 1838, for "A Return of the Value of the Booty captured as Prize-Money by the Army in the Deccan, in 1817-18; the Amount which has been distributed, and the Dates when distributed; stating also the Amount now in the Possession of the Trustees, or of the East-India Company, and when the Distribution of that Amount will take place."

Bengal Sa.Rs.

By amount of Deccan booty realised and carried to credit of Deccan Prize Fund, in an account rendered by the East-India Company, dated 25th Aug. 1830	65,60,214
By interest thereon credited in same account	33,83,733
By amount of profit on remittances of bullion	1,17,399
By amount of interest realised upon exchequer bills in custody of Bank of England, in names of the trustees ..	86,908
By amount realised by sale of the Nas-suck jewel, in August last, invested in exchequer bills, and deposited in the Bank of England in the names of the trustees	74,072

Total 1,02,22,406

N.B.—In addition to the above, there are the Nagpore jewels, in the custody of the Company at Benares, and the subject of a correspondence with that Court; and there are other points connected with the account rendered by the Court, which are the subject of discussion with the Directors.

30th Sept. 1836. Amount distributable under royal warrant of this date Sa.Rs. 22,34,377

13th Feb. 1828. Do. do. 43,48,432

30th July 1832. Do. do. 30,00,000

6th Aug. 1834. Do. do. 91,872

Amount of legal costs paid by order of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, in the years 1834 and 1835, to the solicitor who represented the late Marquis of Hastings, Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop, and Col. Prother's force, in prosecuting the claims of those parties; and to the solicitor of the Treasury

1,27,526

98,02,207

Balance in exchequer bills in Bank of England, or in possession of the East-India Company

4,20,299

P.S. It has not been considered expedient to distribute this balance until the outstanding claims, the subject of discussion, as stated above, shall be settled.

WELLINGTON.

CHARLES ARBUTHNOT.

London, June 20, 1838.

ENVOY FROM MUSCAT.

An envoy extraordinary from the Sultan of Muscat has arrived in this country, and has been honoured by an audience with her Majesty.

VEPERY CHURCH.

The Rev. Edward Whitehead, son of the Vicar of Chard, is appointed to the charge of the church at Vepery, near Madras, and the superintendence of the

new Missionary College established there. —*Bath Herald*.

CHAPLAIN TO THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Rev. J. H. Pratt, M.A., has received the appointment of chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, vacated by the resignation of the Rev. Josiah Bateman, who has been presented by the Dean of Sarum to the vicarage of St. Mary, Marlborough.

ASSAMESE TEA.

A quantity of tea, the produce of the British territories in Assam, has been received at Leadenhall-street, and having been submitted to the judgment of several tea-dealers and others, has been pronounced equal in every respect to the produce of China.

TEAK TIMBER FOR THE NAVY.

The Admiralty commissioners have advertised for 5,000 loads of East-India teak timber, to be procured from the coast of Malabar, to be selected by a purveyor in India, employed by the commissioners. The bond is to be for £5,000 for the due performance of the contract. The wood is for the use of Portsmouth and Pembroke dock-yards, at the rate of 2,500 loads per annum in each of the years 1839 and 1840.

JUDGE OF S. AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Henry Cooper has been appointed Judge of the colony of South Australia, in the room of the late Sir John Jeffcott.

ABOLITION OF FEES.

A resolution which was recently passed by the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company is now confirmed by the India Board, by which the fees formerly required from civil, military, and marine officers for certificates of the Court's permission to return to their duty in India, have been abolished from the 25th May last. —*Atlas*.

POLICE OF S. AUSTRALIA.

Government has determined on extending the new police system to South Australia, and have for that purpose selected two of the London officers to proceed thither.

SHERIFF OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Peter Fraser, Esq. to be sheriff of the Island of Van Diemen's Land; date 28th August.

THE PRINCE OF OUDH.

The following is the reply of the Court of Directors of the East-India Com-

pany to the second application of his Highness the Prince Akballood-Dowlah of Oude, laying claim to the sovereignty of that kingdom:—

“East-India House, 2d Aug. 1838.

Sir: Having laid before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company your Highness's letter, dated 13th ultimo, I am commanded to acquaint you, that the Court regret that they must decline to enter into any discussion with your Highness upon the question of the succession to the throne of Oude.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

“J. C. MELVILL.”

“To his Highness Prince Akballood-Dowlah of Oude.”

THE ARMY.

It is the intention of the authorities to carry out systematically the rotation system in quartering the army. The following order will in future be observed, *viz.*—1. Mediterranean; 2. West-Indies; 3. North America; 4. Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Ceylon; 5. New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land to India.

The 94th and 95th regiments have been ordered from Ireland to Ceylon, to relieve the 58th and 61st regiments, which are to return home.

The head-quarters of the 51st regiment has embarked in the *Earl Grey* for Van Diemen's Land.

The 18th Royal Irish regt. at Ceylon is expected to embark for India, in apprehension of a rupture with the Burmese.

Orders have been sent out for the immediate embarkation from Van Diemen's Land of the 21st Fusiliers, to proceed to Madras.

It is reported that the 96th regiment is the next on the list for service in New South Wales.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot has sailed in the *Herald* for Ceylon, to assume the command of the troops in that island. He is accompanied by Capt. Thurlow, 90th regt., as aide-de-camp.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert Henry Dick, formerly of the 42d Royal Highlanders, has been appointed to a command at Madras, *vice* Maj.-Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, removed to Bombay. Capt. Fyfe, of the 42d, proceeds as his aide-de-camp.

Capt. M. C. O'Connell, of the 28th, has been appointed assistant military secretary, and Lieut. W. B. J. O'Connell, of the 73d, aide-de-camp, to Maj. Gen. Sir Maurice O'Connell, upon the staff of the army in New South Wales.

A new mode of slinging the knapsack is approved at the Horse Guards, and will be in orders the next supply.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 57, No. 106.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 3. *Ivanhoe*, Gibson, from Bengal 19th April; off Falmouth.—8. *Ranawada Manjira*, Stavros, from Mauritius 10th June; at Deal.—10. *Macassar*, Greische, from Batavia 14th May; at Falmouth (for Rotterdam).—11. *Roberts*, Elder, from Bengal 19th May; off Hastings.—*Stirlingshire*, Scollay, from N. S. Wales; off Beachy Head.—12. *Burham*, Buzley, from Bombay 30th April; and *Hamwood*, Jones, from Bengal 30th April; both off Liverpool.—13. *Cosgrove*, Kellock, from Bombay 18th May; and *Comet*, Rhodes, from ditto 26th April; both off Liverpool.—*Veronica*, Donkson, from Batavia; at Deal.—14. *Midlothian*, Morrison, from N. S. Wales 20th April; and *Amurell*, Wilson, from Ceylon 5th May; both off Hastings.—*Globe*, Alexander, from Cape 8th July; off Falmouth.—15. *Elephanta*, Buchanan, from Bengal 19th April; *Melish*, Cowley, from South Seas and Mauritius; and *Penelope*, Patterson, from Mauritius 1st May; all at Deal.—*Tropic*, King, from Batavia; at Cowes.—*William*, Hamlin, from Bombay 25th April; at Greenock.—17. *Royal Sovereign*, Moncrieff, from Batavia 15th May; off Portsmouth (for Rotterdam).—*Asia*, Freeman, from Batavia 19th April; and *Brilliant*, Gilkeson, from N. S. Wales 1st May; both off Falmouth.—*Peter Practor*, Barlow, from N. S. Wales 29th April; off Hastings.—18. *Galatia*, Tayt, from V. D. Land 2d May; off Brighton.—*Pelchid*, Leshaw, from Ceylon 20th April, and Cape 19th June; off Portsmouth.—*Mary Catherine*, Evans, from V. D. Land 27th March, and Rio de Janeiro 5th July; off Plymouth.—19. *Galconda*, Bell, from China, 1st April; off Falmouth.—21. *Arab*, Forrier, from Manila 25th Feb., Singapore 13th March, and Cape 21st June; off Portsmouth.—22. *David Cooke*, Hutchinson, from China 28th March; off South Foreland.—*Esperance*, Buckham, from Bombay 17th May, and Cape 17th July; off Falmouth.—*Puckett*, Schirling, from Singapore 21st May, and Cape 21st July; off Plymouth.—24. *Craigievar*, Ray, from N. S. Wales 14th May; and *Cockermouth Castle*, Bell, from ditto 23d May; both at Deal.—*Dorothea*, Watsen, from China 20th April; at Cowes.

Departures.

AUG. 23. *Francis Snigitt*, Sayers, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—24. *Mica*, Scott, for Cape; from Deal.—25. *Fatima*, Pethers, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—26. *North's Boston*, Syall, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Leith.—27. *James Pattison*, Cromarty, for N. S. Wales (with emigrants); from Plymouth.—*Zebra*, Helms, for South Australia; from Dungeness.—28. *Mary Ann*, Terbutt, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Dorcas*, Riddell, for Hobart Town; from Deal.—30. H.M.S. *Herald*, Nias, for Ceylon and India; from Plymouth.—*Cambria*, Robertson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Thomas and Elizabeth*, Heard, for Mauritius; from Bristol.—31. *Cambria*, Tomkins, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; and *Colonist*, Cowman, for N. S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—*Flower of Ugie*, Armand, for Cape; from Shields.—SEPT. 1. *Windsor*, Nisbet, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Glenberrie*, King, for N. S. Wales; and *Penrice*, Were, for China; both from Deal.—*Margaret*, Caumey, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Kingston.—*Bopee*, Richardson, for N. S. Wales, (with emigrants); from Cromarty, N.B.—*William Gates*, Solly, for Cape; from Shields.—2. *Caroline*, Woodin, for V. D. Land; from Deal.—3. *James Murray*, Cleland, for Cape and Bombay; from Deal.—*Stratford*, Lane, for Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—4. *Euna*, Howard, for Hobart Town; and *Sea Witch*, Rudknap, for St. Helena.—*Persian*, Spakes, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—5. *Osceola*, Kirk, for Bombay; and *Rhea Warlock*, Welsh, for Lisbon and China; both from Liverpool.—6. *Dunlop*, McGiffney, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—8. *Arabian*, Cain, for Launceston; *Brothers*, Lobban, for Swan River; *Prince George*, Young, for South Australia, and Cork; and *Latria*, Cruckley, for Alga Bay; all from Deal.—*London*, King, for Bengal; and *Ann Jane*, Stubbs, for China; both from Liverpool.—*Stokesby*, transport, Lugg, for Rio de Janeiro and St. Helena (with stores); from Falmouth.—*Elphinstone*, Framlin, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Kingston.—9. *Thomas Grenville*, Thornhill, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Barretto Junior*, Fawcett, for Cape and Mauritius; and *Diana*, Lane, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—10. *Brothers*, Murdoch, for Batavia and China;

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and *Reliance*, Robertson, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—11. *Helen Jane*, McDowall, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—12. *Penningsham*, Green, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—13. *Mary Ann Peters*, Roberts, for Bengal; and *Friends*, Arnold, for Singapore; both from Liverpool.—*India*, Clarke, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Dundee.—14. *Matilda*, Rowe, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—15. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Close, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Resource*, Boyle, for South Australia; from Deal.—*Charles Kerr*, Arnold, for N. S. Wales and V. D. Land; from Limerick.—16. *Hope*, steamer, Cox, for Cape; from the Clyde.—*Iota*, Marshall, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Cromarty.—17. *Alfred*, Flint, for N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Cumadore*, Fisher, for Mauritius; and *Marion*, McCarthy, for Cape and Bengal; both from Portsmouth.—*Earl Dierham*, Cabell, for N. S. Wales; and *Kirkman Finlay*, Russell, for Cape and Bombay; both from Deal.—*Nerva*, Greenholl, for Bengal; from Greenock.—18. *Blond*, Callan, for Bengal; *Lady Roseana*, Pace, for Bombay; and *Pandora*, Greyson, for Singapore; all from Liverpool.—20. *Ramavala Manjula*, Stavers, for Mauritius; from Deal.—20. *Earl Dalhousie*, Watts, for Singapore; from Greenock.—21. *Mount Stuart*, R. phinsdine, Stewart, for Bombay; and *James Moran*, Ferguson, for N. S. Wales; both from Greenock.—22. *Statesman*, Quiller, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Deal.—23. *Cape Paquet*, Lamb, for Cape; from Deal.—24. *James*, Todd, for Hobart Town; from Cowes.—*Susan Crisp*, Fleming, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Warwick*, Little, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—25. *Maira*, Owen, for Cape and Bengal; from Deal.—26. *Isisshemy*, Buckle, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Roberts, from Bengal: (see our number for August, p. 283)—additional: Mr. Bunice; Mr. B. J. Littlehales, late of the *Herfordshire*; Miss Bedell; Master Fraser.

Per Earl of Liverpool, from Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Shaw and child; Mr. Moore.

Per Baboo, from Bengal: W. Robinson, Esq.

Per Barbara, from Bombay: J. Surcombe, Esq.

Per Patriot, from Ceylon and Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Robson; Mrs. Burton and child.

Per Royal Sovereign, from Batavia: Dr. Henderson, Royal Navy.

Per Orator, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Speedy; two Messrs. Bestell.

Per Trafalgar, from China: A. Kelso, Esq.

Per Arab, from Manilla and Singapore: Mr. Arroyal; A. Trotter, Esq.

Per Mid-Lothian, from N. S. Wales: Dr. Price, R.N.; Wm. Thompson, Esq.; Rev. A. Jarroct; Mr. A. W. Browne.

Per Peter Proctor, from Sydney: Mr. Thornton.

Per Euphrates, from Bombay: Mrs. Ramsay and two children; Capt. Meldrum, 2d Royals; Capt. Denton and Ramsay, 24th Bombay N.I.—From the Cape: Mr. Sherin and Mr. Coleman, steerage passengers from the *Roxburgh Castle*.

Per Packet, from Singapore: Mrs. Schirling; Mr. Taylor.—From the Cape: Mr. Porteus, merchant, from the *Roxburgh Castle*; Mrs. Burt; Mrs. Titzler.

Per Brilliant, from N. S. Wales: J. Palmer, Esq.; Mrs. Palmer and six children; Dr. Wyllie.

Per Stirlingshire, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Scolley; Mr. C. Walton; Mr. Wm. Taravald; Mr. and Mrs. Williams; Mr. Dawson.

Per Jessie Logan, from Singapore: R. F. Wingrove, Esq.; Dr. Brassey; Mr. Schwabe; five children.

Per Galatea, from V. D. Land: Mr. Lawrence.

Per Iberia steamer, from Mediterranean: Major and Mrs. Reid; Mrs. Smith; Madame Sampson; Mr. and Mrs. Munro; Rev. Mr. Rule; Messrs. North, Le Blanc, De Valde, Ellis, Font, Arana, Norton, and Vanzeller.

Per Apprentice, from Mauritius to the Cape: Mr. Jefferson; Mr. Cain.

Per Globe, from the Cape: Mr. De Costa; Capt. Adams, late of the *Antelope*; Miss Adams; Mrs. Daisson; Mr. and Mrs. Parr; Mr. Herworth; Mr. Teilikan; Mr. Alwater.

Per Pauline, from Batavia: Mrs. Parker; Mrs. Wolf and family.

Per Gulnare, from Bombay: Mr. Slopper; Mr. Malone.

Per Alma, from Batavia (arrived at Hamburg): Mr. Simpson.

Per P'Odour corvette, from Bourbon (arrived in France): Admiral Cuvillier, late governor of Bourbon, and suite.

Per Harriet, from South Seas: Capt. Maughan, late of the ship *James Cook*; Capt. Brown, late of the ship *Gledstanes*.

Per Achilles, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Battersby; Miss Mc Crone; Mr. Nicholls; Mr. Marks.

Per Eliza Susan, from Batavia: Mr. Stewart.

Per Monarch, from Bengal: Mr. T. Tyndall.

Per Richard Mount, from the Cape: Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Cooper; Messrs. Follett, Lindsay, and Baffery.

Per Bahamian, from Bengal: Mrs. Statham and two children.

Expected.

Per H.M.S. Buffalo, from N. S. Wales: Chevalier Peter Dillon; Capt. Lewis, late of the government brig *Isabella*; Capt. McCallum; Mrs. Tudor and two children; Dr. King; Master D'Oyley.

Per Jane Shirreffs, from Mauritius: Mr. Gordon.

Per Diana, from Mauritius: Capt. Darby, H.M. 12th Foot; Mr. Bosanquet.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Marion, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. W. Grant; Dr. and Mrs. Griffith; Mrs. Dr. Shaw; Misses Grant, Smith, Shaw, and Appesley; Capt. Master, 4th L.C.; Capt. Lowth, L.C.; Capt. Matthias; Lieut. Evans; Lieut. Master; Lieut. R. Smith; Mr. Drake.—For the Cape: Major and Mrs. Dehman, H.M. 13th regt.; Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, artillery.

Per Duke of Buccleugh, for Bengal: (see our last number, p. 618)—additional: Mr. Munro.

Per Widmer Castle, for Bombay: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Keays; Capt. and Mrs. McLeod; Mr. and Mrs. Travers; Col. Morgan; Mr. and Mrs. Pratt; Dr. and Mrs. Fraser; Mr. and Mrs. Rippon; Dr. and Mrs. Bellett; two Misses Olebah; Miss Jenkins; Miss Fraser; Capt. Laing; Dr. Gibson; Mr. Cook, Indian Navy.

Per Kirkman Finlay, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Biscoe and two children, &c.

Per Ennirtin, for N. S. Wales: Maj. Gen. Sir Maurice O'Connell; Lady O'Connell; Capt. and Mrs. O'Connell; Lieut. W. B. J. O'Connell, aide-de-camp; Messrs. C. P. and C. O'Connell; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Campbell; Mrs. Peck; Mrs. Taylor; Rev. E. A. Dicken; Dr. Reedy; Rev. C. F. Briggstock; Messrs. Jas. Campbell, Merewether, Primrose, Morphy, Durbin, Christie, Dangar, Grant, Ballingall, Calder, James, Macdonald, Bailey, Ross, McAlister, and Fenwick.

Per Thomas Grenville, for Bengal: Mrs. Blair; Mr. and Mrs. Johnson; Miss McIntyre; Mr. White; Capt. Minchin, Frederick, and Campbell; —Cunningham, Esq.; Mr. Galloway; Mr. Nott; Lieuts. Barry and Fulton; Messrs. Campion, Costly, Champion, Maling, and Thompson.—For the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Stanford and family.—From the Cape for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. McSweeney and child; Mr. and Mrs. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Money; Misses Smith and Lloyd.

Per Lady Flora, for Madras and Bengal: Lieut.-Col. Kilson; Major and Mrs. Hook; Capt. and Mrs. Hicks; Capt. and Mrs. McNair; Capt. and Mrs. Begbie; Lieut. and Mrs. Leslie; Mrs. Carthew; Misses Flint, Wilson, and McNair; Capt. Ricketts, Simpson, and Edgar; Lieut. Napier; Rev. Mr. Johnston; Rev. Mr. Knox; Rev. Mr. Morlarty and six missionaries; Dr. Minster, H.M. 41st regt.; Messrs. Tyler, Raikes, and Coode.

Per Mariner, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Kendall; Mrs. Owenstone and family; Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson; Mr. and Mrs. Parsons; Mr. and Mrs. Channer; Mr. and Mrs. Aveline; Miss Anderson; Mr. Ashe; Capt. Davies; Messrs. Langley, Thompson, R. Yates, Willcocks, and McCan.

Per Zenobia, for Bengal: Mrs. Grierson; Mrs. Wise; Mr. Bird.—For the Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Rowlandson and family.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Roxburgh Castle*, Cumberland, from Bengal and Table Bay to London, put into Simon's Bay 10th July leaky, fore-foot torn off.

The *Emerald Isle*, Driver, from Calcutta to New South Wales, put into the Mauritius 29th April leaky in her upper works, and would have to discharge part of her cargo to repair.

The *Curatice*, Richards, bound to London, put back to the Mauritius 28th May, having experienced very bad weather off Cape l'Aguillas. She had four feet water in the hold, and would have to discharge. The *Jeau Graham* was to take her cargo to London.

The *Diana*, Lane, London to Bourdeaux and Mauritius, has been assisted into Brest, very leaky, having struck upon the Saintes.

The *Aline*, Bronnais, from Bourbon to Nantes, which put into the Cape of Good Hope 2d June, leaky, has been condemned.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 27. In Cumberland-terrace, the lady of Thomas Hankey, Esq., of a son.

30. At 46, Brimpton Row, the lady of Robert Reave, Esq., Bengal civil service, of a son.

31. At Barwell, Leicestershire, the lady of Capt. T. H. Pearson, 16th Lancers, of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Edinburgh, the lady of J. D. G. Tulloch, Esq., 90th L. Inf., of a son.

3. At Geneva, the Baroness Calabrella, lady of Capt. Vincent Kennett, Bombay army, of a daughter.

4. In Baker Street, Portman Square, the lady of G. L. Prendergast, Esq., Madras C.S., of a son.

16. In Upper Harley-street, the lady of Capt. Rivett Carnac, R.N., of a son.

18. At Branstall-hall, Lincoln, the Hon. Mrs. A. Leslie Melville, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 11. John Gray, Esq., to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Maj. Bingham, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

14. At Rossrevoir, Capt. Thomas Bell, late of the Hon. E.I. Company's military service, to Frances Doreas, only daughter of the late Rev. J. Ford.

16. At Chorley, the Rev. J. Mayson, missionary to Australia, to Miss E. Hickson.

22. At Streatham, Edward Sidney Johnson, Esq., to Elizabeth, second daughter of William Borradaile, Esq., of Balham, Surrey.

28. At Rathlin Church, Ireland, Gardiner Harvey, Esq., of the Madras army, to Rosetta, third daughter of the Rev. Robert Gage, of Rathlin Island.

Sept. 3. David Fraser, Esq., assistant staff-surgeon Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Alicia Fanny, third daughter of the Rev. Peter Gunning, rector of Newton St. Loe, and Bathwick, in the county of Somerset.

4. At Wrenbury Church, Cheshire, J. W. C. Starkey, Esq., Madras army, to Sophia Maria, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Robert Campbell, R.N.

5. At Cheltenham, Charles Young Bazett, Esq., lieutenant in the Bengal cavalry, to Harriet, relict of W. T. Garrett, Esq., lieutenant in the Bengal artillery.

6. At Reading, William Bramston, Esq., of Macao, and of her Majesty's Consulate, Canton, to Clarissa Sarah, eldest daughter of Francis Reynard, Esq., Reading.

8. At Staplegrave, near Taunton, Capt. Cooper, Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Alicia Fanny, third daughter of the Rev. Peter Gunning, rector of Newton St. Loe, and Bathwick, in the county of Somerset.

— At Muff Church, county of Donegal, Alexander Grant, Esq., of Calcutta, to Eliza, eldest daughter of F. Hamilton, Esq., of Londonderry.

10. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Capt. W. Clayton Manesty, 8th Bombay N.I., to Sophia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Millar, director-general of artillery, Woolwich.

13. At Houghton-le-Skerne, county of Durham, the Rev. Edward Wood, of Skelton, in the county of York, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Major John Malcolm, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

15. At Broadwater, Sussex, Capt. M. G. Sparks, 49th regt., to Sarah Louisa, widow of the late Rev. Capt. J. Sutton, of the 49th regt.

18. At Western-super-Mere, Gordon Rippon, Esq., Bombay army, to Clarissa Susan, youngest daughter of C. A. Partridge, Esq., of Cotham-lodge, Gloucestershire.

— At All-Souls' Church, Marylebone, William Martin Leake, Esq., to Elizabeth Wray, widow of William Marsden, Esq.

20. At Truro, Capt. J. S. Du Vernet, of the Madras army, son of the late Col. Du Vernet, of the Royal Artillery, to Eliza Lavina, second daughter of Benjamin Martindale, Esq., of Brunswick Square, London.

DEATHS.

June 12. At sea, by lightning, in a hurricane off the Cape of Good Hope, on board the *Huron Malouin*, on the voyage to Liverpool, James, second son of Mr. William Dobie, Kingholm Quay, Dumfries.

July 27. On her passage from Bombay to England, Miss Parrott, youngest sister of J. Parrott, Esq., of Dunridge, M.P. for Totness.

Aug. 17. At Lymington, Devon, Capt. Henry Harkness, late of the Madras army, and for some years honorary secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society.

22. A. Monrieth, Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monrieth, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 26th or Cameronian regiment, in command of which he lost his arm at Corunna.

26. The wife of W. Hall, Esq., of Bayswater-terrace, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. Hervey, of Bridekirk, Cumberland, and relict of the Rev. F. Fallows, Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope.

— At his seat, Merthyr-nawr, Glamorganshire, the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Knt., judge of the High Court of Admiralty, in his 80th year.

28. At Fochabers, North Britain, James Kinloch, Esq., of Jernyn-street, London, formerly of Bombay, in his 62d year.

— After a long illness, Capt. H. Stone, of the Bengal military service.

Sept. 1. At Lyncombe, near Bath, Lieut. Col. A. C. W. Crookshank, K.H., aged 57. This officer was present at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806.

— At New Lodge, Staffordshire, in his 29th year, Arthur Harper, Esq., late captain in the 9th Foot.

— At Shrewsbury, aged 14, Heathcote, second son of Money Wigram, Esq., of Wood-house, Wainstead.

— At Blackheath, Harriet, fourth daughter of Major Goldie, Bengal Native Infantry, aged 14.

4. At Bath, Mrs. Gen. Bannatyne, widow of the late Maj. Gen. James Bannatyne, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, Bombay establishment.

6. In Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, Matilda, wife of the Rev. John Hobart Cantor.

9. At Glangiritholm, Carnobie, Mrs. Bogie, of Laugholm, relict of Mr. James Bogie, Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, in her 82d year.

11. At Tonbridge Wells, in her 50th year, Sarah Marianne, wife of Thomas Poynder, Esq., of 52 Wimpole-street.

13. In the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Maj.-Gen. S. Galway Adye, C.B., Director of the Royal Laboratory.

14. At Brighton, the lady of John Charritie, Esq., a commander in the Hon. E.I. Company's late maritime service.

17. Mr. John Milroy, late of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, in his 47th year.

22. At Appleby, in the county of Leicester, Lieut. C. A. Echaz, of the Bombay army, in his 30th year.

Lately. At Sligo, of consumption, J. A. Widenham, Esq., late lieutenant in the 40th regt.

— At Walmer, Capt. Boyes, late of the *Coromandel East Indian*, aged 56.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, May 19, 1838.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 9 0 @	16 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 5 0 @	5 2
Bottles	100 12 0	12 4	— flat	do. 5 2	5 4
Coals	B. md. 0 6	0 10	— English, sq.	do. 3 0	3 2
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md. 33 4	33 12	— flat	do. 3 0	3 2
— Brasiers'	do. 34 0	34 8	— Bolt	do. 2 8	2 12
— Ingot	do. 31 4	31 8	— Sheet	do. 4 12	5 8
— Old Gross	do. 32 8	32 12	— Nails	do. 9 8	14 8
— Bolt	do. 34 0	37 0	— Hoops	F. md. 4 12	5 2
— Tile	do. 31 4	32 2	— Kentledge	F. md. 1 8	1 12
— Nails, assa. L.	do. 30 8	35 0	— Lead, Pig	F. md. 7 5	8 0
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. —	—	— unstamped	do. 7 0	7 2
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do. —	—	— Millinery	15 D.	30 D.
Copperas	do. 2 4	2 6	— Shot, patent	bag 3 8	4 4
Cortons, chintz	3 0	9 0	— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 6 10	6 12
— Muslins	1 0	11 8	— Stationery	20 D.	35 D.
— Yarn 16 to 180	imes. 0 4	0 5	— Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 8	5 14
Cutlery, fine	5D.	15D.	— Swedish	do. 6 6	6 12
Glass	10 to 30D.	—	— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes 16 0	17 0
Ironmongery	30D.	45D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4 8	11 0
Hosiery, cotton	5D.	30D.	— coarse and middling	0 12	4 4
Ditto, silk	15D.	45D.	— Flannel fine	0 6	1 2

BOMBAY, May 26, 1838.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 7 @	10	Iron, Swedish	St. candy 57.8 @	—
Bottles, quart.	doz. 1.8	—	— English	do. 38	—
Coals	ton 12	15	— Hoops	cwt. 10	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 63	—	— Nails	do. 12	15
— Thick sheets or Brazer's ..	do. 64	—	— Sheet	do. 11	—
— Plate bottoms	do. 63	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 38	—
— Tile	do. 50	—	— do. for nails	do. 42	52
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	— Lead, Pig	cwt. 13	—
— Longcloths	—	—	— Sheet	do. 18	—
— Muslins	—	—	— Millinery	25D.	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb. 0.7	0.12	— Shot, patent	cwt. 11	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	0.13	1.2	— Spelter	do. 14	15
Cutlery, table	P. C. —	—	— Stationery	40D.	—
Earthenware	60 A.	—	— Steel, Swedish	tub 10.8	—
Glass Ware	40 D.	—	— Tin Plates	box 15.8	—
Hardware	P. C. —	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4	—
Hosiery, half hose	P. C. —	—	— course	2	—
			— Flannel, fine	1.8	—

CANTON, April 10, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 3 @	6	Smalts	pecul —	@ —
— Longcloths	do. 4	5	Steel, Swedish	tub 3.7	—
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do. do.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1	3
— Cambrics, 48 yds	do. 5	9	— do. ex super	yd. 1	markets.
— Bandannoes	do. do.	—	— Camlets, at Whampoa	pec. 20	22
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50	pecul 36	42	— Do. at Lintin	do. 25	27
Iron, Bar	do. 3	—	— Long Ells	do. 107	11
— Rod	do. 4.50	—	— Tin, Straits	pecul 16	16½
Lead, Pig	do. 6½	6½	— Tin Plates	box —	—

SINGAPORE, May 17, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul 7½ @	8	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble.	corgie 4 @	5½
Bottles	100 3½	—	— do. do Pullcat	doz. 1½	3
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..	pecul 34	—	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 60 ..	pecul 43	58
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. ..	33-36 pec. 2	2½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers.	do. —	—
— Ditto	24 40-44 do. 2½	2½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 ..	do. 115	137
— Longcloths 38 to 40	35-36 do. 3½	6	— Cutlery	40 per cent. disc.	—
— do. do.	40-43 do. 4½	5	— Iron, Swedish	pecul 4½	5
— do. do.	45-60 do. 5	8	— English	do. 4	4½
— Grey Shirting do. do.	35-36 do. 3½	4½	— Nail, rod	do. 4½	4½
— Prints, 7-8 & 9-10, single colours ..	do. 2	3½	— Lead, Pig	do. 6	6½
— two colours	do. 2½	3	— Sheet	do. 7	8
— Turkey reds	do. 6	8½	— Spelter	pecul 6½	—
— fancies	do. 3	5	— Steel	tub 4½	5½
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pes. 1½	2½	— Woollens, Long Ells	pec. 6	8½
— Jaconet, 20	42 45 do. 1½	4	— Camblets	do. 20	30
— Lappets, 10	40 42 do. 1½	1½	— Bombazetts	do. 5	5½

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta, May 19, 1838.—The market for Chintzes is inactive, and prices continue low.—Sales in White Cottons during the week have not been so active as in the last, and we have no material alteration in prices to notice.—The recent importations of Mule Twist have somewhat affected our market, and prices nearly throughout the assortments have consequently given way.—A few sales of Turkey Red and Orange Yarns have been effected at steady prices.—Woollens: several sales of Pelisse and Coarse Cloths have been effected during the week, but we have no change in prices to notice.—Sales of Copper still continue to be but trifling, and the prices of the day show a fall only on Sheet and Braziers.—Sales of Iron to a fair amount have been effected since our last, but we have no particular change in prices to notice.—Steel is without sales. The sales of Lead reported exhibit a further slight rise on Stamped Pig.—Spelter has advanced in price.—Tin Plates, no sale, and remain at former prices.—Quicksilver is in good inquiry, and consequently improving in price.

Madras, May 9, 1838.—European Goods continue in limited inquiry. The market is overstocked with Metals, Cottons, Twist, Earthenware, Confectionary, &c. &c., which are in no inquiry at present.

Singapore, May 17, 1838.—No importations of Plain, Printed, and Coloured Cotton Goods since our last: the demand continues very dull, and the

transactions during the week have been trifling. Cambrics, common qualities, are still inquired for, and none in the market, while middling and fine qualities are without inquiry. Madapollans in little request. Long Cloths are also little inquired for. Grey Shirtings are likewise very dull. Mustlins, nothing doing in any description. Good Fancy Prints much wanted. Siamese Dresses, of good patterns, wanted. Turkey Red Cloth, of stout quality and bright colour, saleable; other descriptions without inquiry. Handkerchiefs, no transactions reported. Twist, Grey Mule and Coloured, rather dull at present. Cotton Velvets, consumption limited. Woollens, no inquiry for any description.—Metals: English Flat Bar Iron, market supplied, Nail-Rod saleable. Lead, Pig, in little demand; Sheet, & few rolls much wanted. Steel, stock large. Spelter, without inquiry. Copper Sheathing and Nails, market well supplied. Chain Cables and Anchors saleable.

Canton, April 10, 1838.—There has been some inquiry for Woollen Goods, and considerable sales have been made at an advance of five to ten cents on last week's prices. Camlets continue very dull. Cotton Yarn is rather dull, and we hear of but little doing. Some thousand pieces of Long Ells have been sold at dols. 10½ to 11 per piece. Long Cloths, both white and grey, continue in demand, and our prices are fully supported: the stock in first hands is small. Iron and Lead without alteration in prices.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 19, 1838.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock { Transfer Loan of } Sa. Rs.		
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } prem. 15 0 1/2		
able in England ..		per cent.
Second { From Nov. 1, 200 } to buy do, 0 4 3 4		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- } to self.... par 3 0		
ing to Number }		
Third { 5 per cent. } Com's Rs. 2 12 2 4		
{ 4 per cent. } do. 2 6 2 10		

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. -2,450 a 2,000	
Union Bank, Prem. (Co. Rs. 1,000) .. 250 a 200	

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bill, 3 months 10 per cent.	
Ditto on government and salary bills 5 do.	
Interest on loans on govt. paper 6½ do.	

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d.; to sell, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee.	
--	--

Madras, May 9, 1838.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 4½ prem.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—4½ prem.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—½ disc.	
Ditto New four per cent.—½ disc.	
Tanjore Bonds—½ disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 1½d.; to sell, 1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.	
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Bombay, May 26, 1838.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 20 days' sight, 10½ to 10¾ Bombay Rs. per 100 Co's Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99½ to 100¼ Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Bomb. Rs.	
Ditto of 1825-26, 106¼ to 111½ per ditto.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 111½ to 111½ per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1831-32, 106¼ to 106½ per do.	
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 99½ to 100.	
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 117 to 117½ Bom. Rs.	

Singapore, May 17, 1838.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. to 4s. 1d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 2d. per do.; Ditto, without ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4s. 2d. per do.	
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Canton, March 20, 1838.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol.	
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 60 days, 210 Co's Rs per 100 Sp. Dols. — Private Bills, 30 days.—Co's Rs. per ditto, none.	
On Bombay, Private Bills—no transactions.	
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 6½ to 7 per cent. prem.	

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR CAPE AND BENGAL.

Eleanora 300 tons. Wallace Oct. 4.

FOR MADRAS.

Lady Flora 756 Ford Oct. 5. Portsmouth.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

Roberts 800 Elder Oct. 20.

Lord Lowther 1424 Marquis Nov. 25.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, AND CHINA.

Abercrombie Robinson 1400 Scott Jan. 20, 1839.

FOR MADRAS, STRAITS, AND CHINA.

Marquis Camden 1400 Jones Jan. 29, 1839.

FOR BOMBAY.

Euphrates 650 Buckham Nov. 5, 1838.

Triumph 600 Green Dec. 10.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.

Maria 460 — Dec. 5.

Duke of Sussex — — Dec. 20.

Ann 800 Griffith Dec. 23.

Thomas Coultts 1365 Warner Dec. 30.

FOR CAPE, BATAVIA, AND SINGAPORE.

Gilbert Henderson 427 Tweedie Oct. 2.

FOR CEYLON.

Cherub 250 Black Oct. 5.

FOR CEYLON AND MALABAR COAST.

Persia 600 Stevens Oct. 5.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

London 400 Gibson Oct. 10.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

Royal George 166 Richards Oct. 4. Portsmouth.

Augustus Caesar 500 Lacey Oct. 5.

Andromache 477 New Oct. 8. Plymouth.

Jukana (emigrant ship) 549 Lodge Oct. 8.

Prince Regent (ditto) 527 Thompson Oct. 12.

Royal Saxon 510 Towns Oct. 20.

Lucretia 400 Scott Oct. 20.

Orient 596 Wales Nov. 5. Plymouth

Susan 572 Neatby Dec. 3. Plymouth.

FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Bardaster 500 Vertue Oct. 1.

Planter 400 Field Oct. 7.

Whitby 137 Swinton Oct. 20.

D'Auvergne (H. M. Comms.) 440 Le Huguët Oct. 30.

Buckinghamshire (ditto) 1500 Moore Nov. 30. Gravesend.

FOR SWAN RIVER.

William Wise 245 Ellis Oct. 10.

FOR ST. HELENA.

Lively 220 Parker Oct. 15.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA.

The next mails for Egypt and India will be despatched from the General-Post-Office on Saturday the 27th of October.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, September 25, 1838.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.							
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£. s. d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	2	1	0	@	2	10	0
— Sumatraug	2	6	0	—	3	0	0
— Cheribon	2	5	0	—	2	12	0
— Sumatra	2	5	0	—	2	9	0
— Ceylon	3	3	0	—	3	10	0
— Mocha	4	14	0	—	6	10	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	33	—	0	0	51
— Madras	0	0	4	—	0	0	51
— Bengal	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
— Bourbon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	4	10	0	—	14	0	0
Aniseeds, Star	2	10	0	—	3	6	0
Borax, Refined.....	2	15	0	—	3	0	0
— Unrefined	2	0	0	—	2	10	0
Camphire, in chests ..	9	10	0	—	10	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	6	—	0	3	0
— Ceylon	0	1	3	—	0	1	6
Cassia Buds	3	10	0	—	4	0	0
— Ligna	2	13	0	—	3	5	0
Castor Oil	0	0	5	—	0	0	9
China Root.....cwt.	18	0	0	—	28	0	0
Cubeb	3	5	0	—	3	10	0
Dragon's Blood	1	0	0	—	17	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop..	9	0	0	—	12	0	0
— Arabic	2	0	0	—	4	0	0
— Assafoetida	2	8	0	—	6	10	0
— Benjamin, 3d Sort..	4	10	0	—	11	10	0
— Animi	2	10	0	—	7	10	0
Gambogium	5	10	0	—	17	0	0
Myrrh	4	0	0	—	15	0	0
Olibanum	0	19	0	—	2	16	0
Kino	5	0	0	—	11	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	1	0	—	0	7	0
— Dye	0	3	3	—	0	3	6
— Shell	3	5	0	—	6	10	0
— Stick	2	15	0	—	4	0	0
Musk, China	0	9	0	—	1	16	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	7	0	—	0	7	6
Oil, Cassia	0	5	3	—	0	6	0
— Cinnamon	0	3	0	—	0	6	0
— Clove-nut	2	0	0	—	2	1	6
— Cajaputa	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
— Mace	0	3	3	—	0	0	4
— Nutmegs	0	1	1	—	0	1	4
Opium	none	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhubarb.....	0	1	6	—	0	4	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	2	18	0
Senna	0	0	2	—	0	1	10
Turmeric, Java	0	19	0	—	1	3	0
— Bengal	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
— China	1	4	0	—	1	10	0
Galls, in Sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Blue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hides, Buffalo	0	0	3	—	0	0	4
— Ox and Cow	0	0	5	—	0	0	8
Indigo, Fine Blue.....	0	7	6	—	0	7	7
— Fine Purple	0	7	3	—	0	7	6
— Fine Red Violet.....	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
— Fine Violet	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
— Mid. to good Violet ..	0	6	3	—	0	7	0
— Good Red Violet	0	6	9	—	0	7	0
— Good Violet and Copper	0	6	0	—	0	6	3
— Mid. and ord. do	0	5	3	—	0	6	0
— Low consuming do	0	4	9	—	0	5	3
— Trash and low ord.	0	2	0	—	0	4	6
— Madras	0	2	9	—	0	6	1
— Oude	0	3	6	—	0	4	10
Mother-o'-Pearl							
Shells, China } cwt.	2	18	0	@	4	0	0
Nankeens .....piece	0	2	0	—	0	5	4
Rattans .....100	0	1	2	—	0	3	6
Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0	16	0	—	0	17	6
— Patna	0	18	0	—	1	0	0
— Java	0	12	6	—	1	0	0
Safflower	1	0	0	—	6	5	0
Sago	7	6	0	—	9	9	0
— Pearl	11	0	0	—	19	0	0
Saltpetre	24	0	0	—	26	6	0
Silk, Bengal Novi	0	13	0	—	1	2	0
— Orgazine	0	19	0	—	1	6	6
— China Tsatlee	0	17	0	—	0	19	6
— Bengal Privilege.....	0	17	0	—	0	7	6
— Taysam	0	1	0	—	0	1	10
Spices, Cinamon.....	0	3	7	—	0	7	6
— Cloves	0	1	0	—	0	7	0
— Mace	0	2	6	—	0	7	0
— Nutmegs	0	3	0	—	0	5	0
— Ginger	18	0	0	—	24	0	0
— Pepper, Black.....lb	0	0	4	—	0	0	42
— White	0	1	0	—	0	2	0
Sugar, Bengal .....cwt.	2	19	0	—	3	6	0
— Siam and China	1	2	0	—	1	11	0
— Mauritius	2	2	0	—	3	5	0
— Manila and Java	0	18	0	—	1	13	0
Tea, Bohea	0	1	3	—	0	1	9
— Congou	0	1	2	—	0	2	9
— Souchoing	0	1	2	—	0	3	0
— Caper	0	1	4	—	0	1	9
— Campoi	0	1	6	—	0	3	0
— Twankay	0	1	4	—	0	2	0
— Pekoe	0	2	4	—	0	5	0
— Hyson Skin	0	1	3	—	0	2	1
— Hyson	0	2	0	—	0	4	11
— Young Hyson	0	1	6	—	0	2	8
— Gunpowder	0	3	0	—	0	4	9
Tin, Banca	3	19	0	—	—	—	—
Tortoiseshell	0	16	0	—	1	8	0
Vermilion	0	4	6	—	—	—	—
Wax	7	0	0	—	8	0	0
Wood, Saunders Red	7	0	0	—	8	0	0
— Ebony	6	0	0	—	12	0	0
— Sapan	6	0	0	—	12	0	0
AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.							
Cedar Wood.....foot	0	0	4	—	0	0	6
Oil, Fish.....ton	29	0	0	—	30	0	0
Whalebone	131	0	0	—	140	0	0
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Combing	0	1	5	—	0	2	10
— Clothing	0	1	4	—	0	2	9
— V. D. Land, viz.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Combing	0	1	5	—	0	2	10
— Clothing	0	1	4	—	0	2	9
SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.							
Aloes	1	10	0	—	2	5	0
Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb	1	5	0	—	2	0	0
Gum Arabic	0	0	3	—	0	0	5
Hides, Dry	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
— Salted	0	0	4	—	0	0	5
Oil, Palm	2	4	0	—	2	5	0
Raisins	7	10	0	—	9	0	0
Wax	14	0	0	—	16	0	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best..pipe	12	0	0	—	14	0	0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality ..	9	5	0	—	10	10	0
Wood, Teak.....load	0	0	4	—	0	2	3
Wool	0	0	4	—	0	2	3

PRICES OF SHARES, September 25, 1838.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India ....(Stock)....	109	—	2,065,667	—	—	—
London	60	23 p. cent.	5,230,000	—	—	June, Dec.
St. Katherine's	107	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	102	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	101	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	45	—	10,000	100	27	—
Bank (Australasian)	65	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	11	6s.	10,000	100	17	—

THE LONDON MARKETS, September 25.

Sugar.—From the grocers there has been a good demand for British Plantation. Some of the Importers are not inclined to sell for the present, and have withdrawn their samples from the market, being alarmed at the reluctance which has been evinced in some of the colonies by the newly-emancipated negroes to resume their field-labours. The difference in the comparative stocks has greatly decreased.—In Mauritius, there has been more disposition on the part of buyers to do business.—Siam has brought rather higher rates.—For Bengal, there have been several inquiries from the grocers.—In Java, no transactions of moment.

Coffee.—The importers of British Plantation refrain from offering any at public sale, and an advance on previous rates of 1s. 6d. being demanded for the limited quantity offering privately by the dealers, has caused the operations to be very trifling. The holders of East-India descriptions, admissible for home consumption at the low rate of duty, having supplied the market sparingly, previous rates have been maintained, but the grocers have not evinced much disposition to do business, and the operations privately in Ceylon have been con-

finied to a few small parcels taken for immediate use.

Tea.—In the face of the approaching extensive public sales, there has been scarcely any business doing, and prices for the present are nominal.

Indigo.—For East-India a good demand has been experienced this week, principally for shipment to St. Petersburg, and the prices paid are fully up to those previously quoted; 200 chests have been sold out of the forthcoming sale; the quantity declared for that purpose is 11,650 chests. The arrivals this year have been rather under those of 1837. The stock is 2,359 chests less than last year.

Spices.—The buyers of Black Pepper have evinced more disposition to purchase, but at present without having led to much business.

Rice.—For East-India previous rates are demanded, but the transactions have been only to a limited extent by private contract. The stock is now only 49,937 bags, and last year it was 85,312 bags.

Cotton.—The demand is regular, but not brisk.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from August 25 to September 24, 1838.

Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Cl. Red.	3 Pr. Cl. Consols.	3 Pr. Cl. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
25	207 ³ / ₄	94 ³ / ₄ 95	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	15 ³ / ₄	264 ¹ / ₂	94 ³ / ₄	72 74p	72 74p
27	207 ³ / ₄	94 ³ / ₄ 95	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	15 ³ / ₄	—	94 ³ / ₄	72 74p	72 74p
28	208 208 ¹ / ₂	94 ³ / ₄ 95	94 94 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	15 ³ / ₄	264 ¹ / ₂	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	72 74p	72 74p
29	207 ³ / ₄ 208 ¹ / ₂	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	93 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	15 ³ / ₄	—	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	72 74p	72 74p
30	207 ³ / ₄ 208 ¹ / ₂	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	93 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	15 ³ / ₄	—	94 ³ / ₄	72 74p	72 74p
31	207 ³ / ₄ 208 ¹ / ₂	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	93 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	15 ³ / ₄	—	94 94 ¹ / ₂	74p	72 74p
Sept. 1	207 ³ / ₄ 208 ¹ / ₂	94 ³ / ₄	93 ³ / ₄ 94	102 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	15 ³ / ₄	264 ¹ / ₂	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	72 74p	72 74p
3	208 208 ¹ / ₂	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	94 94 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	15 ³ / ₄	—	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	74p	71 73p
4	208 208 ¹ / ₂	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	94 94 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂ 2 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	Shut.	264 ¹ / ₂	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	71 73p	72 74p
5	Shut.	Shut.	94 94 ¹ / ₂	Shut.	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	—	—	94 ³ / ₄	74p	71 74p
6	—	—	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	—	—	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	72 74p	71 73p
7	—	—	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	—	265	94 ³ / ₄	71 73p	71 73p
8	—	—	94 94 ¹ / ₂	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	—	—	94 ³ / ₄	71 73p	71 73p
10	—	—	94 94 ¹ / ₂	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	—	—	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	71 73p	71 73p
11	—	—	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	—	265 ¹ / ₂	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	—	72 74p
12	—	—	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 2	—	265 ¹ / ₂	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	—	71 73p
13	—	—	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 2	—	—	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	73p	71 73p
14	—	—	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 2	—	—	94 ³ / ₄	73p	70 72p
15	—	—	94 ³ / ₄ 94 ¹ / ₂	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 2	—	—	94 ³ / ₄	71 73p	70 72p
17	—	—	94 94 ¹ / ₂	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 2	—	265 ¹ / ₂	94 94 ¹ / ₂	—	70 72p
18	—	—	94 94 ¹ / ₂	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 2	—	—	94 ³ / ₄	—	70p
19	—	—	93 ³ / ₄ 93 ³ / ₄	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	—	264 ¹ / ₂	93 ³ / ₄ 94	72p	73p
20	—	—	93 ³ / ₄ 93 ³ / ₄	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	—	264	93 ³ / ₄ 93 ³ / ₄	69p	69 70p
21	—	—	93 ³ / ₄ 94	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	—	—	94	69 70p	70 71p
22	—	—	93 ³ / ₄ 94	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	—	—	94	69 71p	69 71p
24	—	—	93 ³ / ₄ 94	—	101 ¹ / ₂ 1 ¹ / ₂	—	—	94	70 71p	69 71p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,
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REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XI.

UPWARDS of three months' intelligence from India has reached England during the past month, embracing topics of much interest; but the importance of the news brought by the last overland despatch, whence it appears that the British Government of India is about to commence military operations which may lead to serious results, absorbs the attention due to minor domestic subjects. A sketch of the political state of Affghanistan will furnish a key to the measures about to be pursued by Lord Auckland and his Council, and will explain the policy of these measures, which seems to be in some quarters misunderstood.

When the Hon. M. Elphinstone visited the Court of Cabul, in 1808, the throne of that kingdom (a portion only of the once extensive empire of Affghanistan) was occupied by Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, then about thirty years of age, of whose character Mr. Elphinstone gave a favourable representation. In the succeeding year, soon after the British embassy had left the country, Shah Shooja lost his kingdom through the treachery of his Vizier, Futteh Khan, head of the powerful family of the Barukzyes, who placed Shooja's brother Mahmood on the throne of Cabul. The court soon after became the theatre of factions; Prince Kamran, the son of Shah Mahmood, indignant at the influence exercised by Futteh Khan over his father, plotted his downfall. The Shah of Persia had at this time demanded tribute from Herat, situated on its western frontier, and Futteh Khan, on pretext of aiding its governor, a brother of Shah Mahmood, marched thither, beat off the Persians, made himself master of the fortress of Herat and usurped the government. On his return, Prince Kamran worked upon his weak father to sanction the putting Futteh Khan to death, which was done with circumstances of great cruelty and indignity, and the consequence was, that the family of the Barukzyes were driven into rebellion. This was in 1818. Shah Mahmood was soon expelled from his insecure seat, and fled to Herat, where he died in 1829; his son Kamran succeeding to this fragment of his power. Meanwhile, Shah Shooja, after many narrow escapes, having been placed under restraint and plundered* by Runjeet Sing, had obtained an asylum in British India. On the exile of Shah Mahmood, he was recalled by Azeem Khan, the brother of Futteh, and head of the Barukzyes; but this family being offended by some act of Shooja, they abandoned their first design, and filled the throne with his brother Ayoob, who was, however, a mere tool in the hands of Azeem Khan. Civil war had now exhausted Affghanistan, and several of its provinces had fallen into the possession of Runjeet Sing, who, after the battle of Noushero, in 1823, established his power eastward of the Indus, and between that river and Peshawur, on its western bank. The success of Runjeet preyed upon the mind and health of Azeem Khan. He died, and

* The great diamond called *koh-i-noor*, or mountain of light, which glittered on the armlet of Shah Shooja when Mr. Elphinstone visited his Court, and now adorns the person of Runjeet, was then wrsted from the unfortunate monarch.

in his last moments charged his son, who succeeded to his influence over the puppet monarch of Cabul, to hold no friendship with the ruler of the Punjab, but to carry fire and sword into his territories. Discord and anarchy followed the death of Azeem Khan; his son was expelled by his uncles, who seized upon the different provinces of Cabul. Shere Dil Khan established himself at Candahar; Sooltan Mahomed Khan, with his two brothers, Peer Mahomed Khan and Saed Mahomed Khan, possessed themselves of Peshawur, and Cabul, after having several masters, came under the control of Dost Mahomed Khan. Political jealousy had sowed the seeds of everlasting discord between the brothers. The puppet king, Ayoob, was ejected from Cabul, and fled into the Punjab, where he was received and kept as a valuable deposit by Runjeet Sing, who could promote his political schemes by alternately negotiating with the two fugitive monarchs, Shooja and Ayoob, or with either of the Barukzye chiefs; and by intrigue as much as by his arms, he has confirmed his authority west of the Indus, possessed himself of the valuable province of Cashmere, and obtained the virtual dominion of Peshawur, Sooltan Mahomed Khan being a tributary of the Sikh Raja. The chiefs of Cabul and Peshawur are at direct enmity; the latter had an ally in his brother at Candahar, and both were more than suspected of a design upon Cabul. The whole of the Barukzye family, however, concur in an equal dread of Shah Shooja (who has been a resident at Loodiana, under British protection) and of Prince Kamran of Herat, both of whom have preferable though conflicting claims to their possessions.

It will now be easy to understand the object and policy of the measures adopted by our Indian Government. The chief of Cabul, Dost Mahomed Khan, whether through Russian influence, or a desire to fortify himself against the enmity of his brothers and of the Sikhs, joined the Persians in their attack upon Herat, and advised that the troops of Persia and Cabul should march upon the Indus. The ruler of Herat, *Shah* Kamran, as he now terms himself, having defeated the Shah of Persia, who relinquished his enterprize against him, and being joined by the Uzbeks and other tribes, is strong enough to try for the recovery of the crown of Cabul. The ulterior views of the actual chief of that place, and of the prince of Herat, with respect to the territories east of the Indus, are sufficiently well known (from the representations of Col. Burnes) to render it highly inexpedient, on our part, or that of the sovereign of the Punjab, to permit the success of either; accordingly, a treaty has been concluded between the British and Sikh governments on the one part, and Shah Shooja, the dethroned sovereign of Cabul on the other, to restore this prince to his rightful power. The British troops, therefore, enter Affghanistan not as principals in the war, but, jointly with the Sikhs, as auxiliaries of the legitimate king of Cabul.

The influence which Russia has had in producing this state of things is not apparent. The ambition of Dost Mahomed Khan, and his hatred of Runjeet Sing, against whom he has endeavoured to excite the British Government, are sufficient to account for the part he has taken; and with

respect to Prince Kamran, he must regard Russia, the ally of his enemy the Persian king, as his foe. That the Russian envoy supplanted Capt. (now Col. Burnes) at Cabul is true; but the jealousy of British influence there is pardonable.

Dost Mahomed Khan, the chief of Cabul, is described by Capt. Burnes as an accomplished and intelligent person, of good talents for government. The Affghans are a sober, steady and simple people, but idle. They entertain a deep-rooted antipathy to the Sikhs. Cabul is enclosed by high rocky hills; the Bala Hissar, which commands the city, stands on a narrow neck of land, about 150 feet above the level country. Capt. Burnes represents this fort as "a poor, irregular and dilapidated fortification, which could never withstand an escalade." The walls of the city are in ruins. Dost Mahomed Khan's chiefship extends north to the Hindoo Koosh and Bameen, west to the hill country of the Huzaras, south to Ghuzni, and east half-way to Peshawur. The country is mountainous and strong, though it has good roads through it. His military force, when Capt. Burnes visited Cabul, in 1832, consisted of 9,000 horse, well mounted and accoutred, 2,000 infantry, besides auxiliaries and village troops, and fourteen guns.

The chief of Peshawur is a well-educated man, of good talents, and supposed to be favourably disposed towards the British. His military strength is unimportant, and he is at the mercy of the Sikhs.

The present ruler of Candahar is Cohun Dil Khan, a man of singular character, resembling his brother Futtch Khan, but morose as well as cruel. His military force is 9,000 horse (which he could easily increase, as the city is situated near the native seat of the Barukzye family) and six pieces of artillery. His oppression has rendered his government unpopular.

The Prince of Herat, till his recent success lifted him into importance, had but little power, and was falling into a dependence on Persia. His revenue is large, Herat being situated in a very fertile country, which enabled him to keep up a force of about 4,000 or 5,000 men. He is represented as clinging to the hope of re-establishing the monarchy of his father; but he had no political connexions, and has the character of a cruel tyrant, destitute of friends and odious to his countrymen.

From this description of the condition of the country against which the movements of the Anglo-Indian army are directed, and of its chiefs, it is evident that the re-establishment of Shah Shooja in Cabul, the population of which is represented to be favourably disposed towards us, would erect another important outwork of our Eastern empire, which would fully counterbalance the loss of influence in Persia, and provide for any contingencies that may happen on the death of Runjeet Sing. Capt. Burnes remarks, that had circumstances brought us into an alliance with Cabul instead of Persia, we might have now possessed more trusty and useful allies nearer home, than we can boast of in that country, at a tenth of the expense.

We observe that Sinde, formerly a dependency of Cabul, has applied for a British force.

The resolution of the allies of Shah Shooja seems to have been taken prior to

the defeat of the Persians before Herat, and in contemplation of the fall of that place to the Shah of Persia. The change of circumstances has, however, only altered the direction of the march of the army, which will be to Candahar (whose chief has identified his interests with those of his brother at Cabul), instead of Herat.

Some movements on the part of Nepaul have excited alarm at Calcutta, having been connected with the state of affairs to the westward; but it turns out that the eruption of the Ghorkas into the Sikkim territory was a false rumour, and that the embassy from the court of Nepaul was intended for Shah Shooja, our ally, not for Dost Mahomed Khan or Runjeet Sing. The motions of the Nepaulese, no doubt, require to be vigilantly watched. It is stated that a large body of their troops occupy their mountain-passes, ready to advance into our territories.

Our relations with Burmah remain in the same equivocal position as before; but Colonel Benson, a man of firmness and judgment, has proceeded to the Court of Ava in the character of resident, with instructions to offer to the new king the alternative of adherence to the treaty of Yandaboo or war, and to point out the consequences of the latter, namely, the probable annexation of his empire to that of British India. King Tharawadi continues to exhibit proofs of the tendency of power, in the east especially, to change the character, in his barbarous treatment of his nephew and the adherents of the deposed king.

Of the local and domestic affairs of the Presidencies we can merely advert to some of the most prominent topics.

The exportation of Coolies appears to have given rise (through the defective state of the police) to a shameful system of kidnapping, which was no sooner brought to light, than a public meeting was called, at which it was resolved to petition the Government to suspend the exportation of these men until the matter could be thoroughly investigated. The determination of the Home Government rendered this step unnecessary. It will be seen that ample testimony was borne to the humane manner in which the emigrants are treated in the Mauritius.

The Culna affair, which has excited a prodigious degree of interest, has terminated, as far as Mr. Ogilvie (the magistrate of Burdwan, who was present when the affray took place with the followers of the *soi-disant* Pertaub Chund) is concerned, with the acquittal of that gentleman, who was assured by the judge that he left the court without the least stain upon his character. The individual who was the cause of the affray remains in durance. The inquiry into the validity of his pretensions was still going on: in the mean time, in consequence of the failure of the Ranee of Burdwan to pay the Government revenue, that immense zemindaree has been brought under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards.

The sufferings of the native population, through the drought and dearth, have been mitigated by copious falls of rain, which (such are the caprices and vicissitudes of an Indian climate) are now occasioning destructive floods. The number of paupers employed by Government at Agra, which, on the

27th May was 80,000, on the 23d June 46,000, and on the 13th July 60,000, in the beginning of August diminished 23,000 in one week, and on the 3d of that month was only 6,000. The remission of revenue to the Agra district alone will produce a loss to the public treasury of ten lakhs. Many parts of India, and particularly the Doab, were, however, suffering from sickness.

The projected erection of a new church at Calcutta (p. 140) has created serious, and we must add, well-grounded dissatisfaction in the minds of the natives. We have not space to dilate on this subject here; but we cannot help observing, with reference to the manner in which the controversy has been managed in the Calcutta *Christian Observer*, that the use of harsh and uncharitable reflections is not calculated to benefit the cause of which that respectable publication is an able auxiliary. Placed in the midst of a native community, including, besides pagans, who view Christianity with abhorrence, a party of educated Hindus, who deny its fundamental doctrines, it behoves the conductors of that work to refrain scrupulously from any exhibition of bad passions, and to endeavour to illustrate the doctrines of Christianity "in all things."

The abstract we have given of Mr. Adam's last report on Native Education (p. 136) will be read with interest. We find the disappointment of that gentleman in his fair expectation of being appointed secretary to the Education Committee ascribed by our well-informed correspondent to his advocacy of vernacular, in preference to English instruction.

In the local intelligence of Bombay, will be found the particulars of the death of Sir Robert Grant, a gentleman whose upright character, religious principles, intelligence and urbanity of manners, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His loss to Bombay is great.

Sir Wm. Rough, the Chief Justice of Ceylon, is likewise dead. He was an amiable man and a good lawyer.

The intelligence from Australasia includes matters of considerable interest; but we cannot particularize the topics.

MEMOIR OF BARON SILVESTRE DE SACY.

BY M. BEINAUD.

(Concluded from page 129.)

IN 1814, the Bourbons re-entered France. M. de Sacy hailed their return with enthusiasm; nor can it be said that his conduct was influenced by any personal calculation. If the ancient *regime* suggested agreeable recollections to him, they were counterbalanced by those which were left by the empire. His opinions were sincere, and all who have watched him narrowly can testify that he loved France with all his heart. M. de Sacy was one of those men who, under all governments—that is, all regular governments, not anarchies—are sure to place themselves in an advantageous position. It was, however, remarked, in the legislative body, that from this period he took a very active part in the discussion of measures submitted to the Chambers.

M. de Sacy had received from the Imperial Government, in 1813, the title of Baron, which he had so nobly earned. In February 1815, the Royal Government appointed him Rector of the University of Paris, a post which had been filled by Rollin and other distinguished personages. M. de Sacy was not beneath those illustrious individuals. Even considering him with relation to his attainments in classical literature, he was not out of place at the head of its most eminent professors, men who had grown pale over the immortal poems of Homer and Virgil.

During the hundred days, M. de Sacy lived in retirement, wholly occupied with his literary pursuits. The Bourbons being soon restored, he was nominated, in August, a member of the Committee of Public Instruction, which subsequently was designated the Royal Council of Public Instruction. Will it be believed, that not one of the members of the Council being in a condition to attend to the financial details, M. de Sacy undertook this function; and, being no stranger to any branch of the administration, it was under his direction that the finances of the Ministry of Public Instruction acquired a degree of regularity which it had never before possessed?

Amid political and administrative avocations, science pursued its accustomed course. It is even at this period that we must place a species of researches which has almost formed a new era in Oriental studies, and which will for ever do honour to the memory of M. de Sacy; I mean the study of the prosodial and metrical system of the Arabic and Persian languages. There exists a prosody and a system of versification among the Arabs, as among every people possessing a poetry. This system was reduced to its present system in the eighth century of our era, *i.e.*, nearly two centuries after Mahomet; but it had been practised long before, as it is found in poems even anterior to the Prophet. What were the rules of this system, and in what did the prosodial character of the language consist? It is well known of what advantage the knowledge of the Greek and Latin metrical system has been in classical literature. This knowledge was still more necessary for Arabic poetry, in which the consonants alone are generally written. In fact, how otherwise can the manner of reading it be settled? In prose, we are guided by the sense and the laws of construction; but in poetry, where the most opposite ideas are presented, and elliptical terms of expression abound, this is insufficient. In such cases, the knowledge of the measure is the surest guide. When it is once known what ought to be the number of syllables and of feet, it is easy to discover what letter ought to be doubled, or what suppressed.

In 1661, Samuel Leclerc published, in England, a Latin treatise on Arabic prosody.* This treatise was compiled from native authors, and the technical Arabic words were transcribed in Latin. It is possible that Leclerc really understood the subject on which he wrote; but no one else could make any thing of it; and till very lately, only two or three Europeans, who had made some stay in the East, had been initiated by learned natives in so important a study. Will it be believed, that the celebrated Sir Wm. Jones, in other respects an excellent scholar, and who had composed a treatise expressly on Asiatic poetry, was not capable of scanning a single verse? He has, indeed, accompanied certain fragments of poetry which he cites, with a table indicating their metrical value; but this table he extracted from native commentators, without understanding a syllable of it.

The researches to which M. de Sacy devoted himself on this subject commenced as early as the year 1814. It was in this year that I began to attend his course. I met, among his elder pupils, M. Grangeret de Lagrange, at present sub-librarian of the Arsenal, and M. Charmoy, professor of Persian and Turkish at St. Petersburg. I saw successively arrive, M. Freytag, at present professor of Arabic at the University of Bonn; M. Humbert, professor of Arabic at Geneva; and M. Garcin de Tassy, professor of Hindustani at the Special School of Oriental Languages.

M. de Sacy began with the Arabic metrical system, and proceeded at first with great caution: it was not till after many attempts that he succeeded in catching the clue to it. He then passed to that of the Persian. It was easy to see that the system of the Persians was imitated from that of the Arabs; and yet, in a great many cases, the two systems did not harmonize. At length, M. de Sacy remarked, that there are in Persian two or three letters which, placed at the end of a syllable, have merely an orthographic value, and which are entirely disregarded in poetry; in such cases, syllables which in Arabic would be necessarily long, remain doubtful; that is to say, are long or short at pleasure. Further, M. de Sacy ascertained that certain words admit of being lengthened or contracted as the rhythm requires. From that moment the Persian metrical system was fixed; and as this system has been adopted, with but few exceptions, by the Turks and the nations of India who write in Hindustani, we were put in possession of the system of versification of all the Musulman nations which possess a literature.

The observations of M. de Sacy were welcomed, and immediately adopted, by the principal Orientalists of Europe. It was acknowledged that all the Arabic and Persic poetry which had hitherto been published, had more or less need of reformation. Now M. de Sacy, applied himself with renewed ardour to the study of the Arabic and Persian grammarians and scholiasts. As long as he had been unacquainted with the prosodial and metrical system of those writers, a part of their works had remained unintelligible to him. Now that the veil was entirely removed, he could dart his penetrating eye to the bottom of the abyss. It was in the course of the years 1814-17, that his notions were completely established, and that he became, not the first of Orientalists, for he had long been so, but far superior to what he had hitherto been—in a word, such as his admirers delight to depicture him. The influence of this progress was felt not merely in the works which he subsequently published; his Arabic and Persian classes, already so remarkable, acquired a degree of interest which they had not before possessed.

* *Scientia metrica et rhythmica, seu tractatus de prosodia Arabica ex auctoribus probatissimis eruta.* Oxford, 1661.

And here we may appropriately consider M. de Sacy in his capacity of professor. Uniting, as he did, talents so various and so brilliant, he was perhaps more distinguished as a professor than in any other character. One must have been present at his lectures to form any idea of his merit. Endowed with a perfect clearness of understanding, having had time to meditate on all the mysteries of the theory of language, and possessing a knowledge of the tongue he had to teach superior to that of any one before him, he united to these valuable qualifications much coolness and a presence of mind that was imperturbable. Did any difficulty arise, he took up the matter and went directly to the point, saying just as much as was necessary, and nothing more. Thus, his lectures became emphatically not those of France alone, but of all Europe. They were constantly attended by men who had completed their studies, and who had in some instances distinguished themselves by important works, and who yet came to learn something from him. M. de Sacy was quite sensible that this formed a part of his renown, and he accordingly attached an extreme importance to the due discharge of his professional duties. He was in the habit of graduating his lessons, so as to consult the advantage of the most advanced students as well as those who were less so; the former he required to explain works of extreme difficulty; and when the work was one which he had not yet thoroughly studied, he prepared his lecture previously at home; he compared the text with the manuscripts which were within his reach, and cleared up all obscurities. When the hour of lecture arrived, he was ready to explain every thing. Sometimes, however, difficulties would arise which he had not foreseen, on which occasions he frankly confessed his embarrassment; for he was not one of those men who desired it to be believed that they know every thing; but, on his return home, he examined the question, and generally at the following lecture gave the required solution. All his pupils were sensible of the trouble he gave himself on their account; all were struck with admiration at his immense erudition; but such of them as were natives of France, experienced in addition a feeling of pride and exultation in the glory which thus redounded to their country.

Those of you who may not have had the opportunity of seeing M. de Sacy in the familiar intercourse of life, will, perhaps, be curious to know how he spent his time. He rose about half-past seven, and at eight repaired to his study. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from nine to ten, he met his Persian class at the College of France; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, he had his Arabic classes at the King's Library, from half-past ten till half-past twelve. After his lecture, he went either to the Council of Public Instruction, to the Institute, or to some of the government offices. At six o'clock, he generally dined with his family. After dinner, he went sometimes to the charity-board of his district, of which he was a member, or to an evening meeting of *savants*, or to the house of some friend or minister. When he did not leave home, which was generally the case, he entered his study at eight o'clock, and worked there till eleven. On Sundays and festivals, he regularly attended the service of the church. He went, in preference, to St. Sulpice, his parish; this church was at some distance from his residence; but one of his grandfathers, whom he had known when a child, was buried there, and he always imagined that he saw him there. M. de Sacy never left home but with a specific object; and for the sake of exercise, he went generally on foot.

When at home, his door was commonly open to all. In the morning, on getting up, he received generally, as member of the Charity Board, the poor

women of the district, who came for tickets to enable them to procure relief. It was no rare occurrence, on waiting upon him at his house, to find the staircase and antichamber thronged with these poor creatures. During the rest of his time, he received those who came to him for information, candidates who solicited his vote, and professors who were applying for chairs. M. de Sacy was seated before his desk writing, or with a book in his hand. Upon entering, he laid aside his pen or his book, and listened to you. You might lead him to whatever subject you chose; he allowed you to speak; he then took up the subject, and replied to you with as much readiness as if he had long before prepared himself on what he had to tell you. He then resumed his book or paper, and continued till another person came in to interrupt him.

Some of you may perhaps ask how M. de Sacy found time to compose works requiring such minute attention? I answer, that he ate sparingly; and that, with the exception of the hours of sleep, his mind was constantly at work. On the one hand, M. de Sacy was animated with that unceasing ardour which dispenses with all repose, and which might be truly called the sacred fire; on the other, he possessed the rare gift of being able to pass continually from one subject to another without loss of time. When he went any where, if he was likely to have an hour or even a quarter of an hour unoccupied, he took care to furnish himself with a book or some sheets of paper, and he turned those moments to account, however short.

But let us return to the labours of M. de Sacy, the details of which I shall curtail as much as possible, in order not to fatigue your attention.

In 1816, the publication of the *Magasin Encyclopédique* was discontinued, and Government re-established the *Journal des Savants*. M. de Sacy, from the beginning, formed one of the editorial committee, and, as usual, he was distinguished above the rest by the number of his contributions. Till his death, few numbers appeared without one, and sometimes two, articles from his pen, which then assumed a character they had not possessed in an equal degree in the *Magasin Encyclopédique*; that character consisted in the great prominence which he gave to philological discussions. The journal in question, being printed at the Royal Press, an establishment unequalled of its kind for the number and variety of its characters, afforded him naturally an opportunity of communicating to the public that store of varied observations with which his long experience had enriched him. Some persons have found a few of his observations somewhat too minute; others have remarked that more than one of his articles amounted to nothing more than a mere abstract; but those articles must be judged of according to the nature of the pursuits of those to whom they were addressed. M. de Sacy's principal object was to put the learned world in Europe in possession of all the information that had any connexion with his studies. His articles are said to have been much relished in some countries, particularly in Germany. Those articles, must, moreover, be judged of, not in their details, but collectively. How many of these notices contain matter of great importance, not merely from their extent, but for the facts which are to be found in them, and which might be vainly looked for elsewhere? I shall confine myself to noticing the articles dedicated to the exposition of the mystical doctrines of those contemplative monks of the East called *Sofis*, the analysis of the books of the Sabæans, otherwise called Christians of St. John, &c. There are some of those articles which have exercised a very great influence. Let us but call to mind the obstacles which Champollion the younger at first encountered in his studies on ancient Egypt: had it not

been for the papers which M. de Sacy devoted to the exposition of his labours, would he ever have succeeded in getting their results admitted?

In 1816, M. de Sacy published, under the title of *Calila et Dimna*, the Arabic text of the fables of Bidpai. You have all read those lively tales put into the mouths of certain animals, and exhibiting a most faithful picture of the advantages and disadvantages of power and weakness, of glory and obscurity. Those tales, originating on the banks of the Ganges and Indus, penetrated into Persia in the sixth century of our era, were translated into Arabic and Greek, and finally spread over the West. M. de Sacy prepared a correct text of the work, and made it accessible to students. The volume is preceded by a memoir on the origin of this book, and on the various translations which have been made of it. This memoir is an abstract of several memoirs of very considerable length, which M. de Sacy had inserted in the collection entitled *Notices et Extraits*.* The volume concludes with the *Moallaca* of Lebid, the text and scholia in Arabic, with a French translation and notes. You know that, by the term *Moallaca*, are designated certain Arabic poems which were composed a short time before Mahomet. Lebid, the author of the one in question, lived both before and after Islamism; and his *Moallaca* had hitherto remained unedited. This was, therefore, a real service rendered to the lovers of Arabic literature.

I have just mentioned that M. de Sacy had inserted in the *Notices et Extraits* several memoirs on the fables of Bidpai; at the same period he published† a notice of an Arabic work entitled *Tarifat*, or Definitions. The most celebrated Arabic dictionaries, such as the *Sehah* and the *Camoos*, contain only the terms of classical literature, and words in common use. Terms of art and of trade, and those of the metaphysical and natural sciences, are not found in them. They are, in this respect, what our dictionary of the French Academy lately was. One is consequently embarrassed on meeting with a technical word, and this often happens in the Arabic language, that of a people who were, in the middle ages, as argumentative and as fond of subtle distinctions as our forefathers, and who have no other literature now than they then possessed. The treatise entitled *Tarifat* is destined to supply in part this defect. M. de Sacy thought it his duty to publish all the words belonging to the first letter of the alphabet, accompanied by a French translation. The undertaking was a difficult one, and he alone could have accomplished it: at a later period he threw out doubts with regard to some of his explanations; but we ought not to be the less grateful to him for having opened up the path.

In 1819, appeared the *Pend-Nameh*, or 'Book of Counsels,' in Persian and French, with notes. The *Pend-Nameh* is a short moral treatise in verse, which was composed by a sheikh or chief of the Sofis of Persia, named Ferid-uddin Attar. This sheikh lived in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries of our era. M. de Sacy had already published a French translation of this treatise in the *Mines de l'Orient*; he availed himself of the recent progress he had made in the knowledge of Persian, to render his translation more correct, and he accompanied it by the text, subjoining extracts from various Persian poets, particularly those who had excelled in portraying the Sofi doctrines. This volume is one of the best that can be placed in the hands of students. Besides, it contains passages which will deeply interest those who devote themselves to the study of the philosophical doctrines of the East. It is right to add, that the volume opens with a preface, in Persian, composed by M. de Sacy himself.

Meanwhile, Oriental literature, taken in its most extended sense, had, within a few years, made more rapid advances in Europe than could have been anticipated. Hebrew, Syriac, and the other Biblical languages, continued to be cultivated, particularly in Germany. Arabic and Persian, thanks to the labours of M. de Sacy, were now taught with new energy. The peace which Europe enjoyed soon directed the thoughts of some active minds towards the old East; and there had been added to the study of the Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, that of the Armenian, Sanscrit, Chinese, and in fact all the languages of ancient and modern Asia enjoying any measure of celebrity. Under these circumstances, the happy idea occurred to certain persons, of incorporating together at Paris all the lovers of Oriental literature, whatever the branch which they had adopted as the special object of their researches, and of combining around this centre those persons, both in the provinces and abroad, who partook of the same tastes: such was the origin of our Asiatic Society.

This was in 1822. You recollect the share which M. de Sacy took in an event which could not fail to exercise a favourable influence on Oriental letters. It may be safely affirmed that he, and one who was already celebrated for his labours on the Chinese language and literature, M. Abel-Rémusat, were the principal founders of the Society. Accordingly, when the constitution of the Society was to be organized, M. de Sacy was elected president, and M. Abel-Rémusat secretary. The merit of both these distinguished men—distinguished in different departments—is within your recollection. The first had passed his sixtieth year, yet still possessed all the ardour of youth, and his age was indicated only by his grave and measured tone; the second was little more than thirty, and still had somewhat of a juvenile volatility; but he had already treated the most serious questions which the East can present to our reflections, and it is easy to perceive how far he would have proceeded, had the ordinary term of human existence been conceded to him. It must be confessed, that it was in a great measure to the influence of these two men that the Society is indebted for the consideration which it acquired immediately on its establishment, and which it has never ceased to enjoy. It was they who impressed on the Journal of the Society that character, at once indulgent and severe, which has ensured its success. It is needless to add, that M. de Sacy took an active part in the editorship of the Journal, which received from him several important communications.

M. de Sacy had published about this time his edition of the *Sessions of Hariri*, in Arabic, with a commentary also in Arabic, in one volume folio. Hariri was a native of Bassora, who flourished in the eleventh century of our era. His *Makámât* consists of a species of dramatic pieces, fifty in number, in which the same person is constantly brought on the scene, but in which he is made to pass through the different gradations of life. The author has availed himself of this vehicle to exhibit by turns the most elegant expressions of the Arabic language, the most recondite forms of speech, and the most trite proverbial phrases. This work may be truly called an inventory of the language of Mahomet. Sometimes it is the narrator who speaks; at others, the personage in question; and the narrative is alternately in verse and prose: but in the prose, the author employs a measured style, in which the different members of the same phrase correspond to one another, as it were, and rhyme together; in which words which differ from one another only in a letter, or some orthographical sign, are placed in opposition with one another. The Arabs regard the *Makámât* of Hariri as the best subject of study for acquiring

a thorough knowledge of the genius of their language. This work supplies to them the place of a dictionary of synonyms, a treatise on tropes, &c. Besides this, it presents in many passages most attractive reading. The habitual style of Hariri, and his play on words, have rendered the perusal of the work very toilsome, and the Arabs themselves require the aid of a commentary: a commentary was therefore indispensable to Europeans. Several commentaries of this nature are in the Royal Library. By the help of these and similar treatises which he was able to procure elsewhere, M. de Sacy composed his own. His object was to make this edition serve the purpose both of natives of the East and of Europeans; and this was the reason why he abstained from any remarks in French, and confined himself to extracting whatever he found most valuable in native works. Sometimes, however, when the Arabian scholars did not fully express his idea of the sense, he himself drew up notes in Arabic; but, as he remarks in his preface, these instances are but of very rare occurrence. The volume is, moreover, executed with much care; and some copies having, according to their destination, found their way into Egypt and Syria, the most learned men of the country bowed before the erudition of the French Orientalist.

From hence it appears, that M. de Sacy, in publishing his edition of Hariri, had not only the merit of bringing to its termination a most difficult undertaking, but rendered a real service to the progress of Arabic literature. Nevertheless, at its commencement, some persons disputed the utility of this publication. It is true, that the work possesses intrinsically but a slight share of interest; but M. de Sacy had anticipated this reproach, and replied to it in his preface, where he said: "It will be sufficient for me to remark, that the perusal of the *Makâmât* of Hariri ought chiefly to be viewed as a means of acquiring a profound knowledge of the Arabic language, and that the merit of these compositions lies far less in the subjects treated of in them than in the forms in which the author has had the ingenuity to invest them." An objection was again made to Hariri's want of taste, his *jeux-de-mots*, and the freedom of some of his pictures; he was reproached with taking infinite pains to disguise an idea, which would have been better expressed simply. M. de Sacy had made the same observation in reference to these species of ornament, which, as he observes, may sometimes well provoke a smile, even in men of good sense, but which, repeated to satiety, becomes tiresome.

The controversy once begun, persons who were not influenced merely by scientific and literary motives, maintained that Hariri, and all the writers who had imitated him, ought to be involved in one general proscription. It never once occurred to them, that Hariri is not the inventor of his style; that this style had been in use before as it was after him, and not only by philologists and rhetoricians, but by geographers and historians; and that this style, moreover, has ever formed the staple of Oriental epistolary and diplomatic writings, and that, consequently, until it is mastered, a great portion of Arabic, Persic, and Turkish literature must remain unintelligible. They did not stop here; from the style of Hariri they proceeded to Oriental poetry, and for a time it became fashionable to declaim against the poets of Arabia and Persia. It must be allowed, that the majority of those poets are not models of good taste, and that their verses, like those of certain poets who do not live so far off, too often abound in forced combinations, false images, and absurd expressions: but all Oriental poetry is not in this taste. Besides, considering the poetry of the Arabs, Persians, and Turks merely as an instrument to attain another species of knowledge, how many important events in Oriental history are there, of which no

memorial exists but in contemporary poetry, and which will only be revealed to us when that poetry shall be fully brought to light?

This controversy, which lasted several years, gave much annoyance to M. de Sacy. It is but justice to him to say that, during the whole discussion, he manifested great forbearance. You recollect the discourse which he delivered before you, at the anniversary meeting of the Society, in 1826, on the utility of the study of Arabic poetry. This discourse, which was an excellent piece of literary criticism, was inserted in the *Journal Asiatique*.* The question appears to me to have been then placed in its true light, and to have been completely set at rest. M. de Sacy had not seen without deep regret, an order of ideas springing up, which would in the end have destroyed the results of the labours of a great part of his life. In the preface to a volume† which he published in 1829, he thus expresses himself: "I can scarcely help thinking that those who consider as lost or ill-employed the time devoted to the study of the grammarians, the poets, and their commentators, judge them with such severity only because they do not understand them, and because they have not been able or willing to surmount the difficulties which this study presents."

In 1826 and 1827, M. de Sacy published a second edition of his *Chrestomathie Arabe*. The work was freed from the errors of detail which disfigured it, and received, besides, considerable additions. In 1829, he accompanied the three volumes of the original edition with a supplementary volume, entitled *Anthologie Grammaticale Arabe*. He knew by experience how vast and obscure is the grammatical system of the Arabs, which, as I have said, serves equally the Persians and the Turks; and now approaching the end of his career, he wished to spare those who should come after him a part of the difficulties which he had had so much labour to overcome. In this volume, as in the other three, the texts, which are on all grammatical subjects, are accompanied by a French translation and notes. The *Chrestomathie* and the *Anthologie* form one inseparable whole, the reading of which cannot be too strongly recommended to students, and which masters themselves will reperuse with advantage. Whoever has studied these four volumes with the attention they deserve, is fit to undertake the reading of any work whatever. The extracts, which are adapted to interest general readers, might have been rendered more accessible; but, in a philological point of view, the work has acquired all the perfection of which such a work is susceptible.

Immediately afterwards, M. de Sacy put to press a second edition of his Arabic Grammar, which appeared in 1831. He thus expresses himself in the preface: "During the twenty years that have intervened between the two editions, the study of Arabic in France, Germany, and the north of Europe, has extended more widely than one could have ventured to hope; a number of works have been published, by the aid of which the ancient and modern literature of the Arabs has been rendered accessible to many whom the scarcity of MSS. and the difficulty of procuring them would have repelled from the study. British India has taken an active part in this movement, and the introduction of printing into Egypt leads us to expect the happiest results. The favour which this branch of Oriental studies at present enjoys in Europe imposed on me the obligation of neglecting nothing to bring to complete perfection a work which has contributed to diffuse this taste in this and neighbouring nations. Accordingly, I can safely affirm, that both in the course of my private studies and of my public instructions, I have let no opportunity pass, either of making more perfect or of correcting my first work. It is, above all,

* See *Journal Asiatique* for June 1826.

† *Anthologie Grammaticale Arabe*.

in what relates to the use of the temporal forms of verbs and the different employment of particles that this second edition may be regarded as an entirely new work. The syntax has also been enriched by a great number of important observations, and has received developments which will not escape the attentive reader."

M. de Sacy then observes, that he has appended to the work an elementary treatise on the prosody and metrical system of the Arabs, which had become indispensable since the progress which Oriental criticism had made: "I have endeavoured," he says, "to present, under the simplest forms, the metrical system of the Arabs, and to remove difficulties, more apparent than real, which had hitherto deterred several most estimable scholars from a study which I consider as indispensable." He thus concludes his preface: "Now nearly at the end of my fifteenth *lustrum*, I certainly do not flatter myself that, in a work eminently systematic, in which the most faithful memory ought constantly to aid the judgment and the spirit of analysis, no error or omission has escaped me. I had ardently desired that Providence would spare me long enough to complete, with my own hand, what was deficient in my first work, and to remove those defects in it of which no one was more sensible than myself. My prayers have been heard, and I must publicly testify my gratitude for it to the Author of all good. But this is the last time that such a work as this will issue from my hands, and I bequeath the care of rendering it more perfect to those who shall follow me in a career, in which my sole desire has been to be useful, and to contribute to the progress of learning and the honour of my country."

The Arabic language presents few difficulties of which this grammar does not afford the solution. Yet I should be wanting in what you have a right to expect from me, if I did not express my sentiments without reserve. In 1830, when M. de Sacy published the second edition of it, he was in the full vigour of his mind and talents. The first edition was a remarkable work, the glory of France; the second is still more so. Nevertheless, if I am not mistaken, M. de Sacy, in this new edition, did not do all that might have been expected of him, and that it was in his power to do. It would have been better to have recast it almost entirely; but he appears to have confined himself chiefly to inserting the numerous observations of minute detail which he had collected. We have seen that he particularizes in his preface the long developments which the chapter on the theory of the tenses of verbs has received; but the fundamental principle, around which the individual facts ought to have been grouped, has escaped him, or at least only suggested itself to his mind when it was too late, after the chapter had been printed, which obliged him to throw this principle out of its proper place, in a note: hence it follows, that the chapter on the theory of the tenses is at once incomplete and prolix. We might also point out a number of questions, scattered in several distinct chapters, which probably, if treated conjointly, would have been of more easy comprehension.* It is possible that these observations may be too severe. Perhaps M. de

* Another remark, which I shall take the liberty of making, relates to the indices of technical words added in the work, and which accompany each volume. I have already had occasion several times to speak of the immense field which the grammatical system of the Arabs presents, and of the trouble it requires to become familiar with the terms peculiar to this system. Nothing ought to be neglected in works of this nature to facilitate to students a perfect acquaintance with those terms. It appears, then, to me, that of the two indices, it would have been better to make but one; and instead of classing words after the form under which they are cited in the work, to reduce them to their radical form. Another advantage is, that M. de Sacy might have easily inserted, in logical order, the most common grammatical terms, whether quoted in the work or not. He relied, with regard to this point, on his oral instruction, and it was impossible for that instruction to have been better given; but now that he is no more, this defect is the more sensibly felt.

Sacy, with his habit of pursuing a great many studies at the same time, was in danger, notwithstanding his eminent talents, of neglecting the object of unity. Nevertheless, his Arabic grammar will remain a standard work, a book which students must never lay aside, and which is indispensable to teachers.

Among the contributions furnished about this period by M. de Sacy to the *Notices et Extraits*, is the collection of original correspondence which passed between the Samaritans of Syria with some European scholars. We have seen that he had, at the commencement of his literary career, communicated to the public the two letters of earliest date which had been addressed to Scaliger. The latter are posterior, and are brought down to within a few years back. The Samaritan nation is on the point of extinction. M. de Sacy justly thought that it was desirable to rescue from oblivion documents which may perhaps in a few centuries be the only evidence of the age of this nation. We naturally seek to know those who, among our fellows, have acted a part on the theatre of the world. What interest must not then attach to a nation which witnessed the wonders of the reign of Solomon, which saw pass away before it the Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans, and which is in its turn disappearing! The letters are accompanied by a French translation and notes.

Another paper, furnished by M. de Sacy to the same collection, is an abstract of the lives of the principal Sofis by Jami, in Persian and French, with notes. I have already said that the Sofis were a sort of Musulman monks generally devoted to a contemplative life. Their doctrines are obscure; but such was M. de Sacy's clearness of mind, and such his knowledge of the Persian language, that nothing was obscure to him.

Meanwhile, there occurred in France a movement which might have re-acted on the whole world; I mean the Revolution of July. M. de Sacy had long before quitted the sphere of politics. In 1823, he had given in his resignation as member of the Royal Council for Public Instruction. It is true that almost immediately after he was nominated principal of the College of France, and of the Special School of Oriental Languages; but those two offices, which he retained till his death, and which he moreover filled with great ability, were purely literary. Nevertheless, in the month of November 1827, at a time when political discussions were keener than ever, he endeavoured to make his voice heard by those who, while they differed from him in opinion, were agreed with him in the propriety of supporting the existing Government. A pamphlet he published was entitled, "*Où allons nous, et que voulons nous ? ou la vérité à tous les partis ;*" and was signed, "A late Member of the Chamber of Deputies." In this pamphlet, M. de Sacy endeavoured to show that the question of social order lay at the root of all the disputes of the day, and that if men of property did not make reciprocal concessions, France and a great part of the world were threatened with total subversion.

The Revolution of July found M. de Sacy occupied with his literary labours. Sincerely attached to order and peace, he dreaded the return of those excesses from which he had as much to apprehend as any one. When he saw moral rights and public security adequately guaranteed, he frankly attached himself to the new Government. In 1832, the king having made a new creation of peers, he and the illustrious Cuvier were of the number. Both selections did as much honour to Government or those who made it, as to those who were its objects. The intention was to reward merit, and nowhere was merit more prominent than in the two luminaries that had so long shed lustre on our country. Soon after, in consequence of numerous deaths, occasioned partly

by cholera, M. de Sacy was nominated almost simultaneously inspector of Oriental types at the Royal Press, conservator of Oriental MSS. in the King's Library, and perpetual secretary to the Academy of Inscriptions. Considering only the titles these offices conferred, no one deserved better than M. de Sacy these accumulated distinctions; but his friends were astonished at his insatiable ardour, and asked how, at his age, he would be able to support such a burthen? It is true that the Royal Library had seldom the advantage of profiting by his co-operation; but for all his other offices he seemed to multiply himself, and discharged every duty belonging to them. Whenever his presence at the Chamber of Peers could be of any service, he never failed to be present, and sometimes spoke. He regularly attended his Arabic and Persian classes; without this, the day's work would have been considered incomplete. He discharged all the duties of perpetual secretary to the Academy, and certainly those duties were not light: a report of the meetings had to be drawn up—the current correspondence to be kept up—the interests of the Academy to be urged both on Government and on individuals—the operations of different committees chosen from among the members of the Academy to be stimulated—*éloges* on deceased members to be composed—and the printing of the memoirs to be superintended. When M. de Sacy entered on the duties of perpetual secretary, a part of the business was in arrear: at his death, every thing was found brought up. He fulfilled in the same conscientious manner the duties of inspector of the Oriental types of the Royal Press. Besides the inspection properly so called, which did not occupy much of his time, he read the proof-sheets of all the Arabic and Persian works which were executed at that magnificent establishment; and it may be said, without exaggeration, that all the works of this nature, which have for the last six years issued from the Royal Press, profited more or less by this learned revision.

M. de Sacy had attained the highest eminence to which a man of his profession could aspire: what was wanting? Not glory; for he was universally regarded as the most distinguished Orientalist that had ever existed; and when considered as a scholar, taking the word in its general sense, he was the man whom, since the death of Cuvier, France opposed, with most pride, to the scholars of every other country. It was not honours. He was peer of France, baron, grand officer of the Legion of Honour, member of several foreign orders, and of the principal academies of Europe and of Asia. It was not money; for he had an income of thirty thousand francs from his various offices; and with his economical habits, he was far from spending the whole of this sum. But he had a tribute to pay to humanity. In 1819, he had lost his mother, at the age of eighty-six. I have stated that it was his mother who superintended his education; and M. de Sacy was always most tenderly attached to her. At the close of 1834, Madame de Sacy fell dangerously ill. Forty-eight years had elapsed since they were united together, and this union had been uniformly happy. The illness of his lady continued for more than two months. Whilst the crisis lasted, M. de Sacy betrayed the most distressing uneasiness; his agitation was so visible, that it seemed likely he would not survive the loss with which he was menaced. Madame de Sacy died in February 1835, and for some time he appeared to be staggered by this shock; but he gradually recovered, and at the end of a few months, appeared pretty much as before; he only complained that he no longer found his memory so retentive as it had been. Some persons thought they discovered in this force of character the marks of absence of feeling. They were mistaken. Men of M. de Sacy's stamp must not be judged like the rest of mortals.

Feeble reeds that we are, the least breeze that blows makes us bend our heads; but superior minds resist the storm, and, in appearance at least, are insensible to the strokes of calamity. M. de Sacy was one of these men. His taste for study, which had never forsaken him, gained the mastery, and one ardent passion was thus counteracted by another not less vivid. A similar fact is recorded of Cuvier, when that great man lost his last remaining child.*

What contributed to sustain the firmness of M. de Sacy was his strong conviction of a future life. From the time of his wife's death, he frequently spoke of the blow which threatened himself; but it was without affectation, and like a man who was prepared for it. He was in the habit of beginning the day by attending mass. Having drawn up his own will, on the 3d August 1835, he prefixed to it these words: "Before regulating any thing which concerns my temporal affairs, and the interests of my family, I regard it as a sacred duty incumbent on me, who have lived at a period when the spirit of irreligion has become almost universal, and has produced so many fatal catastrophes, to declare, in the presence of him from whose sight nothing is hid, that I have always lived in the faith of the Catholic church; and that if my conduct has not always been, as I humbly acknowledge, conformable to the sacred rules which that faith enjoins, those faults have never been with me the effect of any doubt of the truth of the Christian religion, or of its divine origin. I firmly trust that they will be forgiven me, through the mercy of my Heavenly Father, in virtue of the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, my saviour, not putting my confidence in any personal merit of my own, and confessing from the bottom of my heart that in myself I am nothing but weakness, misery, and wretchedness."

What was the new work which so deeply interested M. de Sacy, as to divert his thoughts from grief? It was his view of the religious doctrines of the Druzes. I have said that, more than forty years before, at the height of the revolutionary tempests, he had collected very considerable materials on a subject as important to the history of religious opinions as to that of philosophy. Fearing that he was without documents to enable him to make this picture complete, he had at length relinquished the object. His wife, however, from time to time, urged him not to withhold from the learned world a work which had cost him much toil, but which had sweetened to him the bitterness of evil days. This work had become to her like a child born amidst the keenest affliction, and which, on that account, becomes the more interesting. This consideration was probably not without its weight in the determination which M. de Sacy at length adopted; but the manuscript required to be submitted to a strict revision, and to be enriched with facts which the interval had brought to light.

The work appeared in two volumes octavo, in the beginning of the present year.† M. de Sacy thus expresses himself in his Preface, dated 25th December 1837: "I cannot but be sensible that if this work had appeared after my death, as it was at first drawn up, and without the translations having been revised by a comparison with the original texts, it would have been very defective. I will not affirm, that in the state in which I now present it to the public, it is entirely free from faults. On a subject so obscure, and in which the original authors often employ expressions distorted from their ordinary sense, and, so to speak, enigmatical, it is only by the comparison of a great number of passages that we can expect to enter fully into their ideas, and thoroughly to penetrate their doctrine. I have neglected nothing to attain this end." He

* See the Notice of Cuvier, read at the Chamber of Peers by Baron Pasquier.

† The title is, *Exposé de la Religion des Druzes, tiré des livres religieux de cette secte, et précédé d'une introduction et de la Vie du Khalife Hakem-bi-amr-allah.*

then proceeds thus : " When I speak of the religious system of the Druzes, I mean the system of religion established by Hamza, during the life of Hakem, and taught after him, without any remarkable change, by his disciple Moktana. This is the special, and almost the only object of the two volumes which I publish. My intention is to bring together, in a third volume, various documents relative to the present creed of the Druzes, several of which have been already published elsewhere. Perhaps I may even add in the original, and accompanied by translations, some of those writings from which I have composed my Exposition of the Religion of the Druzes ; but even if I should not be able to realize this project, the work which I now publish cannot the less be regarded as complete." The Preface thus concludes : " There remains for me a duty to fulfil ; it is to thank Providence that I have been permitted to complete this work at an age when one can scarcely reckon upon the morrow, and to pray that this view of one of the most signal follies of the human mind may be made instrumental in teaching men who boast of the superiority of their light, of what aberrations human reason is capable, when left to itself."

Alas ! these two volumes are all that we were to receive from M. de Sacy. The third volume of the *Exposé des Druzes*, and other works projected by him, are descended with him to the tomb. M. de Sacy was in his eightieth year. For some time back his friends had observed a visible diminution of his physical powers. Last year, when at the Chamber of Peers, he had a fall, which was probably the effect of an attack of apoplexy. In the fall, his head struck against a step ; it bled copiously, and probably it was this that saved him. On Monday, the 19th February of the present year, he had in the morning attended his Persian class at the College of France ; at noon, he came to the Royal Library, where we spent about an hour together, examining some Oriental manuscripts which it was proposed to purchase for the Library. Nothing indicated the impending blow which France and the whole literary world were about to experience. Upon leaving the Library, M. de Sacy proceeded to the Institute ; thence he walked to the Chamber of Peers, where he had to speak. After the sitting, he was returning home on foot, when, being in the Rue de Tournon, he felt his legs fail him. He had scarcely time to make a signal to the driver of a hackney-coach close by, when he fell. He was raised, and lifted into the coach ; a person who was passing, and who recognized him, gave his address, and he was taken home. In vain was recourse had to every resource of medical art ; he expired on Wednesday, the 21st February, at half-past four in the afternoon.

Thus was extinguished that powerful understanding which, for sixty years, had revolved so many facts and ideas, and had mingled in such a variety of affairs. He had expressed a desire to be buried beside his wife, in the cemetery of Père Lachaise. Those of you who were present at his funeral, recollect the honours bestowed on his memory. Not the least affecting *éloge* was that of one of his sons-in-law, who, at that last moment, when the tomb was about to close on him for ever, paid a striking homage to the good example which M. de Sacy had exhibited as the head of a family.

The funeral took place on Friday, the 23d February. The Academy of Inscriptions, whose meetings are held on Fridays, wishing to consecrate, by a public and extraordinary mark of respect, the memory of one of its most illustrious members, voted, on the same day, a medal in his honour. Government has ordered a bust of M. de Sacy in marble, which is to be placed in the Library of the Institute.

Thus have I endeavoured to retrace before you the different qualities of

man possessing so many claims to distinction. I will not prolong this notice; but confine myself to a few general traits.

M. de Sacy was short of stature, but well formed. He was near-sighted, and appeared delicate; nevertheless, his constitution was excellent, and he enjoyed, in consequence of his regular life, almost constant good health. His physiognomy had nothing remarkable; his habitual occupations gave it sometimes an appearance of severity; but when he wished to be agreeable, his figure seemed to enlarge, and his features assumed a very pleasing air. At first sight his manners appeared cold and reserved; at least so thought those who had but occasional communication with him. Certain it is, that his habitual disposition was close and cautious. Always engrossed, not only with literary researches, but with concerns which affected the interests of a great number of individuals, and of entire bodies, he considered himself bound to exercise great circumspection. Nevertheless, he was always polite, and sometimes even affectionate. He occasionally was ready to lay aside his gravity, and even assumed a tone of merriment; and from the vivacity of his repartees, it was evident that had this been his choice, he might have shone in society. He is said to have delighted much, throughout his whole life, in the society of young ladies, who, to the sprightliness of their age, added delicacy of understanding. He was a man of decision. When once an idea had taken possession of him, though he would wait patiently till the time of action had arrived, he would not readily part with it. This turn of mind might have its inconveniences to individuals; but in general, the bodies to which M. de Sacy belonged were gainers by it. From the moment he found himself at the head of any institution whatever, its welfare became identified with his own. You recollect, gentlemen, the zeal with which he upheld the interests of this society, during the whole time we had the good fortune to have him at its head.

He acted in the same way by individuals who displayed talents, and whose labours he wished to encourage. What did he do for M. Abel-Rémusat? M. Rémusat wanted books for his early Chinese studies; M. de Sacy wrote to Berlin and to St. Petersburg for Chinese books. M. Rémusat, who was commencing a new and difficult study, required a point of support in the world; M. de Sacy was always ready to lend him the aid of his high social and literary position. Under the empire, at the time when M. de Sacy was member of the legislative body, he was in the habit of offering to this essentially political body a copy of his works, regularly, as they made their appearance; on this occasion, he delivered a short speech, and the legislative body, who had then nothing better to do, listened patiently: but he also made a short speech in favour of those works which M. Rémusat was beginning to publish, and which he subsequently much improved.

The influence which M. de Sacy exercised not only over Arabic and Persian studies, but over every department of Oriental literature, was very considerable. His direct connexion with Government allowed him to give his opinion on every thing that was in any way connected with those studies; on the other hand, his works, his oral instruction, his vast correspondence, his pupils, who were successively called to fill the principal chairs in Europe, and perhaps, not less than any, his contributions to the principal literary collections of the day, allowed the public to participate in all his ideas. It was he who, at the commencement of the restoration, employed the credit he enjoyed, to get chairs for the Chinese and Sanscrit languages established at the College of France; it was he, also, who procured the establishment of a Hindostani professorship at the Special School of Oriental Languages. The credit which he possessed

with foreign Governments was not inferior. You are aware of the prodigious impulse which Oriental studies have received within the last twenty-five years in Prussia and Russia. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia were in the constant habit of consulting M. de Sacy as to the professorships which were to be founded, and on the individuals who were to fill them.

M. de Sacy was a lover of books as a matter of taste. Orientalists of every country, who published any work, generally paid him the compliment of presenting him with a copy; but he purchased every important work which appeared and which was not presented to him. The library he has left behind him, consisting of printed and manuscript works, is perhaps the richest possessed by any individual in Paris. He was not parsimonious of his books, but lent them to every one who had occasion for them. Some rare works from his library were constantly in circulation in different parts of Europe.

I have said that he was in the habit of previously reading the more difficult works which were explained in his lectures. He had the printed works generally interleaved, and upon the blank leaves, opposite the passage in question, he wrote his observations, which were in Latin, and in a style not devoid of elegance. M. de Sacy, at his death, bequeathed those volumes to the collection of Oriental MSS. in the Royal Library; so that those notes will be found by the side of the books which they usually illustrate, and will continue to instruct the students for whom they were principally drawn up. Some of these volumes contain important observations, which will not fail to lead to valuable results. It is well, however, that the public should be reminded of the difference between M. de Sacy's annotations in the first part of his career, and those of a later period.

M. de Sacy was one of those men who, in whatever position Providence places them, do not fail to distinguish themselves above their fellows. It may be affirmed, that few men are born more happily endowed than he. I have shown how diversified were his engagements, and yet how much he has left in writing. It is possible, however, that this very multiplicity of occupations may have been of little advantage to his renown, and that posterity may not render him all the justice which is due to him. He was successively member of the two principal political assemblies of the state; but his legislative career, however honourable, presents nothing to distinguish it from that of the rest of his colleagues.* His high position in the world has ended with him. His admirable talents as professor never had but a very limited sphere of action for their display. His translations, his notes, his commentaries, his grammar, will always be found in the hands of Orientalists; but that class, respectable as it is, will never be very numerous.

M. de Sacy seemed born to advance Oriental literature to the rank which it now occupies, and to erect, besides, to himself, one of those monuments which are within the reach of all, and which are sufficient to shed enduring lustre on a whole nation. What did he want for this? He wanted patience; not such patience as the vulgar understand by the term, which consists in bringing together the testimony and the names of authors; but that of which Buffon spoke, which gives a man the power of fixing his thoughts on the same idea for a day, a week, a month, or even whole years. Newton was asked how he had succeeded in arriving at those discoveries which have immortalized his name; and he replied, "*by always thinking of them.*" It would appear, that M. de Sacy

* The writings of M. de Sacy relative to his political career, and others of a similar nature anterior to 1823, were published by him under the title of *Discours, Opinions, et Rapports sur divers Sujets de Législation, d'Instruction publique, et de Littérature*. Paris, 1823. 1 vol. 8vo.

could not think long on the same thing; this may be inferred from the almost incredible number of subjects in which he was engaged at once. The same reproach has been made against the great Cuvier. But Cuvier had the advantage of having chosen as the object of his researches, sciences of immediate application, which became fashionable, and which bore on professions so universal as medicine and surgery. At all events, it were to be wished, for the benefit of the learned world, and of the Asiatic Society in particular, that such men as M. de Sacy should, from time to time, arise, were there even never more than one at a time. As for us, gentlemen, devoted, by taste, to modest studies, but which are not devoid of their use, we can do nothing better than follow the counsels and example of our late president. Doubtless, there exist easier and readier means of attaining celebrity. We live in an age when the object sought is not so much what is true, as what is amusing; yet fashion changes its object every instant; whilst truth, when once brought to light, is unchangeable.

When we reflect on the extent of the losses which the Asiatic Society have suffered within the last few years, we involuntarily experience something like discouragement; but, as reflection returns, we are consoled, and see that the future was never more promising. The impulse given by M. de Sacy and some of the early members of the Society still continues. In every part of Europe works are appearing, of which, but thirty years ago, the execution would have appeared impossible. To mention merely the publication of Arabic and Persian texts which come within the special province of M. de Sacy, it will be sufficient to refer to the edition of the Bibliographical Dictionary of Haji Khalfa, published at Leipsic, in Arabic and Latin, by M. Flügel, at the expense of the Oriental Translation Committee of London; the edition of the Arabic Chronicle of Tabari, printed also at Leipsic, in Arabic and Latin, by M. Kosegarten. At Paris, the very scene of the labours of M. de Sacy, our associate, M. Quatremère, is publishing Rashid-eddin's History of the Monguls, in Persian and French, with notes. Another of our members, M. de Slane, is printing the Arabic text of the Dictionary of the Worthies of Islam, by Ibn-Khallikan. We might add, too, the edition of the Arabic text of the Geography of Abulfeda, which is appearing under your auspices, and other works not less interesting. One circumstance which I cannot pass over in silence is, that every one of those works is given to the public by a pupil of M. de Sacy, and that he, is justly entitled to a part of the merit of their execution.

The prosperous state of Oriental studies especially interests the Asiatic Society and the whole of France. It is from France that that impulse has been propagated which now animates all the universities of Europe. M. de Sacy it was who infused new life into the study of Arabic and Persian; M. Abel-Rémusat facilitated the study of Chinese; M. Chézy spread over the Continent the study of Sanscrit. The inheritance bequeathed by these illustrious men belongs to France, and France has made us the depositaries of it. Let us preserve this sacred deposit for those who shall succeed us. The Asiatic Society, by the imposing assemblage of its members, by its Journal, and its other publications, contributes as much as, and more than any other literary body to direct and to diffuse Oriental studies. On the other hand, the Royal Library, by its inexhaustible riches, continues to furnish the materials of most of the publications of this kind which appear in the different parts of Europe. Let us prosecute a career which has not been without honour to our country, and which becomes more and more glorious.

TURKISH FABLE.

“ *Constantinople, August 22d.*

“ * * * * THE correspondence which has lately appeared in the English papers, containing disclosures of matters in the British diplomatic department, has excited much surprise here. I was yesterday conversing with a Turk of rank on the subject, and he very gravely asked me if there was in England no punishment for such revelations. I explained how matters stood, and he appeared by no means to admire the full extent of individual privileges in England, the advantages of which, persons who live in a despotic state cannot comprehend all at once. I of course stood up for the maintenance of our liberties: and he would probably have been at last confounded, if not convinced; but he cut matters short by clapping his hands. A servant entered, a secretary was called, and the famous code for oriental kings, entitled *Humayoun Namé*, was brought in. He laid down his pipe, found the place, cleared his throat, and, remarking—‘Now I’ll show you what *we* should think of such matters,’ he read the following fable, beginning at page 175 of the printed edition :

“ ‘ In ancient times, lived a celebrated monarch, whose throne was adorned with the precious ornaments of equity; in every part of his empire the glittering sword of justice shed its radiance; his rectitude caused the current of joy and prosperity to flow through all his states.

“ ‘ One day the Sultan went out to hunt. The nest of the air was melodious with birds, the bosom of the plain was alive with wild animals, and whilst his suite were busily engaged in the occupations of the chace, and the prince was left alone with his Rikiabdar (‘stirrup-holder,’ an officer of rank), whom he admitted to his familiarity, he deigned to say to him, “Come, let us give reins to our horses; I wish to see which is the swiftest.” The Rikiabdar replying, “To hear is to obey,” they started off, sweeping the plain like an impetuous wind. As soon as they were at a sufficient distance from the hunting-ground, the Sultan pulled up, and, turning to his companion, said, “Not wishing to trust my other confidential attendants, I have employed this expedient for obtaining a private conversation with you, in order to reveal a secret without exciting suspicion in others.” The Rikiabdar kissed the ground of obedience with the lips of homage, saying, “May the face of the sun of royalty be ever bright! Though this insignificant atom be unworthy to receive a ray of the luminary of royal condescension, not even the ear of the morning breeze, which is the confidant of spring, shall hear the colours or odours of the flowers of secrecy: if my skull were broken like a drinking-glass, not a trace of the sacred trust would be seen upon its fragments.”

“ ‘ The Sultan, signifying his approbation, thus spoke to the Rikiabdar : “Know, then, that, aware of the pride and enmity of my brother, I have lately scrutinized his actions carefully, in order to discern what is passing within him, and have clearly perceived that he desires to possess my throne, and that he is plotting my destruction. I have, therefore, determined that, before he can strike the blow, the rough stone of his existence shall be removed from the highway of royalty—the pasture of the state shall be weeded of this heart-wounding thorn—the fountain of the empire shall be purified of this scum. It is needful, therefore, that you should watch over my preservation, and if you be successful, you shall be a sun of government in the firma-

ment of my court, your glorious feet being placed on the crown of the *Ferkedan* (two bright stars in *Ursa Major*)."

"The Rikiabdar renewed his protestations of fidelity, confirming his engagement by the most binding oaths. Before he had reached home, however, he had inscribed the cypher of falsehood on the journal of his conduct—he had sown the field of revolt with the seeds of perfidy—he had cut the thread of his engagement with the scissors of dissimulation. In short, the Rikiabdar seized the first opportunity to inform the Sultan's brother of every thing that had passed. The prince overwhelmed him with thanks and promises, and took the most effectual means to protect himself from the impending danger.

"It so happened, in the ordinary revolution of events and vicissitudes of things, that the spring of the Sultan's power was succeeded by an autumn of misfortune—the flourishing tree of his prosperity shed its leaves, and he exchanged a throne for a bier. When has not the breeze of the summer been followed in this world by the autumnal blast of adversity? The younger brother stepped into the vacant throne, and placed the diadem of empire on the brow of felicity. No sooner did the rosebuds of joy blossom in the garden of majesty, than the first order of the new Sultan was, that the Rikiabdar should be put to death. The unhappy man pleaded hard for his life, and protested against the injustice of the mandate. "Mine of Humanity! Shadow of the Cause of Causes!" exclaimed he, "what is my fault? I am not guilty, unless sincerity be a crime." "Rikiabdar," said the Sultan, "the greatest crime a servant can commit, is the revelation of secrets entrusted to him in confidence. You have betrayed one which was specially confided to you by your benefactor; how could I expect from you any thing but treachery? It is better to be alone than in bad company."

"In spite, therefore, of his supplications for pardon, backed by tears and anguish, the Rikiabdar was strangled. The bird of his soul was caught in the springe of royal justice."

MOHAMEDAN REPROOF OF IDOLATRY.

Mohamed Bin Casim, the conqueror of Sindh, under the Khalif Walid, A.H. 93 (A.D. 711), is described in the *Tohfah ul Khwân* (a history of Sindh, in Persian) as entering Alor, on its capture, and observing a number of people prostrating themselves before a temple. On inquiry, he found that they were worshipping idols; he entered the temple, where he saw the figure of a man on horseback so perfect, that he drew his sword to defend himself; but the bystanders told him to sheathe it again, as the figure he saw was not a man, but the resemblance of one, and an object of adoration. Upon this, Bin Casim advanced to the figure, and the better to prove to these people the absurdity of their religion, drew one of the gauntlets from the hand of the idol, and observing to the idolaters that their divinity had now only one gauntlet left, desired them to inquire of him what had become of the other? To which they replied, "How should the inanimate idol be able to answer a question; what can he understand of such things?" Then said Bin Casim, "What strange sort of god do you worship, who so far from being acquainted with the state of others, is not even able to answer a question concerning his own?" The unbelievers were ashamed at the rebuke.*

RUSSIA, INDIA, AND ENGLAND.

DURING the last few years, Russia has been a kind of political bugbear to a certain party in this country ; her power and resources, confessedly vast, have been magnified ; her ambition, from which no despotic ruler of a powerful state is exempt, has been exaggerated, and its sole object is supposed to be England. The success of her designs upon Turkey on the one hand, and upon Persia on the other, would, it is assumed, but facilitate her conquest of India, by the acquisition of which she would ultimately accomplish the end of all her gigantic plans, the ruin of Great Britain. Much local knowledge and a large display of military skill have been expended on various occasions, in order to prove that India can be invaded by Russia ; the practicability of the enterprize has prepared the minds of many to believe that it will certainly be attempted, and the present ministers have been tacitly accused, both in and out of Parliament, of apathy and pusillanimity, in not declaring open war with the Autocrat, before he compels us to fight *pro aris et focis*.

In none of the disquisitions, and they are many, which we have read concerning the supposed designs of Russia upon India and England, have we perceived any attempt to make out satisfactorily an adequate motive for such designs on the part of its ruler. Ambition, rapacity, a desire of aggrandizement, are undoubtedly charged without stint against him ; but, in these days especially, a European monarch must have some specific and definite object besides a mere abstract love of aggrandizement, before he voluntarily incurs the chances of war, which, as the story of Napoleon, inscribed, as it were, on the very soil of Russia herself, too truly shows, may break up in a moment the most substantial frame of power, and leave but a few minute fragments of its wreck behind.

What motive, then, can be assigned for the assumed hostility of Russia towards England ; what interest has she in the destruction or subjugation of this country, so obvious and urgent, as to make her willing to forego the advantages of our friendship, to reject our alliance, to court our resentment, and to brave our resources ? Unless we can discover some reasonable and probable motive on the part of the Government of Russia, her encroachments on her neighbours, her supposed haughty bearing towards this country, and her suspected appetite for Eastern territory, afford very inconclusive arguments to prove that she meditates hostility against us : the syllogism is deficient in its major and essential proposition.

Wars between nations ever have been, and ever will be, till human society is differently constituted, matters of convenience ; the real motive is generally disguised under ostensible reasons. This was the case when the balance of power in Europe afforded a specious pretext for war, and its motives referred not to individual but to common interests. Even when these wars (as Hume has remarked) began with a show of justice, and perhaps from necessity, they were always pushed too far from obstinacy and passion. In cases where free institutions bring the opinions of the community to bear upon

the machine of Government, and still more where the will of the monarch is uncontrolled, the quarrels of states will resemble in character those of individuals. Interest and passion will always bias the judgment where they do not usurp its place : we are not, therefore, to exclude from our calculations the possibility that an emperor of Russia may be actuated in his feelings towards this country by personal resentment, the effect of some supposed insult or provocation, as well as impelled by a pure spirit of rapacity. It may be proper, then, in the first place, to inquire whether there can be any ground for inferring the existence of such a motive.

There are few European states with which we have been for longer periods on terms of uninterrupted amity than that of Russia since her admission within the pale of civilized nations. Similarity of objects and community of interests have, indeed, generally strengthened the bond of amity between the two countries ; but there has been at bottom a mutual esteem, which has not been poisoned by proximity and rivalry. In the great struggle for continental freedom, England, the only remaining bulwark against the usurpations of republican France, may be said to have remotely secured the existence of the Russian empire, as certainly as the valour of the Russian army and the devotion of the people rescued it from premature subjection. In the arrangements which followed the pacification of Europe, the interests of Russia were rather promoted than thwarted by England ; and since that event, this country has not interfered in the measures pursued by her (though sometimes of a rather questionable character), which had for their object the strengthening of the distant boundaries of her colossal empire by the reduction or chastisement of predatory or of civilized nations. England was deaf to the appeals of her old ally, the Porte, when threatened with overthrow by Russian armies ; she was a passive spectator of the terrible vengeance inflicted on the unhappy Poles, and she is at this moment charged with something like participation with Russia in the hostilities now carrying on in Circassia. What provocation of a personal kind, therefore, can the Emperor have had for such an antipathy towards this country as would hurry him into a war with it ?

True, indeed, we have given an asylum to the Polish refugees, as we should to fugitives from any other country under similar circumstances. The rapid and sudden vicissitudes of nations, during the last half-century, have rendered England (and it is one of her proudest distinctions) a place of refuge from political persecution to individuals of almost every state ; bitter enemies, as well as friends, have here experienced a shelter and a welcome. The same cordial reception, which had been granted to the emigrants of the old *régime* of France, was found by their enemies and successors in misfortune, the imperial refugees, and by their successors, the victims of the Hundred Days. The Emperor of Russia cannot desire to extinguish in this country that inoffensive sympathy which is so impartial and universal, and to which it is not absolutely impossible that, in the tide of events, he or some of his family may be forced to appeal.

We may, therefore, conclude, that if the Russian ruler meditates hostility

towards this country, the motive must be one of mere ambition, a desire to aggrandize his empire by the addition of more territory, or to secure it by the weakening of a state which may prove an obstacle to the extension of his power.

"The Russian empire," Count de Segur* stated some years ago, "extends over three hundred and sixty-eight thousand square miles; a hundred thousand miles in Europe, more than two hundred and forty-three thousand in Asia, and the remainder in America. This empire comprehends one-half of Europe, and one-third of Asia: it forms a ninth part of the habitable globe. Its European division is peopled by fifty-eight millions of inhabitants;† its Asiatic by two millions; its American by fifty thousand: the total number is sixty millions of souls, which, however, does not give more than about a hundred and sixty-one persons to each square mile. The Russian territory is considered to be capable of supporting a hundred and fifty millions of human beings." It is impossible to contemplate an empire of such gigantic proportions, which is contiguous to China, Persia, Turkey, Germany, and the Polar Sea, without being struck with the utter absurdity or madness of an ambition that would enlarge its dimensions, at least, until the ratio of its population to its extent had greatly increased. That such an empire, the boundaries of which are at some points defined by no geographical marks, at others, lost in the steppes of nomade tribes, or faintly traced along the confines of uncivilized nations, should be constantly engaged in petty hostilities with these refractory and predatory neighbours, may well be expected; but these attempts to define and defend her frontier are not to be ascribed to a desire of aggrandizement. We know by experience in our Indian empire, that one of the evils of a large territory and an extensive frontier, without geographical limits, is the constant tendency to augmentation. A positive enactment of the Imperial Legislature against increasing our dominions in India has not prevented their unavoidable extension to the Indus on one side, and the Brahmaputra on the other, whilst on the north they are pushed up to the very glaciers of the Himalaya. If we look to our own proceedings (and self-examination is an office as beneficial to states and communities as to individuals), it would not be difficult to find parallel cases to Russian encroachment in British India. Let us (passing over ancient and obsolete examples) compare our treatment of the Coorgs of Southern India, or of the wild tribes of Assam, with that of the Circassians by Russia, and we shall see that there is little essential difference between the two cases. Russia may, with as good a title of *primâ facie* right, chastise the mountaineers of the Kuban and of Caucasus, and for their resistance reduce them to subjection, as we have punished and subdued many of the native independent people of Hindustan. If tried by the strict rules which we apply to other great powers in Europe, our empire in India is but an aggregate of usurpations, of spoliations by the stronger of the weaker. The grounds upon which these acquisitions and appropriations of territory are justified, would be as available in one case as in the other.

* History of Russia and of Peter the Great. 1829.

† Since stated at sixty-one millions.

The dispassionate reader, who may have imbibed a prejudice against the supposed ambition of the Autocrat, will by this time perceive that his impressions have been hastily adopted from delusive sources; that the conduct and policy of England cannot furnish Russia with any motive for hostility, and that this great power has already territory enough to satisfy the most inordinate appetite for dominion. He will be the more convinced that he has formed erroneous conclusions on the subject, if he calmly reflects upon the consequences likely to result to Russia herself from the ruin or the depression of Great Britain.

Hitherto, experience has shown that, whilst the natural enemies of Russia are the continental powers, our insular empire can prove far more useful to her as an ally than formidable as an antagonist. True it is that the Russian emperor covets the possession of a navy, and our maritime power is (or rather was) supreme. There may be some jealousy on this score, but it can be felt in no higher degree by Russia than by France or America. A rational and politic sovereign of Russia would rather uphold than retrench the power and influence of this country, assuming always that he does not cherish the absurd and chimerical hope of establishing his dominion over the entire globe. Let us look a little at the circumstances in which Russia would be placed, supposing England to be reduced to insignificance.

She would be without the resource which our advantageous position offers for restraining any combination of the continental powers against her existence or her interests. On the other hand, if the reduction of England were accomplished by Russian means, it would rouse the apprehensions of every other European state, and sharpen its jealousy against the northern potentate. The erasure of England from the list of great powers would require that the whole frame of European politics should be re-constructed, and this could not be done without a succession of general wars, and a dissolution of the great European system, from which Russia would have more to fear than to hope. Those who draw such ready inferences, from the conduct of the Russian Government, of the perils which menace this country, seem to have forgotten that our quarrel would be espoused, from a feeling of common danger alone, by all the principal states of Europe, and perhaps by America.

But it may, perhaps, be alleged, that the designs of the Russian cabinet are directed simply to the possession of India; that it has no views upon this island, nor any wish to derange the machinery of European politics as adjusted at the Congresses; that it merely desires to extend its influence and possessions in the East.

Those who imagine that the Russian ruler contemplates the acquisition and the incorporation with his vast territories of such a country as India, must believe him to be insane. It is morally impossible that, if such an empire could be put together, it could subsist for a year. If it did not crush by its own weight, the jealousy of other states would provoke a crusade against it. Though they might be content to see us despoiled of India, they would not endure the greater evil, its transfer to Russia. The only rational

object he could have in view by the invasion of British India, is to damage our power and resources, and to gain some petty commercial advantages for his subjects.

In discussing political questions it may, perhaps, appear puerile to press moral considerations into the argument. But they may have some weight in a doubtful case, and if it be not clear that Russia has a strong impelling interest or urgent motive to possess herself of India, is it too much to suggest that she may appreciate the benefits which our rule confers upon the people of Hindustan, and be unwilling to intercept them? Whatever be its faults and defects, there never was a government imposed upon a conquered country less oppressive in its effects upon the people, more paternal in its spirit, more benign and ameliorating in its operation, than the Anglo-Indian. The captious voice of party feeling in this country, which proclaims only the errors of government, and the petty criticism of the press of India, whose office it is to hunt out and expose every blemish, do not disguise from foreigners the fact, that our Eastern rule is a kind and just one. What says M. Jacquemont,* a recent French traveller in India, who went thither imbued with a thorough dislike both of the governors and Government of that country, instilled into him in England and by Englishmen; who considered the former as "old drivellers," and the latter as "a nuisance which ought to be abated?" He had been but a short time in India before he acknowledged that he had to unlearn all he had learned on this head, and he discovered that the British Government in that country, instead of being "a nuisance," was "an *immense blessing* to the provinces subjected to it," and "though requiring *some* reforms, merited *many* eulogiums." What has been said by a French writer, a few days back, in one of the Paris journals,† in an article which expressly treats of the very question we are now considering? "The English," observes this writer, "guided by a wise policy, have known how to respect the religion, the manners and customs of the country of which they took possession; treaties have always been religiously maintained, and the people are more happy under their Government than they were under the native princes. The defence of the country is confided, in a great measure, to the inhabitants, who, formed to military discipline by English officers, aided by native ones, compose an army of 250,000 men. Hindus and Musulmans serve, with zeal, devotion, and courage, the Government which pays them, and they are treated with kindness." The writer concludes a string of reflections on the hopelessness of any attempt upon India, as much on moral as on physical grounds, by stating, that they are "the result of a long stay in India, which it is necessary to have inhabited, to appreciate the resources, and to form a just idea of the colossal power of England, of her wise policy, and her excellent administration." This is a consideration which, moreover, appeals to the prudence of an invader of India, whose chance of success is diminished in proportion as the country is well-governed.

And what would India become if its present rulers were expelled? A

* *Letters from India, 1834.*

† *Journal des Débats.*

vast chaos of disorder and confusion. In ordinary cases, when a state is invaded and subjugated, the vanquished sovereign gives place to the conqueror, and the machinery of government works with the same springs, though moved by a different hand. But such are the peculiar circumstances of India, that a change of rulers would dissolve the entire political fabric; all the elements of discord and contention would be let loose, and every vestige of orderly government would disappear, like

Dews exhaled from morning glades,
Melting snows, and fleeting shades.

We have now explained, with all the brevity and perspicuity in our power, the grounds of our belief that there exists no probable motive on the part of Russia for a rupture with Great Britain, or her invasion of our Indian territories. If this proposition be admitted, it supersedes the necessity of an inquiry into the practicability of a conquest of India by that power. Still, this is by no means an unimportant element in the question; if the facility of execution has suggested schemes of conquest, its difficulty may, on the contrary, deter a projector, who has the strongest motives for an undertaking, from attempting it. Now the utmost that has been contended for by those who profess the clearest conviction of the "designs of Russia," and who give the most exaggerated estimate of her power and resources, is the bare practicability of an invasion of India by her—they have acknowledged that it is an enterprise beset with peril and difficulty, and the fruition of which can only be obtained by immense sacrifices. And who that looks upon the map with other eyes than those of a theorist, and reads the details given by Capt. Burnes, in his recent travels, of the political state of some of the countries that must be traversed by the Russian armies, can contemplate such an undertaking as other than one morally, if not physically, impracticable for all rational objects? The disorganized condition of those countries—the mutual antipathies of the people, which would render any attempt at general combination futile—the nature of their military organization, which peculiarly fits them for attacking an invading force, when cooped in defiles or exhausted by a desert-march;—the climate, want of supplies—without any active hostility on our part, would throw every species of impediment in the way of military operations, and the invading army, reduced in numbers and weakened in its *morale*, even if it entered the Punjaub as friends, not as enemies, would have to dispute the possession of India with 300,000 fresh troops, true to their salt, fighting on their own soil, and led by British officers—an army which the great captain of the age has pronounced one of the finest he ever saw.

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE INSCRIPTIONS OF INDIA.

THE Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for February, has put us in possession of the complete series of important historical discoveries made by Mr. James Prinsep in certain ancient inscriptions at Girnar in Gujerat, in the west of India, and at Dhauli, in the remote province of Cuttack, which we noticed last month. For want of type to represent the old character (of which an elegant fount has been cast at Calcutta), we are unable to give the inscriptions themselves, as they stand on the rocks; but all the other material parts of the papers we insert in Mr. Prinsep's words:

"As long as the study of Indian antiquities confines itself to the illustration of Indian history, it must be confessed that it possesses little attraction for the general student, who is apt to regard the labour expended on the disentanglement of perplexing and contradictory mazes of fiction, as leading only to the substitution of vague and dry probabilities for poetical, albeit extravagant, fable. But the moment any name or event turns up in the course of such speculations offering a plausible point of connexion between the legends of India and the rational histories of Greece or Rome—a collision between the fortunes of an eastern and a western hero—forthwith a speedy and a spreading interest is excited, which cannot be satisfied until the subject is thoroughly sifted by the examination of all the ancient works, western and eastern, that can throw concurrent light on the matter at issue. Such was the engrossing interest which attended the identification of *Sandracottus* with *Chandragupta*, in the days of Sir Wm. Jones: such the ardour with which the Sanskrit was studied, and is still studied, by philologists at home, after it was discovered to bear an intimate relation to the classical languages of ancient Europe. Such more recently has been the curiosity excited, on Mr. Turnour's throwing open the hitherto sealed page of the Buddhist historians to the development of Indian monuments and Pauranic records.

"The discovery I was myself so fortunate as to make, last year, of the alphabet of the Delhi pillar inscription, led immediately to results of hardly less consideration to the learned world. Dr. Mill regarded these inscriptions as *all but certainly demonstrated* relics of the classical periods of Indian literature. This slight remainder of doubt has been since removed by the identification of Piyadasi as Asoka, which we also owe to Mr. Turnour's successful researches; and, dating from an epoch thus happily achieved, we have since succeeded in tracing the name of the grandson of the same king, Dasaratha, at Gaya, in the same old character; and the names of Nanda and Ailas, and perhaps Vijaya, in the Kalinga caves; while on Bactrian coins we have been rewarded with finding the purely Greek names of Agathocles and Pantaleon, faithfully rendered in the same ancient alphabet of the Hindus.

"I have now to bring to the notice of the Society another link of the same chain of discovery, which will, if I do not deceive myself, create a yet stronger degree of general interest in the labours, and of confidence in the deductions, of our antiquarian members than any that has yet preceded it. I feel it so impossible to keep this highly singular discovery to myself, that I risk the imputation (which has been not unjustly cast upon me in the course of my late undigested disclosures) of bringing it forward in a very immature shape, and perhaps of hereafter being obliged to retract a portion of what I advance. Yet neither in this, nor in any former communication to the Society, have I to fear any material alteration in their general bearing, though improvements

in reading and translation must of course be expected as I become more familiar with characters and dialects unknown for ages past even to the natives themselves, and entirely new to my own study.

"A year ago, Mr. W. H. Wathen, of Bombay, kindly sent me a reduced copy of the fac-similes of the inscriptions on a rock at Girnar (*Girinagara*) near Junagarh, in Gujerat, which had been taken on cloth by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, president of the Bombay Literary Society. He also sent a copy to M. Jacquet, of Paris, which I dare say before this has been turned to good account.

"After completing the reading of the pillar inscriptions, my attention was naturally turned to these in the same character from the west of India, but I soon found that the copy sent was not sufficiently well done to be thoroughly made out; and I accordingly requested Mr. Wilson to favour me with the fac-simile itself, which, with the most liberal frankness, he immediately sent round under a careful hand by sea. Meanwhile, Lieut. Kittoe had made the important discovery of a long series of inscriptions in the same character at a place called Dhauli, in Cuttack. These were in so mutilated a state, that I almost despaired of being able to sift their contents; and they were put aside, at any rate until the more promising portion of my labour should be accomplished.

"I had just groped my way through the Girnar text, which proved to be, like that of the pillars, a series of edicts promulgated by Asoka, but essentially different both in language and in purport; when I took up the Cuttack inscriptions, of which Lieut. Kittoe had been engaged in making a lithographic copy for my journal. To my surprise and joy, I discovered that the greater part of these inscriptions (all indeed save the first and last paragraphs, which were enclosed in distinguishing frames), was identical with the inscription at Girnar! And thus, as I had had five copies of the pillar inscription to collate together for a correct text, a most extraordinary chance had now thrown before me two copies of the rock edicts to aid me in a similar task! There was, however, one great variance in the parallel—for, while the pillars were almost identical, letter for letter, the Girnar and Cuttack texts turned out to be only so in *substance*, the language and alphabet having both very notable and characteristic differences.

"Having premised thus much in explanation of the manner of my discovery, I must now quit the general subject for a time, to single out the particular passage in the inscriptions which is to form the theme of my present communication.

"The second tablet at Girnar is in very good preservation; every letter is legible, and but two or three are in any way dubious. The paragraph at Aswas-tuma which I found to correspond therewith, is far from being in so good a state; nevertheless, when the extant letters are interlined with the more perfect Girnar text, as in the accompanying copy, they will be seen to confirm the most important passage, while they throw a corroborative evidence upon the remainder, and give a great deal of instruction on the respective idioms in which the two are couched.

"The edict relates to the establishment of a system of medical administration throughout the dominions of the supreme sovereign of India, one at which we may smile in the present day, for it includes both man *and* beast; but this we know to be in accordance with the fastidious humanity of the Buddhist creed, and we must therefore make due allowance for a state of society and of opinions altogether different from our own."

Mr. Prinsep then gives the inscription on the second tablet at Girnar in the

old character, and the same in Roman letters, with the Dhauli copy interlined in italics :

Savata vijitamhi devānampiyasa Piyadasino rano, evamapāpavantesu, yathā Choda,
Savata vimitamsi devānampiyasa Piyadasine.....
 Pida, Satiyaputo, Ketalaputo, ā-Tambapanni, ANTIYAKO YONA rājaye vāpi (tasa
 ANTIYAKE nāma YONA lājaya vāpi (...sa
 ANTIYAKASA sāmīno rājāno), savata devānampiyasa Piyadasino rano dwe chikīchhā
Antiyakasa sāmāntā lājāne) *savata devānampiyasa Piyadasine*
 katā;—manusa chikīchhā cha pasu chikīchhā cha : osudhāni cha, yāni manusopagāni
 *chiki* cha *dhāni* *āni muniso* ni
 cha pasopagāni cha. Yata yata nāsti, savata pārapitāni cha ropāpitāni cha ;
pasuopogānāni cha *ata—ta natli, sa*..... *pālūpitā* *lopapitā* cha :
 mūlāni cha phalāni cha ; yata yata nāsti, savata hārapitāni cha ropāpitāni cha.
mū..... *vata hālopitā* cha, *lopāpitā* cha.
 Pathesu kṛpā cha khānāpitā; vacchā cha ropapitā; pari bhogāya
ma (gesu) ulapanāni cha khānāpitāni, lukhāni cha lopapitāni pati bhogāya
 pasu manusānam.
 p.....ānam.

Translation.

“ Everywhere within the conquered provinces of rāja PIYADASI the beloved of the gods, as well as in the parts occupied by the faithful, such as *Chola*, *Pida*, *Satiyaputra*, and *Ketalaputra*, even as far as *Tambapanni* (*Ceylon*)—and moreover within the dominions of ANTIOCHUS the Greek (of which ANTIOCHUS' generals are the rulers)—everywhere the heaven-beloved rāja PIYADASI'S double system of medical aid is established; both medical aid for men, and medical aid for animals: together with medicaments of all sorts, which are suitable for men, and suitable for animals. And wherever there is not (such provision)—in all such places they are to be prepared, and to be planted: both root-drugs, and herbs, wheresoever there is not (a provision of them) in all such places shall they be deposited and planted.

“ And in the public highways wells are to be dug, and trees to be planted, for the accommodation of men and animals.”

He proceeds to comment upon this edict :—

“ The opening words, which are equally well preserved in both the Girnar and the Dhauli inscriptions, will be remarked to differ, in the two examples, only in a single letter (disregarding, of course, the variation of the inflection, which we shall see by and by to be peculiar to the dialect of each place, and constant throughout); the former text reads *Savata vijitamhi*, equivalent to the Sanskrit *savatra vijite*, ‘every where in the conquered (country);’ whereas the latter has *savata vimitamsi* (S. *vimate*) ‘throughout the inimical (in religion) country.*’ This difference is inconsiderable; and both expressions will contrast equally well with *apāpavantesu* (S. *apāpavatsu*), ‘in the sinless-like,’ or ‘the provinces containing the believers.’ Of the places enumerated as belonging to the latter division, unfortunately one list only is preserved, and we are unable to identify any of their names with certainty, except the last. *Choda* may, indeed, be the *Chola* kingdom, and *Pida* the country named in the *Brahmanda Purāna*,† as *Pidika* in the same list with *Chūlica*: but in what part of India situated does not very clearly appear. *Satiyaputo* and *Ketalaputo* are equally unknown; unless the latter be *Ketorapuri* of Wilford—*hod. Tahneswar*. The former seems rather an epithet of some ‘holy city’ of the time. Our only certain landmark then is *Tambapanni*, the ancient name of *Ceylon*,

* While correcting the press, I received a revision of the Cuttack inscription, by Mr. Kitson, in which the word is plainly *vijitamhi*.

† *As. Res.* viii. 336.

spelt exactly in the same manner as in the Pāli text of the *Mahāvansa* just published by Mr. Turnour. The Greek name of this island, *Agathobāne*, as Dr. Mill has elsewhere observed,* seems rather to be taken from the Sanskrit *Tamra-pāni*, which is also the true Singhalese name for the same place.

"But the principal fact which arrests attention in this very curious proclamation, is its allusion to ANTIOCHUS, the *Yona* (Sanskrit *Yavana*) or Greek, king. The name occurs four times over, with only one variation in the spelling, where in lieu of *Antiyako* we have *Antiyoko*, a still nearer approach to the Greek. The final *o* is the regular Pāli conversion of the Sanskrit nominative masculine termination *as*, or the Greek *os*. In the pillar dialect the *visarga* of the Sanskrit is replaced by the vowel *e*, as we see in the interlined reading, *Antiyake*. Again, the interposition of the semivowel *y* between the two Greek vowels *i* and *o*, is exactly what I had occasion to observe in the writing of the words *Agathuklayoj* and *Pantalawanta* for *Αγαθουκλιως* and *Πανταλειωντες* on the coins. All this evidence would of itself bias my choice towards the reading adopted, even were it possible to propose any other; but although I have placed the sentence, exactly transcribed in the Devanāgarī character, in the pandit's hand, he could not, without the alteration of very many letters, convert it to any other meaning, however strained. And were there still any doubt at all in my mind, it would be removed by the testimony of the Cuttack version, which introduces between *Antiyake* and *Yona* the word *nāma*,—making the precise sense 'the *Yona* rāja by name Antiochus.'

"Having then, I trust, established the existence of a genuine Greek name in an authentic Indian edict, let us turn to the histories of the period and ascertain who he may be, and how far the circumstance tallies with the Grecian and Persian records of these ancient times.

"The age of Asoka, as fixed by the Buddhist annals, falls close after the invasion of Alexander the Great; but when adjusted by the established epoch of Chandragupta, it coalesces with the flourishing period of Bactrian independence.

"The name of Antiochus occurs solely in the Seleucid dynasty, which enjoyed supremacy over the whole extent of the Macedonian conquests, until the satraps of Persia and higher Asia threw off the Syrian yoke, and assumed to themselves the regal title. It was to re-establish his sway over the revolted provinces, that Antiochus the Great, in the third century before Christ, conducted an extended campaign in Bactria, which ended in an accommodation with Euthydemus, whereby he was permitted to hold the regal title. The Bactrian king consented probably to be tributary to Antiochus, for the treaty was ratified by the surrender of all Euthydemus's elephants to Antiochus; who, on his side, cemented the alliance by granting his daughter in marriage to the handsome Demetrius, Euthydemus's son. This memorable event is fixed by Bayer in the year 205 B.C.

"'In the reign of Antiochus the Great,' says Maurice, 'the affairs of India again become conspicuously prominent in the page of Asiatic history.' Polybius informs us that, subsequently to the settlement of Bactria, this monarch led his army over the Indian Caucasus, and entered India, where he paid a visit to, and renewed his alliance† with, Sophagasenes, king of that country, and

* *Journ. As. Soc.*, vol. v. 830.

† The treaty thus renewed, may have been that entered into between Seleucus and Sandracottus. Alluding to the obscure origin of this prince, Justinus says, "By such a tenure of rule was it that Sandracottus acquired India at the time Seleucus was laying the foundations of his future greatness, and the latter having concluded a league with him, and settled his affairs in the East, came down and joined the war against Antigonus." L. xv. c. 4.

received likewise his elephants, which, with those he had from Euthydemus, amounted now to a hundred and fifty;* he then recrossed the Indus, and returned homeward through Arachosia, Drangiana, and Carmania, settling in all those countries due order and discipline. 'The boldness of his attempts, and the wisdom of his conduct, during the whole course of this long war, gained him the reputation of a wise and valiant prince, so that his name became formidable to all Europe as well as Asia, and well deserved the addition of 'Great' which was given him.†

"In all, save the name of the Indian monarch, do these circumstances agree with the terms of our inscription. We may readily imagine it to have been a provision in the treaty, that the Buddhist king of India should be allowed to establish his religious and humane regulations among those of the same faith who resided under the rule of Antiochus' generals, that is, in Bactria and perhaps Sinde. We see an acknowledgment of fealty to him in the very wording of the sentence; and it is curious that, while the Cuttack inscription calls the Greek princes, *Sámantá*, his 'generals'—the other edict names them *Sámino*,‡ 'lords.'

"With regard to the name of *Sophagasenu*, I should not have much hesitation in asserting that it was a palpable corruption of *Asoka sinha* or *sena*, the first two syllables transposed,§ but that I am saved the trouble by that more daring etymologist Col. Wilford, who long ago pronounced *Sophagasenu* to be nothing more than *Sivaca-sena*, a term equivalent to *Asoca-sena*, 'one whose army is element,' and which was another name for *Asoca-verddhana*, the third in descent from Chandragupta in the Pauranic lists.||

"Mr. Turnour fixes the date of Asoka's accession in B.C. 247, or sixty-two years subsequent to Chandragupta, the cotemporary of Seleucus. Many of his edicts are dated in his twenty-eighth year, that is, in B.C. 219, or six years after Antiochus the Great had mounted the throne. The medical edict is not absolutely dated; we however perceive that there can be no positive anachronism to oppose the conclusions to which other powerful considerations would lead.

"But the subject of elucidation is not exhausted here. The Persian historians have yet to be examined; and their account of this eventful period may be gathered, from Ferishta's words, to have been copied not from the Greeks, but from native authorities now no longer extant. 'Sinsarchand¶ assumed the imperial dignity after the death of Phoor, and in a short time regulated the discomposed concerns of the empire. He neglected not in the mean time to remit the customary tribute to the *Grecian captains*, who possessed Persia under and after the death of Alexander. Sinsarchand and his son possessed

* The words of Polybius are: 'Τριεβαλῶνδε τον Καύκασον, και κατάρας εις την 'Ινδιαν, την του φιλιαν ἀνινώσατο την προς Σοθαγασήνον τον βασιλία των 'Ινδῶν, και λαβῶν ιλίφαντας, ὡς γινέσθαι τούς ἄπαντας εις ἑκατόν και πιντήκοντα, ἔτι δε σινομετρήσας πάλιν ενταῦθα την δύναμιν, αὐτὸς μὲν ἀνέζησε μετὰ της στρατιᾶς: 'Ανδρασθίην δε τον Κυζικηνὸν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀνακομιδῆς ἀπέλιπε της γαλις, τα ἐμπολογηθίσης αὐτῶ παρὰ του βασιλῆως.' Pol. Hist. lib. xi.

† Universal History, vol. viii. p. 157.

‡ The last letter is however doubtful (more resembling pham), and I feel very certain that re-examination will prove the reading to be *Sámantá*.

§ Just as the natives persist in calling Ochterlony, *Loni-akter*; many such whimsical perversions might be quoted.

|| Asiatic Researches, v. 286.

¶ Maurice's *Modern Hindustan*, vol. i. 65—*Sinsár-chand* is just as much of a Sanskrit name as Chandragupta, and nearly of the same import, viz. **संसारचन्द्र** *Sansára-chandra*, 'moon of the world.'

the empire of India *seventy years*. When the grandson of Sinsarchand acceded to the throne, a prince named Jona, who is said to have been a grand nephew of Phoor, though that circumstance is not well attested, aspiring to the throne, rose in arms against the reigning prince, and deposed him.'

"Now it is not by any means improbable that the Jona (or *Yona*), here introduced as a rival to Asoka, may be the identical *Yona rāja* mentioned in the edict before us, or in other words, Antiochus himself; although it is certainly true that the Persian historian goes on to give a circumstantial account of his reigning at Canouj for a long time, with indefatigable attention to the police of the country and the peopling and cultivation of the waste tracts of Hindustan! *Yona* is placed 260 years before Christ, and is stated to have made a present of elephants and a vast quantity of gold and jewels to Ardeshir, who claimed tribute from the empire of India. This seems to be, *mutato nomine*, a repetition of the story given by Polybius, for, independently of the anachronism, it is hardly probable that the Arsacidæ, themselves tributary to Syria, should have yet mustered courage to exact the like respect from their powerful neighbours. I think the edict furnishes a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, by enabling us to erase *Yona* from the Indian list, and to transfer him either to Syria or to some principality of the Bactrian Greeks who are acknowledged to have held sway in the upper part of India.

"As for the Pauranic histories of the Hindus, all I need say is, that if any thing can tend to persuade the brahmanical pandits of the erroneous basis on which their chronology rests, and the necessity of seeking its explanation (which I do not deem at all impossible), it will be this discovery of a coincidence between our histories and these sculptured monuments in their own language, which cannot have been tampered with, and cannot be suspected of giving false testimony on such a matter.

"The best accounts, however, of the early occurrences of Indian history are to be sought in the Buddhist annals. Let us see what light they throw on the term *Yona*.

"In Mr. Turnour's introduction to the *Mahāwanso* (which I have only this moment seen), I find these words: 'In regard to the geographical identification of the *Yona* country, I am of opinion, that we shall have to abandon past speculations on the similarity of the names '*Yona*' and '*Yavana*,' and the consequent inference that the Yavanas were the Greeks of Bactriana; as *yona* is stated to be mentioned long anterior to Alexander's invasion in the ancient Pāli works. The term in that case can have no connexion with the Greeks.' Now on turning to the only two passages indicated in the glossary, I find that the first relates to the deputation, by Asoka himself, of a missionary, named Mahārakkhito, to effect the conversion of the *Yona* country, while Majjhantiko goes to Kāsmira and Gandhāra, and others to various places. The other passage cited (page 171) occurs in an elaborate and most circumstantial account of the erection of the *Mahāthupa*, or 'great tope,' at Ruanwelli, by Dutthagāmini, king of Ceylon, in the year 157 B.C. Among the priests who resort to Ceylon, to assist at its consecration, are the following from Upper India; for the passage is so interesting to us Indians, who are nearly in the dark as to those periods, that I cannot refrain from extracting it entire:

"Nānādesāpi aganchhun bahawō bhikkhawō idha :
 Idhadipatthasanghassa kākathāwa idhāgame ?
 Therāsiti sabassāni bhikkhū ādāya āgamā
 Rājāgahassa sāmāntā Indagutto mahāgani.
 Sahassān Isipatanā Bhikkhunan dwādasādya

Dhammaseno maháthéro chetiyatthánamágamá.
 Sattbin bhikkhusahassáni ádáya iddhamágama
 Piyadassi maháthéro Jetarámawiháráto.
 Wesálimaháwanato théroru Buddharakkhito
 Atthásasahassáni bhikkhu ádáya ágamá.
 Kosambighositáramo théroru Dhammarakkhito
 Tinsa bhikkhusahassáni ádáya idhamágamá.
 Adáya Yujjeniyán théro Dakkhinagiritó
 Yati chattárisahassáni ágoru Dhammarakkhito
 Bhikkhunan satasahassánan satthi-sahassani chádiya.
 Pupphapure sókáramá thero Mittinnanámako.
 Duwe satasahassáni sahasáni cha satthicha.
 Bhikkhu Pallawabhogamhá Mahadewo mahámati.
 Yónanaggar Alasanna Yona mahá Dhammarakkhito
 Théro satthisahassáni bhikkhu ádáya ágamá.
 Winjhá tawiwatániyá senásanútu Uttaro.
 Thero satthi sahasáni bhikkhu ádáya ágamá.
 Chittagutto maháthéro Boddhimanda wiháráto
 Tinsa bhikkhusahassáni ádiyitwá idhágamá.
 Chandagutto maháthéro wanawásapadesato,
 A'gásiti sahasáni ádiyetwá yati idha.
 Suriyagutto maháthéro kélásamaháwiháráto
 Chhanawati sahasani bhikkhu ádáya ágamá."

"From various foreign countries many priests repaired thither. Who will be able to render an account of the priests of the island who assembled here? The profound teacher Indagutto, a sojourner in the vicinity of Rájagaha, attended, accompanied by eight thousand théros. The mahá théro Dhammaseno, bringing with him twelve thousand from the fraternity of the Isipatana temple (near Búrānesi), repaired to the site of the thūpo. The mahá théro Piyadassi from the jeto wiháro (near Sāwatthi-pura) attended, bringing with him sixty thousand priests. The théro Buddharakkhito attended from the Mahawanno wiháro of Wésali, bringing eight thousand priests. The chief théro Dhammarakkhito attended from the Ghositá temple of Kósambiú, bringing thirty thousand priests with him. The chief théro Dhammarakkhito, bringing forty thousand disciples from Dakkhinágiri temple of Ujjéni, also attended. The théro named Mittinno, bringing sixty thousand priests from his fraternity of one hundred thousand at the Asóko temple at Pupphapura. The théro Rettinno, bringing from the Kásmira country two hundred and eighty thousand priests. The great sage Mahadewo, with fourteen lacs and sixty thousand priests from Pallawabhágo; and mahá Dhammarakkhito, théro of Yona, accompanied by thirty thousand priests from the vicinity of A'lasaddá, the capital of the Yóna country, attended. The théro Uttaro attended, accompanied by sixty thousand priests from the Uttanía temple in the wilderness of Winjha. The mahá théro Chittagutto repaired hither, attended by thirty thousand priests from the Boddhimando. The mahá théro Chandagutto repaired hither, attended by eighty thousand priests from the Wanawásó country. The mahá théro Suriyagutto attended, accompanied by ninety-six thousand priests from the Kélaso wiháro."

"The vicinity of A'lasaddá (in the text A'lasanná, but corrected in the *errata*), the capital of the Yona country' follows, in this enumeration, the mention of Kásmir, while it precedes the wilderness of Vinjha, which is evidently *Vindravan*, the modern Bindrabund. In situation, then, as well as in date, I see nothing here to oppose the understanding of Yona as the Greek dominion of Bactria and the Panjáb, and I dare even further propose that the name of the capital near which the Buddhist monastery was situated, and which Mr. Turnour states in his glossary to be unidentified, is merely a corruption of *Alexandria*, the right reading being perhaps *A'lasanda*, half-way

between the authorities of the Páli 'variorum.' Thus, in lieu of finding any difficulty in regard to the use of the term *Yona* by Oriental authors, we perceive them all rather to admit the interpretation which the sagacity of our antiquaries had long since suggested, but which could only be thoroughly confirmed by such an incontrovertible testimony as it has now fallen to my lot to bring to notice. The particular *Alexandria* alluded to may probably be that *ad calcem Caucasi*, which is placed at Beghrām by Mr. Masson, and in the neighbourhood of which so many stupendous *stupas* have been brought to light through his able investigations.

"The purport of the edict, thus promulgated to the subjects of the Indian monarch and of his Greek ally, now merits a few observations.

"I have said that its object was to establish a system of medical administration. The word *chikichha* is the regular Páli form of the Sanskrit *chikitsa*

(चिकित्सा), the administration of medicine, or healing. In fact, a medical service seems to have been instituted and supported at the expense of the state, with depôts of the herbs and drugs then, and still, used as remedies by

Indian practitioners. The term *osudhāni* (Sans. *auśadhāni* औषधानि), according to Wilson, may even comprehend mineral as well as vegetable medicaments, and it may possibly be thus used in contradistinction to *mulāni* and *phalāni*.

"In reading the particular allusion to a *separate* system of treatment for animals, one is reminded of that remarkable institution at Surat usually called the Banyan Hospital, which has been so frequently described by European visitors of the last century. If proper inquiry were directed to this building, I dare say it would be discovered to be a living example (the only one that has braved twenty centuries) of the humane acts of Asoka, recorded at no great distance on a rock in Gujerat. 'This hospital consisted of a large piece of ground, enclosed by high walls, and subdivided into several courts or wards for the accommodation of animals. In sickness they were attended with the greatest care, and here found a peaceful asylum for the infirmities of old age. When an animal broke a limb, or was otherwise disabled, his owner brought him to this hospital, where he was received *without regard to the caste or nation of his master*. In 1772, it contained horses, mules, oxen, sheep, goats, monkeys, poultry, pigeons, and a variety of birds, also an aged tortoise, which was known to have been there seventy-five years. The most extraordinary ward was that appropriated for rats, mice, bugs, and other noxious vermin, for whom suitable food was provided.' (Ham. Hindostan, i. 718).

"The order for digging wells and planting trees along the sides of the high roads in this edict is, of a similar nature with, but rather more laconic than, that on the Ferôz lāth, which, it may be remembered, specified that the wells were to be half a coss apart, and the trees to be of the mango species: besides which there were to be serais and villages—a provision which seems pointed at in the passage quoted from Ferishta, about Sinsarchand's successor 'establishing towns and villages along the Ganges and Jumna.'

"The word used for wells at Girnar is *kupā*, pure Sanskrit; at Dhauli it is *udapanāni*, as on the pillars; and so for road, one uses *patha*, the other *maga* (S. *marga*), as on the pillars; and in the same manner one dialect employs *manusānam*, the other *munisānam*, 'of men;' but of this and other idiomatical peculiarities I shall hereafter have more to say when I shall have presented the remainder of these most interesting relics of antiquity to the Society's notice."

ANALYSES OF EASTERN WORKS.

No. IV.—THE BEHARISTAN OF JAMI.*

THE title of بهارستان, *Beharistán*, which signifies ‘the Place of Spring,’ or Flower-Garden, is applied by Jami to a work consisting chiefly of stories, each illustrative of some moral precept or religious dogma, divided, according to the subjects, into eight sections, which are named “parterres,” or flower-beds, in allusion to the fanciful title of the work. Each story is generally concluded by one or more couplets of poetry, recapitulating, with an elegant variation, the moral of the tale. This has an agreeable effect when the ear and the mind are accustomed to a mode of writing so different from that of European works of fiction. We have translated these verses in prose: the different genius of the Persian and English languages makes it difficult, if not impossible, to give a poetical version without rendering it too paraphrastic; but there is generally a certain rhythm, and balance of periods, which the most inartificial version cannot wholly destroy.

The first section is composed wholly of stories, and quotations from the sayings of celebrated professors, illustrative of the peculiar doctrines of Sufyism: a mystical creed held by Jami, in common with many other Persian poets, and the tenets of which are well suited to a race of being so imaginative as the bards of Persia.

We have quoted largely from this chapter, believing this the best means of illustrating the doctrines of a very remarkable sect of mystics. It will be seen that the main features of these doctrines, when understood in their exoteric sense, are ardent and disinterested love towards the Deity, contact of the soul with His universally diffused essence, and final absorption into it.

Zul Noun (may the Lord hallow his rest!) went to one of the sages of the West, to ask him a question. He said to him, “Why art thou come? If it be to learn the knowledge of the ancients and moderns, that is useless, for the Creator knows it all; and if thou art come to seek Him, He was in that place where thou didst first conceive the desire of finding him:”

Formerly I thought that thou wast without me, and deemed that I should find thee by long journeying;

Now that I have found thee, I know this, that at the first step I took, I left thee behind me.

Pir Herat says, that He is the companion of the journey of them who seek Him, and holds by the hand those who are in search of Him:

He of whom neither name nor sign is in my hands,

Yet holds me by the hand and draws me after him,

He it is who is hands and feet to me wherever he goes;

Yet I go beating down my feet, groping and spreading my hands.

* بهارستان تصنیف مولوی جامی MSS. No. 74 and 1174 of the Hon. East-India Company's Library.

Fadil Ayad (may the Lord be gracious to him !) says, "I serve the Lord from pure love to Him, because I cannot bear not to serve Him." Certain of his tribe asked him, "Who is the foolish man?" He replied, "He who serves the most high God from hope or fear." They answered him, "How dost thou then serve him?" He replied, "For the honour and love of Him—for the honour and love of Him keeps me in His service and obedience."

My life! I cannot keep myself far from thy door;
I cannot be content with Paradise and the houris;
I lay my head at thy door for love, not for the hope of gain,
And from that door I have not the patience to remove.
How should the burning of him whom love for thee has slain be hid in the darkness of the dust,
Since this flame arises from his lighted heart?
How can the lover remove his head from the collar of devoted attachment?
Like the ringdove, that collar sits upon his neck.

Khajah Karkhi (may the Lord hallow his dust !) says, "The Sufi is but a guest here, and it is unjust that the guest should dictate to his host. The guest who has learnt the rules of humanity, waits patiently, and commands not."

I am thy guest, in the rank of those who wait upon thy pleasure;
Content with every thing that proceeds from thee;
Fixing on the table of thy bounty the eyes of hope,
I wait for thy blessings, and ask not imperiously for them.

They asked Bayazid (upon whose dust the Lord send blessing !), "What is the law, and what is the observance of moral duty?" He said, "The one is the leaving the world, and the other the love of thy Lord."

O thou who, in the religion of the ruler of events,
Askest concerning precept and observance,
The precept is, to turn thy face from the world;
Observance of moral duty is, finding the way of thy Lord.

Shabla (may the Lord make his tomb holy !) was seized with delirium, and they took him into a hospital. A number of people went there to see him, of whom he asked, "Who are you?" They said, "Thy friends." Then he took up a large stone, and ran upon them, and they all fled. But he said, "Come back, you pretenders, for friends do not fly from friends, nor do they regard the stones of unkind treatment from them."

He is a true friend who is the more steadfast, the more enmity he experiences from his friend :

A thousand stones of ill-treatment thrown upon his head by him
Serve but as foundation stones to establish the building of his love.

They tell of him too, that once he was sick, and the khalif sent a Christian physician to cure him. The physician asked him as he entered, "What does thy heart desire?" He replied, "That thou shouldst become a Musulman." He said, "If I do so, wilt thou recover?" He said, "Yes." So he offered Islam to the Christian, who made the confession of faith, and Shabla rose from his bed of sickness, and no mark of it remained upon him. They both went together to the khalif, and told him the story. He said, "I thought I had sent the physician to the patient; but I find that I sent the patient to the physician."

He that is sick from the attack of love,
 Knows that his physician is the presence of his beloved;
 When the physician places his foot beside his head,
 Health is restored to him by reason of the very presence of the physician.

Sanhail Abdallah (may the Lord give peace on his tomb!) says, "Whoever rises early in the morning, and is full of care for what he shall eat, wash thy hands of him."

He who rises in the morning early from his sleep, has nothing in his head but imaginations of eating and drinking—seek not advice or pattern from him. And he who washes his hands while his feet are yet on the bed, that he may stretch forth his hand to the table, wash thy hands of him.

Saad Abu Herar (may God hallow his grave!) says, "In my earlier days, I desired to gain a place of retirement. One day, while I was walking in the desert, suddenly I heard a noise of something at a distance; but I kept my heart from heeding it and my eyes from turning to it. It came nearer and nearer, till at last I found it was two male lions, who were close upon me; but I took no note of them, neither when they came nor when they departed:"

Who is the wise Sufi, pure from the taint of separation?
 He who keeps his face of one hue in this double-coloured world;
 He who turns not away the thread of his affection from the object of his love,
 Though a hungry lion advance towards him on one side, and a tiger on the other.

Abulhasan Nuri says, "He from whom the most high God hides himself, no information and no guidance will bring him to God:"

When our beloved shows not his face from the curtain,
 No one is able to withdraw the curtain from him;
 And if all the world were a veil, it would be to no purpose,
 When he would show his splendour without reserve to us.

Abu Bekr Wasiti says, "He who says, I am near, is far off; and he who says, I am far off, he, in his nothingness, is absorbed and hidden in the entity of God:"

Every one who says, I am near that soul of the world,
 That pretender to nearness to him is far off.
 And he who says, I am afar off, that distance of his
 Is hidden in the rays of splendour from his presence.

The Shaikh Abu Said Abulkhair was asked, "What is Sufyism?" He said, "Laying down what thou hast in thy head, and giving away what thou hast in thy hand, and caring not for that which comes to thee:"

Wouldst thou escape from thyself to the practice of Sufyism,
 It is needful that thou shouldst put the wind of conceit from thy brain,
 And cast from thy hand the thing thou hast in thy hand,
 And suffer affliction with quiet breast, and move not from thy place.

He also said, "This is true noble-mindedness—to forgive thy brethren for every vileness they may commit against thee, and so to act towards them, that from them thou mayest never need pardon."

Generosity consists in two things; O generous man,
 Give me thine ear that I may tell thee the truth.
 One is, to forgive thy companions, though thou shouldst see in them every moment
 a hundred short-comings;
 The other, that no single fault be committed by thee.

Abu Bekr Wirak said, "If you should ask Avarice, Who is thy father? it would say, Distrust in the care of the Providence of the Omnipotent; and if you should ask, What is thy occupation? it would say, The acquisition of meanness and vileness; and if you should ask of its end, it would answer, Calamity and disappointment and bondage."

If thou ask Avarice, Who is thy father?

It answers, Doubt in the Providence of God;

And if they say, What is thy occupation? it replies,

In vileness and contempt, from the blame incurred by greediness;

And if thou ask of the conclusion of its doings,

It says, Disappointment and calamity the whole life long.

The next chapter contains certain rules and precepts of social (we had almost written *unsocial*) intercourse. They chiefly turn on the advantage of silence and caution towards an acquaintance; and the earnestness with which this is inculcated is strikingly indicative of the deterioration of feeling occasioned by a despotic government and an exclusive creed:

Ebn Mokanna says, that the books in the establishment of the sages of India amounted to forty camels' load. A king of that country requested they would abridge them; whereupon they brought them within the compass of one camel's load; and on the repetition of his request, they reduced the whole to four precepts. The first of these is for the instruction of kings in justice.

Where the king of the world keeps justice in his sight,

Then there is rest alike for great and small;

When the disconsolate bewails from his wounded bosom,

That king becomes at once guilty of tyranny.

Every record of a just king

Shall be free from the effects of time from age to age.

The second precept is for the instruction of subjects, to do good and submit to lawful authority.

The seed of the oppression of the king is the insubordination of the subject,

As the grain of barley is the origin of the tall stalk of grain.

The third relates to the preservation of soundness of body, bidding that we should not stretch forth the hand to food till we are hungry, and draw it back therefrom before we are satiated.

It is better thou shouldst abstain from that which is the cause of diseases,

And fly from the pleasant but deceitful food of the physicians:

Sit not down to the table till thy stomach is empty,

And rise therefrom before thou hast filled it.

The fourth is for the advising of women, that they should turn away their eyes from the faces of strangers, and veil their faces from the eyes of those who may not lawfully look upon them.*

She is a woman worthy of the name who turns away her eyes

From every one to whom she is forbidden, though he be one pleasant to look on;

And will not bear to open her eyes upon one not her mate,

Though he be beautiful as the moon in the vault of heaven.

There is an admonition comprehended in four precepts, spoken by four kings, of which you would say that it was like one arrow shot from four bows.

* One of the Arabic words for a married woman signifies 'the forbidden thing.' The word *Harem* is from the same root.

Khosroe says, "I never repented of having been silent, but many a thing have I spoken, for shame of which I have slept in dust and blood."

Sit in silence, for so sitting with self-possession
Is better than that speaking which brings confusion.
No one ever needed to regret the mischief of a secret when under seal :
'Tis when a secret has been divulged that it causes regret.

Kaisar said, "My power over that which is unspoken is greater than my power over that which is spoken;" that is, "what I have not said I can yet say, but what I have said I cannot recal."

Tell not lightly amongst friends and companions
That of which the divulging might be hurtful.
That which thou hast kept concealed, thou canst speak ;
But that which thou hast spoken, thou canst not again conceal.

The Khakan of Chin spoke his word to this effect : "There are more who have felt the evil consequences of speaking, than those who have repented of being silent."

The seal-bound secret, of which thy soul has become possessed,
Make not haste to engrave on the tablet of revealment.
I fear lest the fine incurred by its revelation
Will be more serious than the regret caused by keeping it concealed.

The King of Hind opened his mouth with this apophthegm : "Whatever word hath made its escape from my mouth, I am precluded from again laying the hand of acquisition upon ; but whatever I have not spoken, of that I am master, to speak it if I please, and, if I please, to be silent."

With regard to a secret divulged, and one kept concealed,
There is in use an excellent proverb :—
That the one is as an arrow still in our possession,
And the other as an arrow sent from the bow.

A dervish of high mind possessed much of the intimacy of a magnificent monarch, and had acquired by custom the right of familiar intercourse with him. One day, the king showed symptoms of weariness of his company ; and, in spite of all the inquiry and investigation the dervish made, he could only discover that this arose from the multiplicity of his visits, and the frequency of his coming and going. He gathered up, therefore, the skirts of his robe from the monarch's society, and rolled up the carpet of his familiar intercourse with him. One day, that king, by chance, passed and fell into company with him. He broke out into exclamations, saying, "O dervish, what is the reason thou hast withdrawn thy foot from coming backwards and forwards to us?" He answered, "Because I knew that the question, why I came not, was better than the complaint at my frequent appearance."

That powerful one said to the poor man, why
Hast thou come of late so seldom before me ?
He replied, because the "Why hast thou not come to me?"
Is much more pleasant than the "Why hast thou come?"

Section the third shows "the blooming of the buds of the garden of dominion and government, including the fruits of equity and justice." This chapter opens with the praise of Nushirvan, a "time-honoured" name in Persia, and, as far as we can discover, deserving of its honour. The admission in the opening sentence must have been considered almost hero-

tical by the orthodox cotemporaries of the poet; yet the speech of Mohammed immediately following rests on something more than poetic evidence. The "Lord of all things created" is a title often given to the Prophet by the Musulmans, who believe him to have been the first production of the creative power of God.

The exhibition of equity and justice belongs to sovereigns, not that of splendour and magnificence. Nushirvan, though in religion he was an alien, yet in justice and right he was a brother. The Lord of all things created (on whom be the best of prayers and blessings!) was wont to boast, "I was born in the days of the just king."

The Prophet, who came into existence in the days of Nushirvan, the Prophet, the eye and lamp of the world,

Said, "I am free from the sin of oppression, because I was born in the days of the just Nushirvan."

How well did that benevolent adviser speak in the heart's ear of the tyrant king,

"Consider the darkness of tyranny, and without further proof venture to do good;

"If justice prove not more splendid than oppression, then again set thy foot in the path of tyranny!"

Those who have familiar intercourse with kings, are like a crowd of persons who have ascended a high hill, and afterwards, in the earthquakes of battles and the revolutions of time, fall down from it. There is no doubt that the fall of those who stand high will be severe, and the descent of those who are lower will be easy.

There was a magnificent apartment near the palace of the king;

In that apartment go not thou too high—

I tremble lest, when thou departest from it,

Thou shouldst fall more certainly than any man has fallen.

The following narrative is interesting, not only from its display of the simple and energetic right-mindedness of a great historical character, but from its exhibiting a triumph over national prejudice against a people, despised in the East with an intenseness of contempt, of which, happily, our own country furnishes a very imperfect illustration.

The commander of the faithful, Omar (may the Lord be good unto him!), during the days of his khalifat, was building a wall in Medina. A certain Jew came before him, to complain of tyrannical treatment. "The hakim of Basorah," said he, "has bought goods of me to the value of a thousand dirhems, and now makes excuses to delay the payment." "Hast thou a piece of paper?" asked the khalif. He replied, "No." So Omar took up a potsherd, and wrote thereon, "The complainers against thee are without number, and those who render thee thanks are not to be found. Beware of giving cause for complaint, or descend from thy seat of judgment." And at the end he wrote, "The writing of Omar Ben al Khitab." He neither impressed his seal upon this, nor added his cipher; but such was the force of his justice, and the reverence for his discipline existing in the mind of the hakim, that when the Jew presented this potsherd, he alighted from the horse on which he was riding, and kissed the ground, and treated the Jew, who stood by mounted, with the utmost respect.

When the king possesses not dignity and respect,

He suffers contemptuous treatment from the hands of the vile—

When the lion has lost his teeth and his claws,
Even the contemptible fox may strike him on the neck.

Hejaj, the governor of Arabia and Irak Arabi, under Abdalmelek, the 5th Ommiade khalif, is the subject of several anecdotes, none of which show any favourable disposition on the part of the writers towards him. Two of them, however, prove that he could forgive very severe remarks upon himself, and that he excused his tyranny to others, perhaps to himself, by assuming that he was an instrument of the just anger of God upon a corrupt people. We suspect that "if the lions had been sculptors," a finer image would have been fabricated to the memory of a man who certainly was not without great qualities.

They brought before Hejaj a woman who, along with others, had made insurrection against him. He spoke to her, but she hung down her head, and fixed her eyes on the ground, and would not look at him nor answer him. One of the bystanders said to her, "The emir speaks to thee, and thou attendest not to what he is saying." She replied, "I am ashamed in the sight of Almighty God to look in the face of that man upon whom He will not look."

Look not in the face of the oppressor, for it is as a door of hell opened to thine—
Till that hell shall be opened for him, the look of mercy will not fall from God upon him.

Here follows a side-blow at the weaker sex—the fault is a national one.

One day, Alexander was sitting along with his courtiers, and one of them said to him, "The Lord (whose name be magnified!) has given thee a great dominion; take to thyself many wives, that thou mayst have many children, and thy memory remain on the earth." He answered, "A man is remembered not by his sons, but by his just principles and good dispositions. It is not good that he who has conquered the men of this world, should be conquered by women."

Since a man is not certain of even so much as this,
Whether his son will be of the number of the wise or the foolish,
Then is nobleness of disposition son enough for a wise man:
What need of weak women for hope of children?

The fourth section consists of instances of generosity and greatness of mind; and the conception of these virtues, displayed in the anecdotes, evinces a just appreciation of true magnanimity. The Hatim mentioned in the course of these anecdotes is Hatim Tai, one of the few characters living during "the days of ignorance," to whom Arab, or rather Mohammedan, tolerance is content to allow the praise of well-doing. Amongst the stories told of his liberality is one, not here mentioned, of his serving up to the ambassadors of the Greek emperor a beautiful and renowned horse, and finding, at the conclusion of the feast, that they had come to request of him this celebrated animal on their master's behalf.*

One night, a fire broke out in a mosque at Cairo, and burnt it down. The Muslims conceived that the Christians had done this, and in revenge they threw fire into their houses, and burnt them. The sultan of Egypt took a

* See the *Adventures of Hatim Tai*, well-translated by Mr. Duncan Forbes.

number of the offenders, and gathering them into one place, ordered that tickets should be made out, equal to their number, on some of which should be written "death," and on others "scourging." These were scattered amongst the criminals, and according to the contents of the billet which had fallen to each man's lot, they did to him. A billet marked "death" fell to one man, who said, "I fear not death, but I have an infirm mother, who has no support but me." And beside him there was one, on whose billet was written "scourging." This man gave to the other his billet, and took his in exchange, saying, "I have no mother." So they put him to death instead of scourging him, and scourged the other instead of putting him to death.

With silver and gold a man may well show generosity—

A great thing is it when one is generous with his soul :

When he knows that his friend stands in need of his life,

He makes his life a ransom for the soul of his friend.

They asked Hatim, if he had ever known any more generous than himself. He said, "Yes. One day, I went into the house of a young man, an orphan, who had ten sheep, of which he immediately slew one and cooked it, and set it before me. It happened that the fried liver of this pleased me much, and I said, 'By Allah, this is very good.' The young man went and killed another sheep, and placed the same part in the same place before me, and I was not aware what he was doing. When I went out to mount my horse, I saw that much blood had been shed without the house, and I asked what it was. They said 'he has killed *all* his sheep for thee.' For this I blamed him, and said, 'Why hast thou done this?' He replied, 'Praise be to God! should any thing that I have please thee, and I be so niggardly as to refuse it? That would indeed show a vile disposition, for an Arab.'" Afterwards they asked Hatim, "What didst thou give in return for this?" He said, "Three hundred bay camels and five hundred sheep." Then said they, "After all, thou wast the most generous." "Fie!" said he; "all that he had he gave me, and of the much which I had, should I not give him a little?"

The beggar, who has but half a loaf, and gives it all out of his house,

Is superior to him who is the king of the world, and gives away the half of his treasures.

The fifth section is "on expressions of tenderness for the condition of the nightingales of the garden of love and affection, and the fluttering of the birds of that flower-garden of desire and tenderness."

We quote sparingly from this division; yet perhaps not more so than would be necessary in extracting the beauties of a Western rhapsody on the same subject. Assuredly, there is a tone far from common-place in several even of these few extracts, which will find its way to the hearts of many readers. There is little mediocrity in Persian erotic poetry; either it is all passion and tenderness, "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," or the most wearisome description of "moon-bright faces" and "silver-waists," and other not very distinctly intelligible charms, to the end of the chapter.

Two wise men were disputing about love, and one of them said, "Its property is to cause continually sorrow and calamity; for the lover is every hour an endurer of sadness and a weigher of affliction." The other said, "Be still! hast thou never beheld the joy of peace after war, nor tasted the delight of meeting after long separation? There is no one in the world more joyful than

the pure of heart full of love, and nothing more undesirable than the heaviness of soul of the lover distant from his beloved."

The attracting light of the beautiful is the loveliness of a man's heart.

How should the beautiful incline to him in whose heart is no beauty?

If any ignorant one seek to cavil at this my principle,

My sufficient argument will be, "Kind inclines to kind."

One day, Saddik the Great (may God have mercy upon him!), during the time of his khalifat, was walking in the bye-streets of the city, and passed by the door of a house. Approaching suddenly, he heard a voice of weeping. A woman was repeating a couplet, and pouring warm tears from her eyes. The sense of the couplet was—

O thy rising! more beautiful than the rising of the moon;

Before the brilliance of thy orient, the sun-light grows weak.

Before the nurse gave milk to my infant lips,

At the remembrance of thy lips of ruby, I drank blood.

As the sound of this couplet impressed the heart of Saddik, he knocked at the door, and the mistress of the house came out; of her he asked, "Art thou bond or free?" and she replied, "I am a bond-woman." Then he said, "For the love of whom dost thou sing the verse thou hast just sung; and for whose sake flow the tears thou hast been shedding?" She replied, "O vicegerent of the Prophet, by his garden of light, depart from me!" He said, "I will not depart till I have laid the secret of thy heart upon the earth before me." The girl heaved a cold sigh, full of anguish, from her heart, and named a youth of the Beni Hashem. Saddik (may God's blessing be upon him!) went into the mosque, and sought out the master of the girl, and bought her of him, and gave to her the full price he had given for her, and sent her to her lover.

The sixth Division is, "On the blowing of the gales of *facetiæ*, and the pleasant-scented winds of amusing stories, which cause the buds of the lips to laugh, and the blossoms of the heart to expand;" the plain English of which ornate description is, that the chapter is a collection of "good things," a tolerably literal translation of the commendatory red-letter heading prefixed to each of these laughter-moving morsels. "*Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona*"—jests were perpetrated before Joe Miller was born; but our readers are probably little aware that some of the most venerable witticisms of this worthy's collection have an antiquity far beyond his modern date; so true it is that "*nil dictum fuit quod non sit dictum prius*." The "tall Irishman, who is reading every word I write," figures here in very choice Persian as a *nadāni*, a 'know-nothing,' who makes the same unhappy defence against the same tacit accusation. We have omitted the terminating couplet with which the most sprightly of these stories are invariably encumbered and deteriorated.

One day, the khalif (Haroun Al Rashid, we presume) was eating his breakfast—they had served a roast lamb to him. An Arab of the desert came up, whom he called to him, and bade sit down. The Arab sat down, and set himself stoutly to eating. The khalif said, "Why do you tear up this lamb so furiously, and eat so greedily? One would say his father had struck you with his horns." The Arab answered, "It is not just so; but you regard this lamb with such looks of tenderness, and take so ill the tearing and eating of him, that one would say his mother had suckled you."

A learned man, who was extremely ugly, saw one whose face was quite yellow from disease. He said, "What has come to thee, that thy face is of that yellow hue?" The man replied, "When I saw thee, I thought of my sins, which has so discoloured my face." "And why," returned the learned man, "should the sight of me thus remind thee of thy sins?" "Because," said the other, "I feared that God, to punish them, would make me as ugly as thou art."

A certain person beheld a very ugly man asking forgiveness of his sins, and praying for escape from hell-fire. He said, "My good friend, why should you be so anxious to preserve *such* a face as that, and lament that it should go into the fire?"

A man with a long nose asked a woman in marriage, and said in his own praise, "I am no way given to sloth or long sleeping, and I am very patient in bearing vexations." "Yes, truly," said she; "hadst thou not been patient to bear, thou hadst never carried that nose of thine forty years."

The khalif was eating with an Arab of the desert, and as he looked on the morsel the Arab was carrying to his mouth, he saw a hair in it, and told him to remove it. The Arab said, "At the table of one who looks so closely at the morsels of the eaters as to see a hair upon them, I cannot eat." He drew back his hand from the food, and swore he would never eat at his table again.

They asked a Toorki, "Which wouldst thou sooner have, plunder to-day or paradise to-morrow?" He said, "To stretch out my hand to the spoil to-day, to take all I could find, and go into the fire with Pharoah to-morrow."

An Arab had lost his camel, and swore that when he found it he would sell it for one direm. When he had found it, he repented of his oath; so he hung a cat round its neck, and cried, "I will sell this camel for one direm, and the cat for a hundred direms, but I will not sell one without the other." A person who came by and heard this, said, "What a desirable bargain that camel would be, if it had not such a collar round its neck!"

Section the Seventh is "On the tales of the wordspeaking, unfledged birds of poesy, and the gazel-reciting parrots of the sugar plantation of song;" a series of sketches of Persian poets, too brief and bare for quotation. The story of Firdousi's first appearance as a poet is told here as in the introduction to Macan's *Shah Nameh*.

Garden the Eighth comprises, "Certain stories from the tongue of the tongueless, out of which the sagacious and those skilled in apophthegms have made fables, which the mind may accept by way of novelty and recreation, and the possessors of understanding draw from them establishment and benefit."

Hast thou not seen, that the wise man sweetens with sugar the bitter medicine,
That by its means he may expel from the ailing body the pain of long sickness?

Tasso, almost translating our author, says:

*"Così all'egro fanciullo porgiamo aspersi
Di soave licor l'orli del vaso."*

The simile is one of those beautiful ones, of which the wonder seems to be, not that they occurred to two independent writers, but that they did not occur to many more. An essay on coincidences of thought between Oriental and European writers would, if well written and illustrated, be highly curious. This chapter is a collection of fables, in the manner of *Æsop*, or of the work which bears his name.

A fox breathed the breath of intimate friendship with a wolf, and set down the foot of familiarity. One day, they went to a garden, encircled by a hedge full of thorns. They walked round it till they found a hole, which was large enough for the fox, but narrow for the wolf. The fox went in easily, but the wolf with much difficulty. They found multitudes of grapes of many colours, and fruits of various hues. The fox was prudent, and had an eye to the time of egress; but the wolf was regardless of this, and ate as much as he could. The keeper of the garden at length saw them: he took a club, and set his face towards them. The fox, small-waisted, leaped nimbly through the hole; but the wolf, who was great-bellied, stuck there. The keeper of the garden came up with his club, and beat him so that he left him more dead than alive, with his skin torn and his eyes knocked out, to escape from his prison.

When thou growest fat in plenty and enjoyment,

Think of this also—how thou art to escape.

Exult not, child of fortune, in thy strength, for afterwards thou wilt become weak.

With such a carcase, I know not how thou wilt escape from the door of death.

Besides this work, Jami wrote several others, which, like the present, evince much elegance and simplicity of style. The *Beharistan* is particularly distinguished by those qualities. It has much of the merit of Saadi's *Gulistan*, with more variety of subject, and is, in our opinion, quite as well adapted for rudimental reading. The copious translations we have made are quite close enough to facilitate the perusal of the original texts. Copies of this work are not so common as those of others by the same author; but we have given a reference to two at the beginning of this article—that marked No. 74 is the most plainly written.

THE RAOS OF RAMPOORA.

When Rao Gopal Singh (Chondawut), one of the vassals of Mewar, resided at Rampoor, a charun of the Katchaila tribe came from Kattiawar, with horses, two of which he sold to the rao, who promised to pay for them in four months. This agreement was, however, evaded on the part of the rao, under various pretexts, till, at last, tired of the horse-merchant's importunities, he employed some Baugrees to murder him; his corpse was thrown secretly into a grain-pit, under a peepul tree. Six or eight days after, the mother of the murdered charun declared that he had appeared to her in a dream, and revealed to her the fact of his murder and the place of his burial; upon which she proceeded with her son's wife to Rampoor, presented herself before the rao, and charged him with the crime. The rao denied all knowledge of the deed; upon which the aged mother prayed that he would accompany her to the peepul tree. He consented, and there, as disclosed in her dream, the body of her son was found. The mother of the charun beat her head, and lacerated her bosom, and the widow declared her determination to sacrifice herself on her husband's funeral pile. When the preparations for this ceremony were completed, the *sati* took a lighted bamboo in her hand, and before she set fire to the pile, invoked imprecations on the rao and his whole race. The surrounding multitude, hearing this, shouted that the *vansa* (family) of the raos would be extinct. The rani (wife of the rao), excited by the shout, rushed from the *mahal* (her apartment), with her only son, and flinging the infant into the arms of the charuni, seated on the pile, invoked her mercy on the innocent, and prayed that, if she had resolved to sacrifice herself, she would allow the child to burn with her. Pleased with this act of devotion, the *sati* returned the child to its mother, and recalled part of the anathema, prophetically exclaiming, "In this boy alone shall the race of the Chondawuts be perpetuated; every other branch shall become extinct, but he shall be fortunate!" Thus saying, she with her own hand set fire to the pile.

This prophecy (which, in such cases, is regarded as the *vox Dei*) is so far fulfilled, that the present rao is lineally descended from this child.

NATIVE SOCIETY IN INDIA.

NO. IV.—DACOITY.

It has already been stated, in those papers inserted in the *Asiatic Journal* which are illustrative of native manners, that particular districts in India are remarkable for the commission of particular offences; and that the people of Bengal, though any thing but honest, are especially addicted to the commission of petty kinds of robbery. In the Upper Provinces, the transgressors of the law are of a much more daring character, and they will frequently sally forth in large bodies, and make a dash at some object of importance. The houses of the shroffs, or bankers, are especially marked out for such depredations; the treasure they contain being in specie, and consequently rather cumbrous, it is necessary that large numbers should be assembled for the purpose of carrying it off. In order to effect this object, plans quite as ingenious as many employed in England for plundering banking-houses and other public edifices, are put into practice, by which some of the confederates contrive to obtain access to the interior, and to discover the exact position of the chests which contain the treasure. It is astonishing with what ease natives of India, who have received little or no education, and who may be of low caste, will assume the manners of their superiors. A man with a good address, a handsome person, and graceful carriage, is selected upon an occasion of importance—one who is a stranger in the place in which the affair is to be carried on, and who, gifted with invention, can be ready with a plausible answer to every question that may be put to him. Such a person is provided with a dress suited to his assumed rank, and attendants if necessary. He presents himself with great confidence at the door of the shroff, taking care to impress the domestics who may be in waiting with a proper idea of his consequence. He makes a display of money, and shapes his inquiries with great adroitness, so as to ascertain the probable amount of property, either in specie or jewels, and the best plan of proceeding in order to obtain possession of it. He takes occasion to repeat his visit more than once, making some purchases, and negociating for others with an air of the greatest liberality. Having become thoroughly acquainted with the localities of the house, the gang assemble in some secluded place at a convenient distance, and determine upon their future operations. A wedding procession is the usual cover for their entrance into the town, the palanquins that accompany it serving as deposits for arms. Such a device, however, being frequently practised, is apt to grow stale, and recourse must be had to a more novel contrivance.

Although the left wing of a regiment was stationed within three miles of a large native town, near the banks of the Jumna, the house of a wealthy shroff was robbed by a tumultuous concourse of armed men, before the alarm could be given to the military, who hastened at the first summons to the scene of action. The premises had been previously reconnoitred and examined by one of the confederates, who had insinuated himself into the confidence of the owner, the latter expecting to make a large profit by his dealings with a customer showing the most princely nature. The dacoits entered the town under the pretence of being devotees going to a place of pilgrimage. Many were disguised as fakeers, and they had bullocks with them, which carried wedges, sledge-hammers, and other burglarious implements, wrapped up in unassuming-looking bundles. Arriving from different points, the greater number took up their quarters in a large deserted building; the remainder dis-

persing themselves about the place, after having deposited their weapons with their companions. In addition to the chokeydars belonging to the town, the shroff, whose house was menaced, maintained private watchmen at his own expense, and these were stationed at their usual places on the outside. The house, to judge by its exterior, was remarkably strong, and difficult of access; the town, Etawah, having been formerly a place of great consequence, the residence of rich and powerful omrahs, though at the present time in a state of decay, there were many buildings which still presented a very imposing appearance. This, in particular, was lofty and solid, with thick massive walls, the breadth not being proportioned to the height, and consequently affording less facilities of access than a low mansion, spreading over a large space of ground. One large heavy door, profusely studded on the outside with broad-headed nails, formed the sole entrance towards the street, and here the party composing the night-watch had posted themselves. Though remaining sufficiently awake to converse with each other, not expecting danger of any kind, they were far from being on the alert, deeming their presence quite sufficient to prevent any attack. Suddenly, however, they found themselves overpowered, and disabled from giving alarm. In the dead of the night—for they took care not to commence the disturbance too early—the dacoits, well armed, and provided with the means of forcing an entrance, quitted their place of concealment, cut down the guard, whom they quickly gagged and bound, and then attacked the house. The door, strong as it was, speedily gave way; the chiefs of the party, headed by the person who had previously inspected the interior apartments, entered the chambers where the treasure was deposited, while the remainder kept the door. The noise had awakened the people of the town, but seeing so large and so determined a banditti—for the gang mustered more than a hundred men—they were afraid to interfere; and it was not until they had recovered from their first panic, that any body thought of summoning the sepoy. Meanwhile, the chests were forced, and their contents rifled, in an incredibly short period; the unfortunate shroff, who had quitted his bed when his house was invaded, being wounded by one of the miscreants and left for dead. Having possessed themselves of every thing they could conveniently carry off, the robbers retreated to the river, where they had boats in readiness. Embarking, they speedily passed over into Bundelkhund, and before morning, threading ravines only known to themselves, were beyond the reach of pursuit. The instant that this outrage was made known in the neighbouring cantonments, the drums beat to arms, and the sepoy, mustering in haste, marched down to the city, scarcely knowing what they were to encounter, for, amongst other reports, it was said that Runjeet Singh had invaded the Company's provinces, and was coming down in great force. They had the mortification to find the banker's house ransacked, and the thieves escaped; the proximity of the building to the river, and the excellent manner in which every thing had been planned, enabling them to get clear off with the booty.

A considerable period elapsed before the sepoy were reconciled to their disappointment, as they clung as long as possible to the hope that Runjeet Singh would in reality make his appearance, all their martial ardour being aroused on hearing that he was actually on the march. The magistrate belonging to the zillah was absent at the time, on a tour of duty; but he hastened to the scene of action as soon as the account of the robbery reached his ears. Several persons belonging to the town were taken into custody, suspected of being aiders and abettors in the affair; but nothing could be proved against them, excepting their notorious bad characters; and though some persons

fancied that they recognized a noted leader of dacoits in one of the principal parties engaged, his identity was never thoroughly ascertained. One or two of the people who were assaulted died of their wounds, and the shroff himself was severely injured.

At another time, the treasure-chest of the collector of an inland station invited the cupidity of a gang of robbers; and they determined, if possible, to make themselves masters of the contents. This was a difficult achievement, since it could not be effected by open violence, the numerous armed attendants, the chuprassces, burkandauzes, and others, being too strong a body to admit of an experiment involving personal conflict. The domestics and retainers of the gentleman whose treasury was menaced, were known to be incorruptible, and there was no river at hand to cover a retreat. Nevertheless, the booty to be gained being very considerable, the dacoits came to the resolution of making an attempt upon it. The first point was to gain access to the house, upon some pretext, which would enable the spy to obtain all the information necessary for the furtherance of the scheme. The convenient disguise of a fakcer gave one of the gang an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some of the under servants, and he discovered that the saib was fond of dogs. The object of this person being obtained, he withdrew to make his report, and returning subsequently, took possession of an old religious edifice, which had been long abandoned and fallen to decay. This was conveniently situated for the purpose, near the angle of the collector's mansion, a large puckah house, having a spacious garden in the rear, well stocked with trees, and divided by an unfrequented lane from the patch of jungle in which the temple before-mentioned had been erected. Soon afterwards, a man, attended by two followers, presented himself at the collector's door, with several handsome dogs for sale; one or two of Persian breed, and others belonging to the hill districts. There was one in particular, superior to all the others; but upon inquiry, this was not to be disposed of. The collector at first entrusted the negotiation of the purchase to his head servant; but finding the affair did not progress, he determined to take the management upon himself, and directed the dog-fancier to be conducted into his presence. The fellow played his part remarkably well; he was all anxiety to oblige his patron, holding out hopes that his scruples would be overcome, but he was under the influence of a vow, and had been threatened with ill-luck, if he consented to part with the dog before a particular season. Like many other English gentlemen, the collector fancied that he was most perfectly acquainted with the native character, and imagining that the man only desired to enhance the value of the dog, humoured him in the matter; and the consequence was, that he obtained admission every day, bringing the favourite animal to see its future master. Upon these occasions, he often remained in waiting for some hours in the verandah of the house, and could see, through the open windows and doors, a great deal of what was going on in the interior. The treasure-chest he discovered was deposited in the collector's bed-chamber; it was of iron, with three locks, and the keys were kept by the collector himself. These keys sometimes lay upon the table beside him; and one eventful day, the dog-owner and his dogs being admitted to the presence of the saib, the dacoit contrived that one of them should upset the hookah. In the confusion that ensued, he took the impressions of the keys in wax, unperceived, and concealed them about his person. Half the affair was now accomplished, for keys were soon constructed by the ingenious artificers employed to make them. It now remained to fix upon the period for the concluding portion of the scheme, and to take measures for the purpose.

It happened that a grand entertainment was to be given at the station during the period of a native religious festival, at which, as a matter of course, the Burra Saib would be present, and would carry along with him a great number of his principal attendants. Feasting was the order every where; immense quantities of sweetmeats and rice—the latter a dainty in the part of the country where the scene was enacted—were brought into the compound, and every body was more or less engaged in the occupation of cooking or eating. The whole of the space around the house was covered with groups of people, sitting round their fires, and enjoying themselves, either by sleeping until the viands were ready, or in singing and telling stories. All the work within the house had been duly accomplished, the proper persons were at their proper places, and nothing was less thought of than a robbery. In the interim, the dog-merchant had contrived to secrete himself in the chamber with the chest, which he opened without difficulty, and taking out the canvass bags which contained the money, he deposited them for the present in a narrow staircase at the angle of the building. All the flat-roofed houses of India are furnished with these back staircases, which lead to the bathing-rooms, and to the top of the house, communicating by postern doors with the outside. When the bags were safely placed, the dacoit locked the chest, left every thing as he found it, and proceeded to carry off the spoil. This was effected in a very ingenious manner. At the distance of half a mile beyond the patch of jungle before-mentioned, a travelling *kafila* had posted itself, with bullocks and hackeries, and between this group and the fakcer's habitation, a line of thieves was concealed. The dog-wallah and his followers were allowed to walk about the compound unsuspected, where they were indeed invited guests; the men of their caste belonging to the establishment having their feast as well as the rest. A quantity of *duttoora*, mingled with the food partaken of by these people, soon rendered them incapable of being very observant, and the pollution of their employment obliging them to keep aloof from the more respectable persons of the household, they occupied the least distinguished quarter of the compound, and under the shadow of a large tree, the confederates were enabled to carry the bags to the temple of the fakcer. Thence they were passed from hand to hand along the line, and quickly placed upon the hackeries in waiting to receive them: the fakcer and the pretended dog-merchant taking their departure at the same time. By forced marches, a considerable distance was gained before the morning; the booty was then divided, and the party separated, each making the best of his way to the place of rendezvous in a distant province, beyond the Company's territories.

It was late in the following day before discovery was made of the robbery committed upon the treasure. The sweepers of the establishment had been too tipsy to find out that unfair means had been taken to stupefy them, and they woke from a long repose, unconscious of having been under the influence of a drug, so delicately administered as not to produce more than the desired consequences. Every thing appeared to be in its proper place, and when the chest was opened, and its empty state made manifest, suspicion, in the first instance, fell upon the servants. It was not until they had undergone a rigid examination, and the dog-merchant had been inquired for and missed, that a supposition of the truth flashed upon the mind of the collector. The country was then immediately roused, the public roads scoured, and intelligence despatched to all the police-stations; but the dacoits were already beyond the reach of pursuit; the plan had been concerted too long, and the measures too well taken, to admit of the possibility of failure, after the rupees had once been

conveyed in safety beyond the walls of the compound. The travellers who were arrested upon suspicion could give a good account of themselves, and nothing was found upon their persons to justify detention beyond a few hours; nor was it until a long time afterwards that the details of the robbery transpired, the story being one of many told in a distant gaol, as a clever exploit, in which he had been engaged, by a convict under sentence of death.

It is in this manner that such affairs, which are dexterously managed, become known, the perpetrators delighting in the relation of their share in such enterprises, and thus encouraging young beginners to pursue their career: circumstances which render the classification of prisoners very desirable.

The instances here detailed, of dacoity in the Upper Provinces, are as nothing compared with one which came before a public tribunal in 1821, in consequence of the audacity of a second attempt made in the same manner by the same parties. It appears that a notorious fellow, the leader of gang-robbers in Oude, collected a party consisting of more than 250 persons, and assuming the character of a rajah going upon a pilgrimage, entered the Company's territories, attended with a retinue corresponding with his alleged rank. Acting upon good intelligence, the object in view was the seizure of a boat laden with treasure, from Calcutta, and having on board 25,000 dollars in bags, and upwards of Rs. 2,600 belonging to a mercantile house. This boat, it was afterwards ascertained, had been watched from Moorshedabad, a spy having been sent down to the water-side, who asked so many questions relative to the guard, the arms they carried, and other particulars, as to excite suspicion, and he was consequently very unceremoniously dismissed. The individual who had the command of the boat felt always anxious to bring-to at night at some town or village, where he could obtain further security against attacks. Upon one occasion, he could not get on in consequence of the strength of the current, and was obliged to make the vessel fast for the night on a sand-bank. During the day, two men and two women were observed sitting near the river, and one of the former being armed with a blunderbuss, attracted some attention; no idea of robbery was, however, connected with an appearance so common on the banks of the Ganges, and the people in the boat, though disappointed in their hopes of reaching the village, entertained no apprehension for their safety. They were, notwithstanding, attacked at night, one of the armed peons being killed by a ball fired by the dacoits, and ten others wounded with swords and spears. The boat was then ransacked, and the property carried off. The robbery, which took place near the village of Mukra, in Behar, was immediately reported to the magistrates, but six weeks elapsed before any certain intelligence could be obtained respecting the perpetrators. It was then ascertained, that, on the night of the assault, a person calling himself a rajah, returning from a pilgrimage, had encamped with his followers, upwards of two hundred in number, under some trees near the village of Mukra, and that his passage through the country was made in a tumultuous and disorderly manner. A spear-head, a Spanish dollar, and an empty canvass bag, with the seal of the chief of the mercantile house upon it, being found in the neighbourhood, connected the rajah's party with the outrage; but he had succeeded in reaching his own home at Barautch, in Oude, a wild place in the midst of jungles, where he was known as the leader of a gang of robbers.

In the course of his travels he had hired various persons, bearers and burkundazes, and these men, having accompanied him to the place of his abode, had become acquainted with his true character and mode of proceeding. This intelligence was the result of much investigation and inquiry, and when the

Government authorities had possessed themselves of sufficient evidence to sanction the proceedings, they took measures for the arrest of the delinquent, and called upon the officer in command at Secrora to assist in his apprehension. A detachment of sepoy was in consequence despatched for the performance of this duty, having with them the people who had given the information, and who could identify the robbers. The country, however, proved to be of so difficult a nature, and the dacoits, who were well acquainted with it, taking advantage of every dangerous pass to harass and cut off the soldiers, that they ultimately returned to cantonments without effecting their object.

They succeeded, fortunately, in obtaining intelligence which proved of great importance, and which was partly the occasion of their abandonment of the pursuit for the present, having ascertained that Mihrban, the pretended rajah, and several inferior chiefs, were at that time engaged in a plundering expedition in distant provinces. It was well understood that he travelled under the pretence of going upon a pilgrimage, and that he had a party with him dressed and disciplined like British sepoy. The acting magistrate of Behar, Mr. Smith, having made himself acquainted with various particulars relative to the person in question, instantly made arrangements for the purpose of taking him into custody. All the police officers were put upon the alert, and intelligent persons were placed upon the roads to give the first intelligence of his approach. These measures were taken very cautiously, as upon any alarm, there could be no doubt that the gang would disperse. The appearance of any strong force would have been quite sufficient to give timely notice of the intended seizure, and therefore a stratagem was resorted to. Persons in the confidence of the magistrate were instructed to join the party, and to employ their powers of persuasion to induce the pretended rajah to proceed to Gyah. The magistrate at Shergotty was also prepared to arrest him at the first convenient opportunity. Some alarm was excited, and the robbers had reason to fear that their real character was beginning at least to be suspected; they therefore divided into two parties; Mihrban, accompanied by a few attendants, pushing on towards Gyah, and the rest remaining behind. He was suffered to proceed on his way unmolested, and the confederates, encouraged by this assurance, followed upon his track.

Upon the arrival of Mihrban at Gyah, Mr. Smith sent to inquire his name, and the object of his journey. He replied, that his name was Setaram, and that he was a zemindar from Barautch, in the territory of the King of Oude, going on a pilgrimage with his followers. Mr. Smith then requested the pleasure of his company at the kutcheree; and upon his arrival, he was courteously received, and asked to take a chair. Being farther questioned, he denied having been in the Company's provinces the preceding year; but was rather confounded at the introduction of a barber, who was desired to take off the stockings of the rajah, and see whether there was not some deformity in the foot occasioned by the distortion of the toes. The display of the foot was fatal to the allegations of the pretended rajah, who, having upon his former excursion employed the self-same barber to shave his beard and pare his nails, was now identified beyond all dispute. He still, however, persisted in his denial of all participation in the former pilgrimage, but gave evasive and unsatisfactory answers, and was finally committed to prison on a charge of having been engaged in robbery and murder, with 163 of his followers. These people had travelled in very good style, having beasts of burthen and vehicles of various descriptions with them, together with forty women belonging to the chief's zenana, or the companions of his retainers. They were induced to

return to the banks of the Ganges in consequence of having received intelligence of another boat laden with treasure coming up the river; and to pass off the better in the character which the chief endeavoured to support, he had engaged a man, formerly in the Company's military service, to drill some of his followers after the manner of British sepoys, which would lead the people of the country to suppose that he travelled with a guard granted by the British authorities for the purpose.

The women, though taken into custody, were not subjected to very close confinement; at least they were permitted to remain together, and the attachment they felt towards Mihrban, and their anxiety to assist in an endeavour to effect his escape, led to a very romantic incident. Contriving, by means well understood in Indian prisons, to communicate with their friend, a plan was laid by which it was hoped that Mihrban would succeed in clearing the wall of the gaol; a rope was wanted for the purpose of affording additional facility to this mode of escape, and it being unprocurable by any other means, the women proposed a sacrifice—the greatest, perhaps, short of life, that an Indian female can make: they agreed to cut off their hair, and manufactured a rope with these materials, which proved long and thick enough for the purpose. The vigilance, however, of the people in the Government employ detected the scheme, and the rope fell into the hands of Mr. Smith, the magistrate, who has retained it in his possession, as a memorial of the affection and fidelity of the brigand's wives. These women were of course well-acquainted with the nature and objects of the expedition which they accompanied, and were in consequence sentenced to a short confinement. Mihrban was capitally convicted, and suffered the utmost penalty of the law; some of his followers were sent to work upon the roads, others transported to distant parts of the country, and the remainder punished less severely.

Jewels are as much the objects of plunder in India as in Europe; many women and children are murdered for the sake of their ornaments, and dexterity and violence are resorted to, according to the circumstances of the case, in order to possess the booty. It is related, on the authority of the thieves themselves, that, upon one occasion, they succeeded in pillaging the zenana of a wealthy omrah. He was a very pious Syed, and his wives, partaking of his religious sentiments, were in the habit of assuming the garb of fakeernees during the celebration of the Mohurram. All their jewels were of course laid aside, and how to get at them became the question. Not being able to effect any thing in such an affair without the assistance of a female coadjutor, the dacoits discovered, in the person of an old woman, a pretended saint, high in favour with the ladies, an instrument fitted to their purpose. The hypocrisy of this impostor had not been rewarded in proportion to the disagreeable nature of the austerities she was obliged to practise; and disappointed in her expectations of more liberal presents, she agreed to assist in the designs of the dacoits, upon condition of sharing the spoil. She knew where the jewels were deposited, and the lady of the mansion having determined to set up an imambaarah in her apartment, she was engaged to superintend the ceremonies, recite the poem composed for the occasion, and hire the persons who were to act as mourners. The female apartments had been cleared for the reception of the company, and the coffers containing the jewels placed in an inner chamber, which was totally dark, and employed only as a place of security for the valuables belonging to the house. A great many ladies and their attendants had been invited to attend upon this occasion, and all were more or less in disguise. The zeal of some amongst them had induced them to smear themselves

with chalk and ashes, instead of the more agreeable substitute of a perfumed powder; therefore, the appearance of the old woman's assistants was not so remarkable as it might otherwise have been. No dacoit can attain any thing like proficiency in his trade unless he can paint his body so as to obtain a perfect disguise, and assume any character. There was no difficulty in passing off half a dozen of the banditti as women, who were introduced without the slightest suspicion by their conductress. A house in which an imambaarah is set up is crowded with all kinds of ornamental appendages, and the dacoits, well instructed, threaded their way through, and established themselves at the door of the treasure-chamber. It was fastened in a way very usual in India, with a padlock attached to an iron staple at the bottom, the staple being fixed in the wooden threshold or door-case. Nothing was more easy than to open this while squatted down in a groupe upon the floor, or for one of the party to creep inside, while the whole of the assembly were beating their breasts and tearing their hair for Houssein and Hossain. A light was instantaneously procured, and the coffer soon despoiled of its treasures, which were concealed in the garments of the party on the outside. The door was rendered to all appearance entire, and the day's celebration having ended, the dacoits retired with their booty. The old woman absconded, but the dacoits remained in the vicinity, for they were quite satisfied that it would be impossible to identify them with the devotees who had attended the Mohurrum.

A well-organized gang of dacoits have always people in their pay belonging to great men, and even the courts of princes, to give them intelligence of circumstances by which they may hope to benefit. In fact, so dexterously do they contrive to extract information, that in many instances they are assisted by persons who gain no advantage from their connexion with thieves, but who are compelled, either by fear or some equally strong influence, to aid and abet them in all their designs. Thus it is very difficult to discover the real instigators and perpetrators of offences: the most guilty individuals frequently contrive to elude detection, while their dupes and instruments suffer condign punishment. To such perfection has the system of dacoity been carried in India, that the adepts run a long course of crime, undetected in the greater number of cases, and unpunished for all, until at length they may be safely lodged in gaol, and detained there upon the score of bad characters, without the possibility of bringing a specific charge home. Medical men belonging to the Company's service, who become popular while engaged in visiting the prisons, are often amused with the adventures of noted detenus; while those who obtain their pardon, on becoming approvers, have no sort of hesitation in recounting the deeds of their past lives. However extraordinary and even melo-dramatic some of their narratives may appear to the English reader, accustomed to a very different state of society, there is in reality nothing to throw discredit upon the statements made by these persons of scenes in which they have been engaged. In native states, dacoits have less danger to encounter from the vigilance of the police, either in the prevention of crime or the apprehension of criminals; while the punishments are more summary and more severe.

A large gang of dacoits, who had for a long time infested the central provinces, obtained information of a marriage between parties of wealth and distinction, living at a considerable distance from each other. The wedding presents, preparing by the bridegroom for the bride, were reported to be sumptuous beyond description, consisting of gold and silver stuffs and brocades, shawls of price, and jewels of great value. Such an account inflamed the imaginations of the thieves, and rendered them wild to obtain possession

of a prize worthy of any risk. The difficulty of attainment could only suffice to sharpen the wits of the more experienced, and they resolved to make the attempt. There could be no doubt that gifts so valuable would be guarded in a suitable manner, and accompanied by a retinue fitted for the occasion. The dacoits, therefore, were not surprised to hear that a large party of the bridegroom's friends and attendants, well armed and of high courage, would conduct the presents to the bride. Such a circumstance was to be expected, and though the difficulties would no doubt be very great, it by no means followed that they would be insurmountable. The dacoits knew the exact time the party would quit the place of their residence, the route they would pursue, and the number of days they would consume upon the road. They reconnoitred the country to be passed through, and fixed upon the spot best suited to their purpose. It was not their intention to steal upon the party at night, as, in those intermediate places between towns and villages where an encampment must be made, a sufficient number of sentinels would be posted to prevent surprise. The scene of the intended attack was in a small plain, or rather open space, surrounded on all sides with jungle, the road emerging through a rather narrow defile at one extremity, and being cut through a thick wood at the other. The jungle was broken into ravines, and intersected by deep gullies or water-courses, overgrown with underwood. Long before the bridal party had set out upon their journey, the dacoits had concealed themselves in the caves and dens which they found in the ravines, subsisting upon the game of all kinds peopling the otherwise desert place. The nearest village was at some miles distance; but, in furtherance of their scheme, they got acquainted with a simple fellow, a herdsman belonging to it, who had the care of a drove of buffaloes, and who they seduced to their haunt by the promise of good cheer, and by tales and stories such as the untutored rustic had never heard before. Every day he brought his buffaloes to graze in the place pointed out by his new friends, and where there happened to be some marshy ponds, in which they delighted.

A good look-out was kept for the approach of the expected cavalcade, and it was announced, on the very day calculated for its appearance, by some scouts despatched for the purpose. The small phalanx, compact and well-armed, consisting of horsemen in advance, the main body, and the rear-guard, defiled into the plain, and no sooner had they gained the centre than an explosion took place under the feet of the horses, and at the same instant, a drove of buffaloes, with their tails and horns apparently on fire, dashed in amongst the astonished group. The horses reared, plunged, and set off at full speed; the pedestrians were upset, and, in danger of being trampled upon by the infuriated buffaloes, thought of nothing but saving their lives. The vehicles were overturned, and an incessant discharge of gunpowder, in the shape of squibs, crackers, running-fire, and shells, being kept up by some of the confederates, the others seized the valuables, and made off with them to their retreats, where the poor herdsman, more dead than alive, was bound hand and foot. By the time the dispersed cavalcade had recovered themselves, the horses which had thrown their riders had been caught, and the prostrate men put upon their legs again, no one felt inclined to pursue the robbers through the intricacies of the jungle. The discomfited bearers of the presents were, therefore, compelled to turn back to report their misadventure, and to wonder how they could have been surprised. Not a gun had been fired or a sword drawn; and though in reality the consternation had been so well got up, that no persons unprepared for it could have prevented the panic that ensued, it told very unfortunately, the buffaloes being the principal performers.

TURKISH SONG.

زلفنک نار شعاعي باصرة مدر شانه سي
 اول همای غمزه نک جسم سعادخانه سي
 اتش رخساره باندي مرغی جانم لانه سي
 شمع حسنک اي پري دلدر بو شب چروانه سي

مجلس خاص ايمه هر بار نامحرمله
 باده صون کاهي لبکدن عاشق پرغله
 يانسين اتش کبي اهل حسد بودمله
 ايضا

اوکره در هر دم فسوي ديدۀ مکارينه
 دورلو دورلو رنگ ايدر هربر نکهده يارينه
 بنده ياندم ال رخسارکله عشقک نارينه
 ايضا

سمت عشاقه يوري اي ماه پيکر جابجا
 نشه بولسون چشم مستکدن سنک بدم بها
 شيشهٔ فانوسه دوندي جسم زارم دليرا
 ايضا

The threadlike rays from my sight are the comb* of thy locks,
 My body is the blessed dwelling of the *huma* of thy glance,†
 The nest of the bird of my soul has been consumed by the fire of thy cheek :
 Ah, my Peri, this night my heart is the moth of thy beauty's candle.

Never allow private interviews to such as are not entitled to thy intimacy ;
 Occasionally give wine from thy lips to thy afflicted lover,
 Then let the envious burn like fire :

Ah, my Peri, &c.

Teach enchantment unceasingly to thy bewitching eyes ;
 Thy look is ever in various ways deceiving thy lover ;
 By the fire of love, which is the bloom of thy cheek, I have been burnt :
 Ah, my Peri, &c.

Come now and then to thy lover, oh heavenly beauty ;‡
 Let Beha§ for once be gay¶ from thy intoxicating eyes ;
 My suffering body has become a lamp-glass :¶
 Ah, my Peri, &c.

* I.e. My enamoured eyes are ever fixed on thy beautiful hair.

† You, too, look at me so often, that the *huma* (bird) of your glance has taken up its abode with me.

‡ I have put 'heavenly beauty' for 'moon-face.'

§ Beha is, of course, the poet.

¶ 'Gay' means here 'elevated,' or half-tipsy; her eyes are spoken of as being drunken; to have a languishing, sleepy, swimming, intoxicated-looking eye is deemed the perfection of beauty.

¶ I.e. a lanthorn in which the heart burns, its light being invisible.

CHINESE WORK OF P. FERRARIUS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—A MS. Chinese work, written by an European, was some time ago put into my hands by an orientalist, to whom it belonged, for examination. It consisted of the labours of one of the Jesuit missionaries, P. Ferrarius, of whom I have been unable to obtain any account; a want which may, perhaps, be supplied by some of your readers. The great body of the work consisted of Chinese, written vertically, with the sounds arranged underneath horizontally, and their translations in Latin. I drew up an abstract of its contents, which present many points of curiosity, and I believe no specimen in English of a similar work exists. That it is the composition of P. Ferrarius I am far from asserting; but that a similar work has been extensively used in the initial studies of the missionaries will be evident from the visiting dialogue, a part of which has been re-produced in Dr. Morrison's *Chinese Conversations*.

At the end of this work is written *ming* (the name) *Ho-tse-kwö*. The Chinese appellation of P. Ferrarius, whose *tsze*, or honorific title, is also given, as *Tsan-hwang*. This writing is in a bold character, similar to that of the body of the work, which renders it extremely probable that the manuscript is the veritable hand-writing of the learned father. The first page contains a few memoranda "*de Divo Officio*," unaccompanied by any Chinese text, and then follows a number of "Confessional Categories," entitled 解罪條問 *keac-tsuy-teaou-wän*, in Chinese, with the sounds of the characters, and a Latin explanation of their meaning. These questions are divided into eight precepts, and the 神父 *shin-foo*, or 'spiritual father,' as he terms himself, institutes a most rigid and searching inquiry into all the crimes of which his convert can possibly have been guilty since his last confession. After a few preliminary questions, as to whether the catechist has failed to confess through wilfulness or neglect, he examines him upon "the first precept, the adoration of one Supreme Being," whether he believes in idols, 菩薩 *poo-sä*, divination of any kind, selection of lucky days and hours, the omen of the crow or magpie's note, dreams? whether he has burnt *che-tsüen*, 'jos-sticks' or gilt paper burnt in temples; *yin-ling*, 'paper masses of money,' or sums of money made of cut paper? whether he has made 仙問 *sien-wän*, 'invocation of spirits,' or 鬼的事 *kwai-tc'ih-she*, 'practised magic?' whether, in the funeral honours paid to his ancestors, he has thought that they possess any power of aiding him? whether he believes that the souls of his ancestors are retained near the *pae-wei*, 'sepulchral tablet?' Having satisfied himself on all these points, he asks a number of questions relative to the "second precept, against using the Lord's name in vain." If the convert has *too-chow*, 'cursed,' or *fä-she*, 'sworn?' whether he "has a bad habit" of swearing falsely? whether he has invoked heaven, earth, the sun, moon, stars, or pole? or has left unperformed any vow? The "third precept is concerning the keeping of festivals;" whether he has heard the 彌撒 *me-sä*, 'mass,' at chapel, on every festival; and if not, why? if he has kept his fasts or not? if he has 念經 *nien-king*, 'recited his prayers;' 信經 *sin-king*, 'the apostles' creed;' 十誡

shih-keac, 'the Ten Commandments;' if he has made 告解 *kaou-keac*, 'sacramental confession,' and 領聖體 *ling-shing-te*, 'received the communion,' at least once a year? The fourth precept is concerning "the obedience to parental commands:" Has he laughed at or despised his parents, or wished them dead? has he cursed them, or ill-treated his elders? Has he a wife? is she a Christian? Has he made his servants read the Bible? has he corrected them? Has he taken his family to church? has he scolded or cursed them? "The fifth precept against murder:" Has he cursed or injured any one, or suffered any one to perish whom he could have rescued, or deliberated on suicide to afflict others? "The sixth precept against debauchery:" Has he given his imagination up to riot and lewdness, &c.? "The seventh commandment, not to steal:" Has he stolen? to what amount? Has he instructed others to injure property? Has he cheated in any of his dealings? how often and how much? Has he used at home *ta-tow-seaou-ching*, 'a large measure and small weight?' Has he committed incendiarism? Has he withheld payment? Is he in debt? how much does he owe? Has he ordered his household to restore any thing they have stolen? Has he bought stolen property? Has he used false money or false commodities? Has he paid the taxes? How much interest has he taken on money? Has he gambled? has he played fair? Has he gambled, knowing the stakes to be improperly acquired? "The eighth precept, concerning false witnesses:" Has he unjustly accused any one before the magistrate? has he made false affidavits? Has he slandered any one? to what extent? Has he caused others to quarrel, owing to his loquacity? when? where? &c. After these is the penance imposed: to recite so many times the *T'een-choo-king*, 'the Lord's Prayer;' the *Shing-moo-king*, 'the Ave-Maria,' or *yung-san-shih-san-p'een-t'eh-n'een-choo*, 'three times repeat the *Corona Dominica*;' keep a three days' fast; hear so many masses, &c.

In connexion with this portion of the manuscript, is a little tract, entitled *Kwan tang chung sze*, 'The things to be observed in the Care of a Church,' being a series of instructions to the sacristan to rise in proper time; to see that the altar-cloth is clean; that the sacramental wine is pure, and without any dregs; to look to the tapers, and see if the wax has guttered, and, if it has, to scrape it; to see that the proper pulpit-cloth is placed on the peculiar festivals—white on that of the Blessed Virgin, green on the Lord's day, red on that of the Twelve Apostles, &c. This is written very neatly, in the plain hand, and unaccompanied by any explanation.

The next portion of the work consists of a select number of religious ideas and expressions, intended to be translated into Chinese, the greater portion being in Latin, with a few in Italian. These are followed by

拜客問客 *Pae-kih-w'än-t'ü*, 'A Visiting Dialogue,' which forms the great body of the work, and from its illustration of Chinese manners, is curious. It is accompanied with the pronunciation of the characters, and a Latin translation. It commences thus:

"Suppose a Chinese, a bachelor, a doctor, or an official personage, intends to visit a mandarin at Pih-king. As soon as he has entered the gate, his servant takes in his hand a visiting-paper, and says: 'Is Mr. Such-a-one, or Dr. So-and-so, within?'

"The porter, perhaps, replies, 'No.'

"Then says the servant, 'Where has he gone to?'

" 'This morning,' is the reply, 'at the beat of the fourth watch, he went to the Court, sounding his bells, and on his return he departed to pay calls.'

" 'When is he likely to come home?'

" 'He generally returns at one o'clock; to-day, he has a great deal of business to transact, which will render his return a little later; but he will be at home in the afternoon.'

" Upon this, the visitor himself says: 'I desire to see your master, and will call another day.'

" 'I dare not,' replies the porter, 'receive a whole visiting-paper; I will take in an old paper, or a single leaf.'

" The visitor then takes a hair-brush, and writes down the address, in order that the visit may be returned, and the servant says: 'The direction is Blacksmith quarter, twenty or thirty houses up, as you enter it from the west, opposite a wine-shop; on the party-wall is an inscription; the house lies north and south-east. Put the visiting-paper through the chink of the door, or it may be left at the perfumer's on our west.'

" Perhaps the visitor says, 'How is it that your master is always out and never at home, going a perpetual round of visits? I am afraid that he is at home; but you will not deceive me. I come expressly to see your master, and must see him.'

" The porter then replies: 'I dare not deceive you; my master is really not at home. If he is at home, he is rather indisposed. Hereafter, I will not say that he is not at home. When my master returns, and understands that a gentleman has called, he will certainly return the visit.' Or he says: 'I dare not trouble my master to come; these few days he has been very busy—no leisure—not a day at home; he requires a few days to finish his calls; then, perhaps, he will be at leisure.'

In such small talk, written in a very simple, colloquial strain, is the whole of this composed; but in the middle of conversation between two mandarins, without a single preliminary remark, a Chinese doctor inquires of a western kingdom doctor, "What is the name of your country?" *Gow-lo-pa*, 'Europe,' is the reply. Then follows a long conversation respecting the difference between Europe and China, its kings, their alliances, the comparative size of *Ta-se-yang*, 'Portugal,' and China; their clothes, mode of living, and travelling by sea, &c.; the conversation ending with the fable of the Man and the Lion.

The end of the work contained an unfinished catalogue or vocabulary of drugs, plants, &c. for medical purposes.

I am, &c.

B.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Egypt as it is in 1838. By THOMAS WAGHORN, Steam-agent in Egypt. London, 1838. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE object of this little work, like that of last year, under a similar title, is "to call upon England to will the independence of Egypt, as a powerful ally in promoting the stability of British interests, particularly in the East." Mr. Waghorn's facilities for collecting facts are considerable; our doubt is, whether, writing for such an object, and under excited feelings, he may not have unconsciously coloured his statements a little.

India, Great Britain, and Russia. London, 1838. Baily.

THIS pamphlet, exhibiting a "brief view of the relative position of India, Great Britain, and Russia," is avowedly "put forward in the hope of exciting in the minds of the British nation that due degree of alarm, which the author believes called for," at the "unparalleled aggressions of Russia in every direction." It is written with

ability, and with a far greater knowledge of the subject than most of the "thousand and one" pamphlets and articles with which we are now overwhelmed on the subject of Russian ambition. We are of opinion, that popular apprehension on this topic requires rather sedatives than stimulants. A war with Russia, into which a party is desirous of plunging this country, is a terrible remedy, and much worse than the disease itself, in its present condition.

A Letter on the Present State of British Interests and Affairs in Persia, addressed to the Most Noble Richard Marquis Wellesley, K. G., &c. By HARFORD JONES BRYDGES. London, 1838. Bohn.

Sir H. Jones Brydges, than whom few persons have had better means of understanding the Persian character, or of forming a correct opinion on the politics of that country, with reference to England, has endeavoured to show that the present disordered state of our relations with Persia has been brought about by our own mismanagement; that "the faults of Persia, in comparison with those we have committed, are as pale pink to scarlet." He recommends the despatching, without loss of time, a minister to Persia, with temper, ability, and judgment, to extricate us from our present difficulties.

Lives of the most eminent Literary and Scientific Men of Great Britain. Vol. III. Being Vol. CVI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1838. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THIS volume, commencing with James Shirley and ending with Mrs. Cowley, presents a history of the stage during two centuries. The lives of Shirley, Davenant, Wycherley, and one or two others, are treated in detail; the rest are sketches, but spiritedly drawn. The critical remarks are original, and generally just. We observe a few mistakes, which were scarcely to be avoided in such a work. In the account of Otway, which is short, the biographer has committed several mistakes. He says that Otway made his first appearance on the stage (as Downes tells us), in Mrs. Behn's *Forced Marriage*, in the year 1721; this play, he observes, was published in 1671, though it might not have been acted till 1721. But Otway died in 1685. Again; he supposes that the poet was led to attempt the stage by his association with Mrs. Behn in London; but a writer in the *Gent. Mag.* for February 1745, who was personally acquainted with Otway, states that "he ran away from Oxford with the players at an act in 1674," the year in which he left the University.

An Essay on Probabilities, and on their Application to Life Contingencies and Insurance Offices. By AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN, of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, Professor of Mathematics in University College, &c. Being Vol. CVII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1838. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE doctrine of probabilities or chances, as heretofore called, is here treated in an original and a luminous manner. Mr. De Morgan has investigated the subject so comprehensively as to make the doctrine, in fact, a science, founded on clear principles, and governed by known laws, and which can be applied to the resolution of questions which at one time were supposed to be the result of mere accident or *luck*. The utility of the work is not confined to that species of legitimate gambling called insurances; but it offers a more effectual corrective of the vice of gaming than moral dissuaves, by arming those who are tempted to resort to such stimulus with the means of calculating probabilities, and by thus placing all honest players on a par.

The Zoological Gardens; a Hand-book for Visitors. London, 1838. Tyas.

THE cuts in this little work are very neatly executed. The printed matter is badly put together, and full of typographical and other errors. What is meant by saying of the Lion that "the Griffin is sometimes his prey?"

The Village Magazine. London. Tyas.

AN elegant little work, prettily illustrated.

A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom. By THOMAS RYMER JONES, F.Z.S., Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London. Parts I. and II. London, 1838. Van Voorst.

THE study of zoology is now becoming popular; but there are difficulties in its way arising from "technicalities of language, or allusions to physiological principles beyond the reach of ordinary research." These obstacles it is the aim of this work (which is to be published in monthly parts) to remove, by developing "the principles of zoological arrangement, as based upon animal organization," as simply as possible. We have but little space to devote to these Critical Notices, and can, therefore, merely say that, from an inspection of the first two parts of the work, it appears to us to be extremely well-adapted to exhibit a clear general view of the animal creation. The descriptions are succinct and perspicuous; the illustrative cuts numerous and excellent.

A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines; containing a clear Exposition of their Principles and Practice. By ANDREW URE, M.D. Parts I. and II. London, 1838. Longman and Co.

A more really useful work than this is likely to be, in the able and experienced hands of Dr. Ure, it would not be easy to name, nor to say to what classes of readers it will not be acceptable. Besides the general reader, to whom it will prove a valuable book of reference, in every department of practical science, in almost every branch of trade and commerce, the information it contains will be of infinite advantage. It is beautifully printed, embodies a vast mass of matter in a small space, and its ten parts are to contain upwards of 1,000 wood engravings.

The History of Samuel Terry, in Botany Bay, &c., with an Appendix on Emigration and Transportation to the Australian Colonies. By A. L. F., late of New South Wales. London, 1838. Pattie.

THIS is the history of a remarkable character—"the Botany Bay Rothschild"—an emancipist of New South Wales, who died worth nearly a million sterling.

THE ANNUALS.

A flush of these splendid works, which seem every year to exhibit new richness and beauty, almost dazzles our senses. We can, at present, notice but a few of them.

THE DIADEN, *a Book for the Boudoir* (Smith, Elder, and Co.), edited by Miss Louisa H. Sheridan, besides its magnificent exterior and dimensions, and the brilliancy of its internal decorations, possesses peculiar claims to admiration in its literary department, which includes some elegant compositions by living writers of eminence, and several literary rarities of the last century—original verses by Congreve, Philip Earl of Chesterfield, the late Duke of Devonshire, &c. The embellishments, thirteen in number, are in the first style of luxurious finish.

Of the *Oriental Annual* there are two editions, which somewhat puzzled us. Upon inquiry, we have been given to understand that Messrs. Caunter and Daniell's edition is an usurpation of the title, which belongs to that published by Tilt, and edited by Mr. Bacon, who has vastly improved upon his predecessor, and added new attractions in both departments, which throw its rival into the shade. The illustrations (in which respect last year's volume was somewhat deficient) are admirable, both for the spirit and fidelity of the drawings and the delicate finish of the plates. The literary portion, from the graphic pen of the Author of *First Impressions*, consists of local descriptions, diversified by tale, anecdote, and sketches of manners, conveyed in a lively and fluent style.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT (Ackermann), which, as an old acquaintance, we are always glad to see, has likewise improved. Its illustrations are superior to last year's, and the literary contributors comprise attractive names; amongst them is that of Major Calder Campbell, one of our Anglo-Indian poets.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING (Smith, Elder, and Co.) is another of these works which took the lead in introducing and establishing a taste for this union of literature with the fine arts. Some of the plates, we think, are not so highly finished as those of preceding years, but the volume is on the whole an excellent one, and the literary part of it full of amusement.

PENAL CODE OF BRITISH INDIA.

(Continued from page 176.)

CHAP. XIX.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.*

Of Theft.

363. Whoever, intending to take fraudulently any thing which is property, and which is not attached to the earth, out of the possession of any person, without that person's consent, moves that thing in order to such taking, is said to commit "theft."

Explanations. All things fastened to any thing attached to the earth are said to be attached to the earth.

A thing which is attached to the earth becomes capable of being the subject of theft as soon as it is severed from the earth.

A moving effected by the same act which effects the severance may be a theft.

The words to "move a thing" include the cases in which a person causes a thing to move by removing an obstacle which prevented it from moving, or by separating it from any other thing.

A person who by any means induces an animal to move in a direction in which he intends to induce that animal to move, is said to move that animal, and to move every thing which in consequence of the motion so caused is moved by that animal.

The consent mentioned in the definition may be express or implied, and may be given either by the person in possession, or by any person having for that purpose authority, either express or implied, from the person in possession.

A person may commit theft though he intends to restore the property after taking it.

Illustrations.

(a) A cuts down a tree on Z's ground, with the intention of fraudulently taking the tree out of Z's possession, without Z's consent. Here, as soon as A has severed the tree, in order to such taking, he has committed theft.

(b) A pulls a bung out of a hogshead of liquor in Z's possession, with the intention of fraudulently taking some of the liquor without Z's consent. As soon as the liquor begins to flow, A has committed theft.

(c) A puts a bait for dogs in his pocket, and thus induces Z's dog to follow A. Here, if A's intention be fraudulently to take the dog out of Z's possession, without Z's consent, A has committed theft as soon as Z's dog has begun to follow A.

(d) A drives Z's sheep before him, with the intention of fraudulently taking them out of Z's possession, without Z's consent. As soon as any sheep begins to move in the direction in which A intended that it should move, A has committed theft.

(e) A meets a bullock carrying a box of treasure. He drives the bullock in a certain direction, in order that he may fraudulently take the treasure. As soon as the bullock begins to move in the direction in which A intends it to move, A has committed theft on the treasure.

(f) A, being Z's butler, and entrusted by Z with the care of Z's plate, fraudulently runs away with the plate, without Z's consent. Here, the plate, till carried off by A, was still in Z's possession, though it was also in A's possession. A has therefore committed theft.

* See Note N.

(g) Z, going on a journey, entrusts his plate to A, the keeper of a warehouse, till Z shall return. A carries the plate to a goldsmith, and sells it. Here, the plate was not in Z's possession. It could not therefore be taken out of Z's possession, and A has not committed theft, though he may have committed criminal breach of trust.

(h) A finds a ring belonging to Z on a table in the house which Z occupies. Here, the ring is in Z's possession, and if A fraudulently removes it, A commits theft.

(i) A finds a ring lying on the high road, not in the possession of any person. A by taking it commits no theft, though he may commit criminal misappropriation of property not in possession.

(j) A sees a ring belonging to Z lying on a table in Z's house. Not venturing to misappropriate the ring immediately, for fear of search and detection, A hides the ring in a place where it is highly improbable that it will ever be found by Z, with the intention of taking the ring from the hiding-place, and selling it when the loss is forgotten. Here, A at the time of first hiding the ring commits theft.

(k) A delivers his watch to Z, a jeweller, to be regulated. Z carries it to his shop. A, not owing to the jeweller any debt for which the jeweller might lawfully detain the watch as a security, enters the shop openly, takes his watch by force out of Z's hand, and carries it away. Here A, though he may have committed criminal trespass, and assault, has committed no theft, inasmuch as what he did was not done fraudulently.

(l) But if A carries away the watch out of Z's possession, with the intention of also recovering the value of the watch from Z, A has acted fraudulently, and has therefore committed theft, though the watch is his own property.

(m) Again: if A owes money to Z for repairing the watch, and if Z retains the watch lawfully as a security for the debt, and A takes the watch out of Z's possession with the intention of keeping Z out of the money due to him, he commits theft, inasmuch as he takes it fraudulently.

(n) Again: if A, having pawned his watch to Z, takes it out of Z's possession without Z's consent, not having paid what he had borrowed on the watch, he commits theft though the watch is his own property, inasmuch as he takes it fraudulently.

(o) A takes an article belonging to Z out of Z's possession, without Z's consent, with the intention of carrying it back to Z and of pretending to have found it, in the hope of thus obtaining a reward from Z. Here A takes fraudulently; A has therefore committed theft.

(p) A, being exasperated at a passage in a book which is lying on the counter of Z, a bookseller, snatches it up, and tears it to pieces. A has not committed theft, as he has not acted fraudulently, though he may have committed criminal trespass, and mischief.

(q) A and Z are gardeners. Z has reared a pine-apple of extraordinary size, in hope of obtaining a prize. A takes the pine-apple without Z's consent, produces it before the judges as his own, and obtains the prize. He then sends back the pine-apple to Z. Here, as A took the pine-apple fraudulently, A has committed theft, though he has restored the pine-apple.

(r) A takes a gold chain from a child of five years old, with that child's consent, but without the consent of the child's guardians. Here, the chain was in the possession of the child's guardians. A has therefore taken the chain out of the possession of the guardians, without their consent; and if he has done this fraudulently, he has committed theft.

(s) A takes a rupee from a gentleman's child of twelve years of age, with the child's consent. Here, it is probable that A conceived the rupee to have been placed entirely at the child's disposal. If this was A's impression, A has not committed theft.

(t) A, being on friendly terms with Z, goes into Z's library, in Z's absence, and takes away a book without Z's express consent. Here, it is probable that A may have conceived that he had Z's implied consent to use Z's books. If this was A's impression, A has not committed theft.

(u) A asks charity from Z's wife. She gives A money, food, and clothes, which A knows to belong to Z, her husband. Here, it is probable that A may conceive that Z's wife is authorized to give away alms. If this was A's impression, A has not committed theft.

(v) A is the paramour of Z's wife. She gives A valuable property which A knows to belong to her husband Z, and to be such property as she has not authority from Z to give. If A takes the property he commits theft.

(w) A and Z are joint proprietors of a horse. A takes the horse out of Z's possession, intending to use it for a time. A has not committed theft. But if A takes the horse fraudulently out of Z's possession, intending to carry it away altogether, or to sell it and appropriate the whole price, A commits theft.

(x) A, having charge, in trust for the Government, of a public treasury, fraudulently appropriates some of the money to himself. Here, as A has not taken the money out of the possession of any person (see clause 19), he is not guilty of theft, but he has committed criminal breach of trust.

(y) A, believing in good faith that Z owes him a thousand rupees, and only intending to repay himself what is due to him, without injury to any party, takes property out of Z's possession, without Z's consent. A, not acting fraudulently, is not guilty of theft. But he may have committed an offence under the provisions contained in the chapter entitled "of the illegal pursuit of legal rights."

(z) But if A, in the last illustration, intended to take and appropriate more than sufficient to repay himself, or intended, after repaying himself, to prosecute Z for the debt, here, as such intention was fraudulent, A commits theft.

364. Whoever commits theft shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

365. Whoever commits theft within any building, tent, or vessel, which building, tent, or vessel is used as a human dwelling, or within any building used for the custody of property, in pursuance of a conspiracy, in which conspiracy any person residing or employed within that building, tent, or vessel, and also any person not residing nor employed within that building, tent, or vessel, are engaged, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

366. Whoever commits theft on any letter or packet, which, at the time of the committing of the theft, is in the possession of any officer of the Post-office, or on any thing contained in any such letter or packet, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

367. Whoever commits theft, having made preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint to any person, in order to the committing of such theft, or in order to retiring after the committing of such theft, or in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

Illustrations.

(a) A commits theft on property in Z's possession, and while committing this theft he has a loaded pistol under his garment, having provided this pistol for the purpose of hurting or terrifying Z, in case Z should resist. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A picks Z's pocket, having posted several of his companions near him, in order that they may hustle Z, if Z should perceive what is passing, and should resist, or should attempt to detain A. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

Of Extortion.

368. Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person, or to any other, and thereby fraudulently induces the person so put in fear to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or to affix a seal to any substance, or to make, alter, or destroy the whole or any part of any document which is or purports to be a valuable security, is said to commit "extortion."

Illustrations.

(a) A threatens to publish a defamatory life of Z, unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money. A has committed extortion.

(b) A threatens Z that he will keep Z's child in wrongful confinement, unless Z will sign a promissory note binding Z to pay certain monies to A. Z signs the note. A has committed extortion.

(c) A threatens to send bludgeon-men to plough up Z's field, unless Z will sign a bond binding himself under a penalty to deliver certain produce to B. Z signs the bond. A has committed extortion.

(d) A has lent Z money. Z has repaid the money. A has given Z a receipt. A afterwards threatens Z with bearing false evidence against him on a trial, unless Z will burn the receipt. Z burns the receipt. A has committed extortion.

(e) A, by putting Z in fear of injury, fraudulently induces Z to affix his seal to a blank paper. A has committed extortion.

369. Whoever commits extortion shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

370. Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts any person in fear, or attempts to put any person in fear, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

371. Whoever commits extortion by putting any person in fear, for that person or for any other, of death or of grievous hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

372. Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts any person in fear, or attempts to put any person in fear, for that person or for any other, of death or of grievous hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

373. Whoever commits extortion by putting any person in fear of being falsely accused or defamed as a person under the influence of unnatural lust, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

374. Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts any person in fear, or attempts to put any person in fear, of being falsely accused or defamed as a person under the influence of unnatural lust, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

375. In all robbery there is either theft or extortion.

Theft is "robbery" if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or in attempting to carry away property

obtained by the theft, the offender, for that end, voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death, hurt, or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint.

Extortion is "robbery" if the offender, at the time of committing the extortion, is in the presence of the person put in fear, and commits the extortion by putting that person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint, to that person, or to some other person present at the time of committing the extortion, and, by so putting in fear, induces the person so put in fear then and there to deliver up any property.

Illustrations.

(a) A holds Z down, and fraudulently takes Z's money and jewels from Z's clothes, without Z's consent. Here, A has committed theft, and, in order to the committing of that theft, has voluntarily caused wrongful restraint to Z. A has therefore committed robbery.

(b) A meets Z on the high-road, shows a pistol, and demands Z's purse. Z surrenders his purse. Here, A has extorted the purse from Z by putting the person on whom the extortion has been committed in fear of instant hurt. A has therefore committed robbery.

(c) A meets Z, and Z's child, on the high-road. A takes the child, and threatens to fling it down a precipice, unless Z delivers his purse. Z delivers his purse. Here, A has extorted the purse from Z, by causing Z to be in fear of instant hurt to the child who is there present. A has therefore committed robbery on Z.

(d) But if A obtains property from Z by saying, "your child is in the hands of my gang, and will be put to death unless within a month you send us ten thousand rupees," this is extortion, punishable under clause 371, but it is not robbery.

376. Where six or more persons, conjointly, commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery, and persons present and aiding such commission or attempt, amounts to six or more, every person so committing, attempting, or aiding, is said to commit "dacoity."

377. Whoever commits robbery shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

378. Whoever attempts to commit robbery shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

379. Whoever commits dacoity shall be punished with transportation for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to life and must not be less than three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

380. If any one of six or more persons who are conjointly committing dacoity, commits murder in so committing dacoity, every one of those persons shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to life and must not be less than seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

381. Whoever is one of six or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

382. If any person voluntarily causes hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or in committing dacoity, the punishment shall be cumulative.

Illustration.

A, in robbing Z of his ear-rings, tears them from his ears, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to Z. A is liable both to the punishment of voluntary causing grievous hurt, and to the punishment of robbery.

Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property not in Possession.

383. Whoever fraudulently takes into his possession any property which is in no person's possession, is said, except in the case hereinafter excepted, "criminally to misappropriate property not in possession."

Exception. If the person taking the property into his possession neither knows, nor has reason to believe, that any particular party has a better right than himself to the property, or that any particular person can direct him to any such party, he is not guilty of the offence above defined.

Illustrations.

(a) A finds a rupee on the high-road, not knowing, nor having reason to believe, that the rupee belongs to any particular party, or that any particular person can direct him to the party to whom the rupee belongs. A takes the rupee. Here, A has not committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A finds a letter on the road containing a bank note. From the direction and the contents of the letter he learns to whom the note belongs. He appropriates the note. Here, he criminally misappropriates property not in possession.

(c) A finds a cheque payable to bearer. He can form no conjecture as to the person who has lost the cheque; but the name of the person who has drawn the cheque appears. A knows that this person can direct him to the party in whose favour the cheque was drawn. A appropriates the cheque. Here, he criminally misappropriates property not in possession.

384. Whoever criminally misappropriates property not in possession shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

385. Whoever criminally misappropriates property not in possession, knowing that such property was in the possession of a deceased person at the time of that person's decease, and has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to such possession, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

Illustration.

Z dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant, A, before the money comes into the possession of any person entitled to such possession, fraudulently takes possession of it. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

386. Whoever, being entrusted with the keeping of any property, or with any dominion over any property, and intending fraudulently to cause wrongful loss or risk of wrongful loss to any party for whom he is in trust, disobeys any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or violates any legal contract express or implied which he has made touching the discharge of such trust with any party from whom such trust was derived, is said to commit "criminal breach of trust."

Illustrations.

(a) A, being executor to the will of a deceased person, fraudulently disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and absconds with them. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

(b) A is a warehouse-keeper. Z, going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to A, under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse-room. Z on his return tenders the sum. A fraudulently retains the goods. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

(c) A, residing at Calcutta, is agent for Z, residing at Delhi. There is an express or implied contract between A and Z that all sums remitted by Z to A shall be invested by A according to Z's direction. Z remits a lac of rupees to A, with directions to A to invest the same in Company's paper. A fraudulently disobeys the directions, and employs the money in his own business. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

(d) But if A, in the last illustration, not fraudulently, but believing that it will be more for Z's advantage to hold shares in the Bank of Bengal, disobeys Z's directions, and buys shares in the Bank of Bengal for Z, instead of buying Company's paper, here, though Z should suffer loss, and should be entitled to bring a civil action against A on account of that loss, yet A, not having acted fraudulently, has not committed criminal breach of trust.

(e) A, a revenue officer, is entrusted with public money, and is either directed by law, or bound by a contract express or implied with the Government, to pay into a certain treasury all the public money which he holds. A fraudulently appropriates the money. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

387. Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

388. Whoever, being a public servant in the Post-office Department, and being, as such, entrusted with the keeping of any letter or packet, commits criminal breach of trust by misappropriating such letter or packet, or any thing contained therein, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

389. Property the possession whereof has been transferred by theft, or by robbery, or by criminal misappropriation of property not in possession, or which, being specific property, and having been entrusted to the keeping of a public servant, as such public servant, has been so misappropriated by that public servant that he has thereby committed a criminal breach of trust, is designated as "stolen property." But if such property subsequently comes into the possession of a person legally entitled to the possession thereof, it then ceases to be stolen property.

390. Whoever fraudulently receives any stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

391. Whoever fraudulently receives any stolen property the possession whereof he knows to have been transferred in the commission of dacoity, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to life and must not be less than three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Of Cheating.

392. Whoever, by intentionally deceiving any person, fraudulently induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or to affix a seal to any substance, or to make, alter, or destroy the whole or any part of any document which is or purports to be a valuable security, is said to "cheat."

Illustrations.

(a) A, by presenting to Z a bill of exchange which A knows to be forged, intentionally deceives Z, and thereby fraudulently induces Z to discount the bill. A cheats.

(b) A, by falsely pretending to be a civil servant of the East-India Company, intentionally deceives Z, and thus fraudulently induces Z to let him have on credit goods for which he does not mean to pay. A cheats.

(c) A, by putting a counterfeit mark on an article, intentionally deceives Z into a belief that this article was made by a certain celebrated manufacturer, and thus fraudulently induces Z to buy and pay for the article. A cheats.

(d) A, by exhibiting to Z a false sample of an article, intentionally deceives Z into believing that the article corresponds with the sample, and thereby fraudulently induces Z to buy and pay for the article. A cheats.

(e) A, by tendering in payment for an article a bill on a house with which A keeps no money, and by which A expects that the bill will be dishonoured, intentionally deceives Z, and thereby fraudulently induces Z to deliver the article, intending not to pay for it. A cheats.

(f) A, by pledging ornaments of paste to Z, as diamonds, intentionally deceives Z, and thereby fraudulently induces Z to lend money. A cheats.

(g) A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that A means to repay any money that Z may lend to him, and thereby fraudulently induces Z to lend him money. A cheats.

(h) A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that A means to deliver to Z a certain quantity of indigo plant, and thereby fraudulently induces Z to advance money. A cheats.

(i) A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that A has performed A's part of a contract made with Z, and thereby fraudulently induces Z to pay money. A cheats.

(j) A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that A is attached to Z, and thereby induces Z to give him pecuniary assistance. Here, A has, by intentionally deceiving Z, induced Z to deliver up property, but he has not fraudulently induced Z to deliver up property, inasmuch as the property delivered by Z to A becomes, by the delivery, A's property, notwithstanding the deception by which it had been obtained. Therefore A does not cheat.

(k) A, by exaggerating the excellence of an article on sale, intentionally deceives Z, and induces Z to buy and pay for that article. Here, A has, by intentionally deceiving Z, induced Z to deliver up property. The question whether A has cheated will depend on the question whether he acted fraudulently, that is to say, whether he intended to cause wrongful gain to himself by means of wrongful loss to Z. If the deception practised by A were such that A has, notwithstanding the deception, a legal right to the price as soon as it has been delivered to him by Z, no gain which the law pronounces to be wrongful has been intended. A, therefore, has not acted fraudulently, and has not cheated. But if the deception practised by A were such that Z has a legal right to have back the price which he has paid, there is wrongful loss and wrongful gain; and if A intended to cause such wrongful loss and wrongful gain, he has acted fraudulently, and has cheated.

393. A person is said to "cheat by personation" if he cheats in any of the ways hereinafter enumerated, namely;

First, By pretending to be some other person;

Secondly, By taking a name not his own;

Thirdly, By taking any title or addition to which he has not a right;

Fourthly, By dropping any title or addition to which he has a right, and which is ordinarily annexed to the names of those who have a right to it;

Fifthly, By pretending to be of a country of which he is not;

Sixthly, By pretending to be of a calling of which he is not;

Seventhly, By pretending to be of a family of which he is not;

Eighthly, By falsely pretending to hold or to have held any office, real or imaginary;

Ninthly, By falsely pretending to be related by blood or marriage to any person, real or imaginary;

Tenthly, By falsely pretending to be in the employ of any party, real or imaginary.

Illustrations.

(a) A cheats by pretending to be a certain rich banker of the same name. A cheats by personation.

(b) A cheats by pretending to be B, a person who is deceased. A cheats by personation.

(c) John Smith cheats by calling himself Thomas Brown. John Smith cheats by personation.

(d) A cheats by taking the title of rajah, having no right to that title. He cheats by personation.

(e) John Smith cheats by falsely calling himself Lieutenant-Colonel John Smith. He cheats by personation.

(f) Doctor Smith cheats by dropping the addition of Doctor. He cheats by personation.

(g) A, an East Indian, cheats by pretending to be an Afghan. He cheats by personation.

(h) A cheats by falsely pretending to be a clergyman. He cheats by personation.

(i) A cheats by falsely pretending to be a member of one of the sovereign houses of India. He cheats by personation.

(j) A cheats by falsely pretending to be or to have been governor of Macao, which is a real office, or French Consul at Singapore, which is an imaginary office. A cheats by personation.

(k) A cheats by falsely pretending to be married to B, an heiress. A cheats by personation.

(l) A cheats by falsely pretending to be the agent of a great commercial house in Europe. He cheats by personation.

(m) A cheats by falsely pretending to be the vakeel of a native prince. A cheats by personation.

394. Whoever cheats shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

395. Whoever cheats with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause wrongful loss to a party whose interest in the transaction to which the cheating relates he was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

396. Whoever cheats by personation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

397. Whoever attempts to cheat by personation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.*

Of Fraudulent Insolvency.

398. Whoever, being an insolvent trader, or being a trader who contemplates it as likely that he may become insolvent, fraudulently removes, conceals, delivers to any party, or causes to be transferred to any party, any property,

* For some of the aggravated forms of cheating, see the Chapters of Offences relating to the Coins, to Weights and Measures, to Documents, and to Property-marks.

intending thereby to prevent, or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby prevent, the distribution of that property according to law among his creditors, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

Of Mischief.

399. Whoever causes the destruction of any property, or any such change in any property, or in the situation of any property, as destroys or diminishes the value of such property, intending thereby to cause wrongful loss to any party, is said, except in the case hereinafter excepted, to commit "mischief."

Explanation. A person may commit mischief on his own property.

Exception. Nothing is mischief which a person does openly, and with the intention in good faith of thereby saving any person from death or hurt, or of thereby preventing a greater loss of property than that which he occasions.

Illustrations.

(a) A voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to Z, intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.

(b) A introduces water into an ice-house belonging to Z, and thus causes the ice to melt, intending wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.

(c) A voluntarily throws into a river a ring belonging to Z, with the intention of thereby causing wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.

(d) A, knowing that his effects are about to be taken in execution in order to satisfy a debt due from him to Z, destroys those effects, with the intention of thereby preventing Z from obtaining satisfaction of the debt, and of thus causing wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.

(e) A, having insured a ship, voluntarily causes the same to be cast away, with the intention of causing wrongful loss to the underwriters. A has committed mischief.

(f) A causes a ship to be cast away, intending thereby to cause wrongful loss to Z, who has lent money on bottomry on the ship. A has committed mischief.

(g) A, having joint property with Z in a horse, shoots the horse, intending thereby to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.

(h) A, in a storm, throws overboard property of Z's, in spite of Z's prohibition, but intending in good faith to save the lives of the crew, or to save property of greater value than that which is thrown overboard. Here, A has not committed mischief.

(i) A, in a great fire, pulls down houses in order to prevent the conflagration from spreading. He does this openly, and with the intention in good faith of saving human life, or of saving property of more value than the value of the property sacrificed. A has not committed mischief.

400. Whoever commits mischief shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten times the amount of the wrongful loss which he has caused by such mischief.

401. Whoever commits mischief, having taken precautions not to be detected, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

402. Whoever commits mischief, and thereby voluntarily causes wrongful loss to the amount of five rupees, or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine, or both.

403. Whoever commits mischief, and thereby voluntarily causes wrongful loss to the amount of one hundred rupees, or upwards, shall be punished with im-

prisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

404. Whoever commits mischief, intending thereby to enhance the value of any article, or directly or indirectly to affect the event of any competition so as to cause gain to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A and Z are competitors for an agricultural prize. A, knowing that a cow belonging to Z is the finest that is likely to be exhibited, poisons it, in order to secure the prize to himself. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A, having an article to sell, intending to raise the price of that article, destroys a quantity of that article which belongs to Z. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

405. Whoever commits mischief with the deliberate intention of thereby insulting or annoying the person to whom he intends to cause wrongful loss, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

Illustration.

A, with the deliberate intention of insulting or annoying Z, destroys a book which Z values as a rarity, a picture which Z values on account of its resemblance to a friend, a keepsake, a family relic, an animal to which Z is attached. A has in each of these cases committed the offence defined in this clause.

406. Whoever commits or attempts to commit mischief by killing, wounding, or poisoning any animal or animals to the value of ten rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

407. Whoever commits or attempts to commit mischief on any natural or artificial channel or reservoir of water, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause a diminution of cultivation, or of agricultural produce, or a failing of the supply of water required for purposes of food or drink by human beings, or by animals which are property, or for purposes of cleanliness, or for the carrying on of any manufacture, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

408. Whoever commits or attempts to commit mischief on any road, bridge, or navigable channel, natural or artificial, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby render it less safe or easy to travel or to convey property by such road, bridge, or navigable channel, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

409. Whoever commits or attempts to commit mischief, intending or knowing it to be likely that such mischief may cause an inundation attended with loss to the amount of one hundred rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

410. Whoever commits or attempts to commit mischief on any light-house, sea-mark, or buoy, intending or knowing it to be likely that such mischief may render such light-house, sea-mark, or buoy less useful, as such light-house, sea-mark, or buoy, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

411. Whoever commits or attempts to commit mischief on any land-mark, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby render such land-mark less useful, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

412. Whoever commits or attempts to commit mischief by fire, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause the destruction of any property which is not kept within any building, the value of which property amounts to one hundred rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

413. Whoever commits or attempts to commit mischief by fire, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause the destruction of any building which is ordinarily used as a human dwelling or as a place for the custody of property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

414. Whoever commits or attempts to commit mischief by fire, intending or knowing it to be likely that buildings ordinarily used as human dwellings, to the number of not less than five, may be consumed, shall be punished with transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment which may extend to life and must not be less than seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

415. Whoever commits or attempts to commit mischief on any decked vessel, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby destroy that decked vessel, or render that decked vessel unsafe, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

416. Whoever commits or attempts to commit mischief, having made preparation for causing to any person death, or hurt, or wrongful restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of wrongful restraint, while committing or attempting to commit such mischief, or while retiring after committing it, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

417. If any person, by doing any thing which is an offence under the last preceding clause, also commits an offence under any other clause of this Code, the punishment shall be cumulative.*

Of Criminal Trespass.

418. Whoever exercises any dominion over any property, not having a legal right independent of the consent of any other party to exercise such dominion, and not having the consent, express or implied, of any party legally entitled to give a consent which would authorize the exercise of such dominion, is said to "trespass."

Illustrations.

(a) A walks into a building, not having a right of entry there, and not having the consent of any person entitled to authorize such entry. A trespasses.

(b) A goes across Z's field, not having a right of way there, and not having the consent of any person entitled to authorize A so to do. A trespasses.

(c) A takes up a book belonging to Z, and reads it, not having any right over the book, and not having the consent of any person entitled to authorize A so to do. A trespasses.

* For mischief to certain documents, see the Chapter of Offences relating to Documents.

(d) A throws rubbish into Z's garden, not having any right over the garden, and not having the consent of any person entitled to authorize A so to do. A trespasses.

(e) A climbs up behind Z's carriage, not having a right so to do, and not having the consent of any person entitled to authorize him so to do. A trespasses.

(f) A goes into Z's field with Z's consent, but remains in the field after he has been directed by Z to withdraw. A trespasses.

419. Whoever knowingly trespasses in order to the injuring by any offence, to the intimidating, to the insulting, or to the annoying of any possessor of the property which is the subject of the trespass, or of any person who, by the permission, express or implied, of such possessor, is exercising any dominion over such property, is said to commit "criminal trespass."

420. Whoever commits criminal trespass by entering or remaining in any building, tent, or vessel, used as a human dwelling, or any building used as a place for worship, or as a place for the custody of property, is said to commit "house-trespass."

Explanation. The introduction of any part of the criminal trespasser's body is entering sufficient to constitute house-trespass.

A person who enters, not as a house-trespasser, may remain as a house-trespasser.

421. Whoever commits house-trespass, taking precautions to conceal such house-trespass from some person who has a right to exclude or eject the trespasser from the building, tent, or vessel which is the subject of the trespass, is said to commit "lurking house-trespass."

Explanation. A person who enters, not as a lurking house-trespasser, may remain as a lurking house-trespasser.

422. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass after sunset and before sunrise, is said to commit "lurking house-trespass by night."

Explanation. A person who enters, not by night, may remain as a lurking house-trespasser by night.

423. A person is said to commit "housebreaking" who commits house-trespass in any of the six ways hereinafter described; namely,

First, If he enters through a passage made by himself, or by any previous abettor of the house-trespass, in order to the committing of the house-trespass;

Secondly, If he enters through any passage not intended for human entrance;

Thirdly, If he enters through any passage which he or any previous abettor of the house-trespass has opened in order to the committing of the house trespass by any means by which that passage was not intended to be opened;

Fourthly, If he enters by opening any lock with a key which he did not find in the lock, or with a key which was left in the lock in order to the committing of the house-trespass;

Fifthly, If he effects his entrance by committing an assault, or by making show of assault, or by threatening any person with assault;

Sixthly, If he enters by any passage which he knows to have been fastened against such entrance, and to have been unfastened from within by a previous abettor of the house-trespass.

Illustrations.

(a) A commits house-trespass by digging through the wall of Z's house, and putting his hand through the aperture. This is house-breaking.

(b) A commits house-trespass by creeping into a ship at a port-hole between decks. This is house-breaking.

(c) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through a window. This is house-breaking.

(d) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through the door, having opened the door with a false key. This is house-breaking.

(e) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through the door, having lifted the latch by putting a wire through a hole in the door. This is house-breaking.

(f) A finds the key of Z's house-door, which Z had lost, and commits house-trespass by entering Z's house, having opened the door with that key. This is house-breaking.

(g) Z is standing in his door-way. A forces a passage by knocking Z down, and commits house-trespass by entering the house. This is house-breaking.

(h) Z, the porter of Y, is standing in Y's doorway. A commits house-trespass by entering the house, having deterred Z from opposing him by shaking a stick at Z. This is house-breaking.

424. Whoever commits house-breaking after sunset, and before sunrise, is said to commit "house-breaking by night."

425. Whoever commits criminal trespass shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

426. Whoever commits house-trespass shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

427. If any person commits house-trespass in order to the committing of any other offence, and actually commits that other offence, the punishment shall be cumulative.

428. Whoever commits house-trespass in order to the committing of any offence punishable with death, or of an offence punishable with transportation for life, shall be punished with transportation for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to life and must not be less than three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

429. Whoever commits house-trespass in order to the committing of any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year added to a term which may extend to one-third of the longest time for which he would have been liable to be imprisoned if he had committed the offence in order to the committing of which he committed the house-trespass, or fine, or both.

430. Whoever commits house-trespass having made preparation for causing hurt to any person, or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting any person in fear of hurt, or of assault, in order to the committing of such house-trespass, or during the continuance of such house-trespass, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

431. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

432. If any person commits lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, in order to the committing of any other offence, and actually commits that other offence, the punishment shall be cumulative.

433. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, added to a term which may extend to one-half of the longest time

for which he would have been liable to be imprisoned if he had committed the offence in order to the committing of which he committed such lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, and must not be less than one-half of the shortest time for which he would have been liable to be imprisoned if he had committed that offence, and shall also be liable to fine.

434. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt to any person, or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting any person in fear of hurt, or of assault, in order to the committing of such lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, or during the continuance of the house-trespass which has been begun by such lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than three months, and shall also be liable to fine.

435. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night, in order to the committing of any other offence, and actually commits that other offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

436. If any person commits lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night, the punishment shall be cumulative.

437. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, added to a term which may extend to two-thirds of the longest time for which he would have been liable to be imprisoned if he had committed the offence in order to the committing of which he committed such lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night, and must not be less than the shortest time for which he would have been liable to be imprisoned if he had committed that offence, and shall also be liable to fine.

438. Whoever commits lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night, having made preparation for causing hurt to any person, or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting any person in fear of hurt or of assault, in order to the committing of such house-trespass, or during the continuance of the house-trespass which has been begun by such lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

439. Whoever commits criminal trespass by opening any closed receptacle which contains or which he believes to contain property, by any means by which that receptacle or any fastening of that receptacle is damaged, or by opening any lock, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

440. Whoever, being entrusted either by law, or in pursuance of a contract made by him, with the keeping of any closed receptacle which contains or which he believes to contain property, commits criminal trespass by opening with a fraudulent intention that receptacle by any means by which that receptacle or any fastening of that receptacle is damaged, or by opening any lock, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or fine, or both.

NOTE N.

ON THE CHAPTER OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

There is such a mutual relation between the different parts of the law that those parts must all attain perfection together. That portion, be it what it may, which is selected to be first put in the form of a Code, with whatever clearness and precision it may be expressed and arranged, must necessarily partake to a considerable extent of the uncertainty and obscurity in which other portions are still left.

This observation applies with peculiar force to that important portion of the Penal Code which we now propose to consider. The offences defined in this chapter are made punishable on the ground that they are violations of the right of property; but the right of property is itself the creature of the law. It is evident, therefore, that if the substantive civil law touching this right be imperfect or obscure, the penal law which is auxiliary to that substantive law, and of which the object is to add a sanction to that substantive law, must partake of the imperfection or obscurity. It is impossible for us to be certain that we have made proper penal provisions for violations of civil rights till we have a complete knowledge of all civil rights; and this we cannot have while the law respecting those rights is either obscure or unsettled. As the present state of the civil law causes perplexity to the legislator in framing the Penal Code, so it will occasionally cause perplexity to the judges in administering that Code. If it be matter of doubt what things are the subjects of a certain right, in whom that right resides, and to what that right extends, it must also be matter of doubt whether that right has or has not been violated.

For example: A, without Z's permission, shoots snipes on Z's ground, and carries them away: here, if the law of civil rights grants the property in such birds to any person who can catch them, A has not, by killing them and carrying them away, invaded Z's right of property. If, on the other hand, the law of civil right declares such birds the property of the person on whose lands they are, A has invaded Z's right of property. If it be matter of doubt what the state of the civil law on the subject actually is, it must also be matter of doubt whether A has wronged Z or not.

By the English law* pigeons, while they frequent a dove-cote, are the property of the owner of the dove-cote. By the Roman law† they were not so. By the French law‡ they are his property at one time of the year, and not his property at another. Here, it is evident that the taking of such a pigeon, which in England would be a violation of the right of property, would be none in a country governed by the Roman law, and that, in France, it would depend on the time of the year whether it were so or not.

A lends a horse to B. B sells the horse to Z, who buys it, believing in good faith that B has a right to sell it. A sees the horse feeding; he mounts it, and rides away with it. Here, if the law of civil rights provides that a thing sold by one who has no right to sell it shall nevertheless be the property of a *bonâ fide* purchaser, A has invaded Z's right of property. If, on the other hand, A's right is not affected by what has passed between B and Z, A does not commit an infraction of Z's right of property. If it be doubtful whether the right to the horse be in A or in Z, it must also be doubtful whether A has or has not committed an infraction of Z's right.

A path running across a field which belongs to Z has, during three years, been used as a public way. A, in spite of a prohibition from Z, uses it as such. Here, if, by the civil law, an usage of three years is sufficient to create a right of way, A has committed no infraction of Z's right. But if a prescription of more than three years, or an express

* Blackstone, book ii. chap. 25.

† Columbarum fera natura est, nec ad rem pertinet, quod ex consuetudine evolare et revolare solent.

Inst. lib. ii. tit. 1.

‡ Pallet, *Manuel de Droit Français*.

grant, be necessary to create a right of way, A has committed an infraction of Z's right of property.

A discovers a mine on land occupied by him. Here, if the civil law assigns all minerals to the occupier of the land, A violates no right of property by appropriating the minerals; but if the civil law assigns all minerals to the Government, A violates the right of property by such appropriation.

The sea recedes, and leaves dry land in the immediate neighbourhood of Z's property. Z cultivates the land. A turns cattle on the land, and destroys Z's crops. Here, if the civil law assigns alluvial additions to the occupier of the nearest land, A is a wrongdoer. If it declares alluvial additions common, A is not a wrongdoer. If it assigns alluvial additions to the Government, both A and Z are wrongdoers. If it be uncertain to whom the law assigns alluvial additions, it must be also uncertain who is the wrongdoer, and whether there be any wrongdoer.

The substantive civil law, in the instances which we have given, is different in different countries, and in the same country at different times. As the substantive civil law varies, the penal law, which is added as a guard to the substantive civil law, must vary also. And while many important questions of substantive civil right are undetermined, the courts must occasionally feel doubtful whether the provisions of the Penal Code do or do not apply to a particular case.

It would, evidently, be impossible for us to determine in the Penal Code all the momentous questions of civil right which, in the unsettled state of Indian jurisprudence, will admit of dispute. We have, indeed, ventured to take for granted in our illustrations many things which properly belong to the domain of the civil law, because, without doing so, it would have been impossible for us to explain our meaning. But we have, to the best of our judgment, avoided questions respecting which, even in the present state of Indian jurisprudence, much doubt could exist. And in the text of the law we have, as closely as was possible, confined ourselves to what is in strictness the duty of persons engaged in framing a Penal Code. We have provided punishments for the infraction of rights, without determining in whom those rights vest, or to what those rights extend. We are inclined to hope that, even if the Penal Code should come into operation before the Code of civil rights has been framed, the number of cases in which the want of a Code of civil rights would occasion perplexity to the criminal tribunals will bear but a very small proportion to those in which no such perplexity will exist.

All the violations of the rights of property, which we propose to make punishable by this chapter, fall under one or more of the following heads:

1. Theft.
2. Extortion.
3. Robbery.
4. The criminal misappropriation of property not in possession.
5. Criminal breach of trust.
6. The receiving of stolen property.
7. Cheating.
8. Fraudulent bankruptcy.
9. Mischief.
10. Criminal trespass.

All these offences resemble each other in this, that they cause, or have some tendency, directly or indirectly, to cause, some party not to have such a dominion over property as that party is entitled by law to have.

The first great line which divides these offences may be easily traced. Some of them merely prevent or disturb the enjoyment of property by one who has a right to it. Others transfer property to one who has no right to it. Some merely cause injury to the sufferer. Others, by means of wrongful loss to the sufferer, cause wrongful gain to some other party. The latter class of offences are designated in this Code as fraudulent (see clause 16).

Every offence against property may be fraudulently committed. But theft, extortion, robbery, the criminal misappropriation of property not in possession, criminal breach of trust, the receiving of stolen property, fraudulent bankruptcy, and cheating, must be in all cases fraudulently committed. Fraud enters into a definition of every one of these offences; but fraud does not enter into a definition of mischief, or of criminal trespass.

Theft, the criminal misappropriation of property not in possession, and criminal breach of trust, are in the great majority of cases easily distinguishable; but the distinction becomes fainter and fainter as we approach the line of demarcation, and at length the offences fade imperceptibly into each other. This indistinctness may be greatly increased by unskilful legislation; but it has its origin in the nature of things, and in the imperfection of language, and must still remain in spite of all that legislation can effect.

We believe it to be impossible to mark with precision, by any words, the circumstances which constitute possession. It is easy to put cases about which no doubt whatever exists, and about which the language of lawyers and of the multitude would be the same. It will hardly be doubted, for example, that a gentleman's watch lying on a table in his room is in his possession, though it is not in his hand, and though he may not know whether it is on his writing-table or on his dressing-table. As little will it be doubted that a watch which a gentleman lost a year ago on a journey, and which he has never heard of since, is not in his possession. It will not be doubted that when a person gives a dinner, his silver forks, while in the hands of his guests, are still in his possession; and it will be as little doubted that his silver forks are not in his possession when he has deposited them with a pawnbroker as a pledge. But between these extreme cases lie many cases in which it is difficult to pronounce, with confidence, either that property is or that it is not in a person's possession.

This difficulty, sufficiently great in itself, would, we conceive, be increased by laws which should pronounce that, in a set of cases arbitrarily selected from the mass, property is in the possession of some party in whose possession, according to the understanding of all mankind, it is not. The rule of English law respecting what is called breaking bulk, is an instance of what we mean. A person who has entrusted a hamper of wine to another to carry to a great distance is not in possession of that hamper of wine; but if the person in trust opens the hamper and takes out a bottle, the possession, according to the English law books, forthwith flies back to the distant owner. Mr. Livingston has laid down a rule of a similar kind, the effect of which, if we understand it rightly, is to annul the whole law of theft as he has framed it, and indeed to render it impossible that theft can be committed in Louisiana. Theft is defined by him to be "the fraudulently taking of corporal personal property having some assignable value, and belonging to another, from his possession and without his assent." But in a subsequent clause he says that "neither the ownership nor the legal possession of property is changed by theft alone, without the circumstances required in such case by the Civil Code, in order to produce a change of property; therefore, stolen goods, if fraudulently taken from the thief, are stolen from the original proprietor." But, if stolen by the second thief from the original proprietor, they must, according to Mr. Livingston's definition of theft, be taken by the second thief out of the possession of the original proprietor; therefore, the first thief has left them in the possession of the original proprietor; that is to say, the first thief has not committed theft.

It will not be imagined that we refer to this inconsistency in the Code of Louisiana for the purpose of throwing any censure on the distinguished author of that Code. To do so would be unjust, and in us especially most ungrateful, and also most imprudent; for we are by no means confident that inconsistencies quite as remarkable will not be detected in the Code which we now submit to Government. We note this error of Mr. Livingston for the purpose of showing how dangerous it is for a legislator to

attempt to escape from a difficulty by giving a technical sense to an expression which he nevertheless continues to use in a popular sense.

For the purpose of preventing any difference of opinion from arising in cases likely to occur very often, we have laid down a few rules (see clauses 17, 18, 19) which we believe to be in accordance with the general sense of mankind as to what shall be held to constitute possession. But, in general, we leave it to the tribunals, without any direction, to determine whether particular property is at a particular time in the possession of a particular person or not.

Much uncertainty will still remain. This we cannot prevent. But we can, as it appears to us, prevent the uncertainty from producing any practical evil. The provision contained in clause 61 will, we think, obviate all the inconveniences which might arise from doubts as to the exact limits which separate theft from misappropriation, and from breach of trust.

The effect of that clause will be to prevent the judges from wasting their time and ingenuity in devising nice distinctions. If a case which is plainly theft comes before them, the offender will be punished as a thief. If a case which is plainly breach of trust comes before them, the offender will be punished as guilty of breach of trust. If they have to try a case which lies on the frontier, one of those thefts which are hardly distinguishable from breaches of trust, or one of those breaches of trust which are hardly distinguishable from theft, they will not trouble themselves with subtle distinctions, but, leaving it undetermined by which name the offence should be called, will proceed to determine, what is infinitely of greater importance, what shall be the punishment.

In theft, as we have defined it, the object of the offender always is to take property which is in the possession of a person out of that person's possession. Nor have we admitted a single exception to this rule. In the great majority of cases our classification will coincide with the popular classification. But there are a few aggravated cases of what we designate as misappropriation and breach of trust, which bear such an affinity to theft that it may seem idle to distinguish them from thefts. And it certainly would be idle to distinguish such cases from thefts, if the distinction were made with a view to those cases alone. But, as we have a line of distinction which we think it desirable to maintain in the great majority of cases, we think it desirable also to maintain that line in the few cases in which it may separate things which are of a very similar description.

One offence which it may be thought that we ought to have placed among thefts is the pillaging of property during the interval which elapses between the time when the possessor of the property dies, and the time when it comes into the possession of some person authorized to take charge of it. This crime, in our classification, falls under the head, not of theft, but of misappropriation of property not in possession.

The ancient Roman jurists viewed it in the same light. The property taken under such circumstances, they argued, being in no person's possession, could not be taken out of any person's possession. The taking therefore was not *furtum*, but belonged to a separate head called the *crimen expilatae hereditatis*.^{*} The French lawyers, however, long ago found out a legal fiction by means of which this offence was treated as theft in those parts of France where the Roman law was in force.[†] Mr. Livingston's definition of theft appears to us to exclude this species of offence, nor indeed do we think that it could be reached by any provision of his Code. That it ought to be punished with severity under some name or other is indisputable. By what name it should be designated may admit of some dispute. If we call it theft, we speak the popular language. If we call it misappropriation of property not in possession, we avoid an anomaly, and maintain a line which in the great majority of cases is reasonable and convenient. On the whole, we are inclined to maintain this line.

Again: a carrier who opens a letter entrusted to his charge, and takes thence a bank note, would be commonly called a thief. It is certain that his offence is not

^{*} Justinian *Dig.* lib. xlvii. tit. 19.

[†] Domat. *Sup.* iii.

morally distinguishable from theft. Here, however, as before, we think it expedient to maintain our general rule; and we therefore designate the offence of the carrier not as theft, but as criminal breach of trust.

The illustrations which we have appended to the provisions respecting theft, the misappropriation of property not in possession, and breach of trust, will, we hope, sufficiently explain to his Lordship in Council the reasons for most of those provisions.

It may possibly be remarked that we have not, like Mr. Livingston, made it part of our definition of theft, that the property should be of some assignable value. We would therefore observe that we have not done so only because we conceive that the law, as framed by us, obtains the same end by a different road. By one of the general exceptions which we have proposed (clause 73), it is provided that nothing shall be an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended to cause, or be known to be likely to cause, if the whole of that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm. This provision will prevent the law of theft from being abused for the purpose of punishing those venial violations of the right of property which the common-sense of mankind readily distinguishes from crimes; such as the act of a traveller who tears a twig from a hedge, of a boy who takes stones from another person's ground to throw at birds, of a servant who dips his pen in his master's ink. It does not appear to us that any further rule on this subject is necessary.

The offence of extortion is distinguished from the three offences which we have been considering by this obvious circumstance, that it is committed by the wrongful obtaining of a consent. In one single class of cases theft and extortion are in practice confounded together so inextricably, that no judge, however sagacious, could discriminate between them. This class of cases therefore has, in all systems of jurisprudence with which we are acquainted, been treated as a perfectly distinct class; and we think that this arrangement, though somewhat anomalous, is strongly recommended by convenience. We have therefore made robbery a separate crime.

There can be no case of robbery which does not fall within the definition either of theft, or of extortion. But in practice it will perpetually be matter of doubt whether a particular act of robbery was a theft or an extortion. A large proportion of robberies will be half theft, half extortion. A seizes Z, threatens to murder him unless he delivers all his property, and begins to pull off Z's ornaments. Z in terror begs that A will take all he has, and spare his life, assists in taking off his ornaments, and delivers them to A. Here, such ornaments as A took without Z's consent are taken by theft. Those which Z delivered up from fear of death are acquired by extortion. It is by no means improbable that Z's right-arm bracelet may have been obtained by theft, and his left-arm bracelet by extortion; that the rupees in Z's girdle may have been obtained by theft, and those in his turban by extortion. Probably, in nine-tenths of the robberies which are committed something like this actually takes place, and it is probable that a few minutes later neither the robber nor the person robbed would be able to recollect in what proportions theft and extortion were mixed in the crime; nor is it at all necessary for the ends of justice that this should be ascertained. For though in general the consent of a sufferer is a circumstance which very materially modifies the character of the offence, and which ought therefore to be made known to the courts, yet the consent which a person gives to the taking of his property by a ruffian who holds a pistol to his breast, is a circumstance altogether immaterial.

His Lordship in Council will perceive that we have provided punishment of exemplary severity for that atrocious crime, which is designated in the Regulations of Bengal and Madras by the name of dacoity. This name we have thought it convenient to retain for the purpose of denoting, not only actual gang-robbery, but the attempting to rob when such an attempt is made or aided by a gang.

The law relating to the offence of receiving stolen goods appears to require no comment.

The offence of cheating must, like that of extortion, be committed by the wrongful obtaining of a consent. The difference is, that the extortioner obtains the consent by intimidation, and the cheat by deception. There is no offence in the Code with which we have found it so difficult to deal as that of cheating. It is evident that the practising of intentional deceit for purposes of gain ought sometimes to be punished. It is equally evident that it ought not always to be punished. It will hardly be disputed that a person who defrauds a banker by presenting a forged cheque, or who sells ornaments of paste as diamonds, may with propriety be made liable to severe penalties. On the other hand, to punish every defendant who obtains pecuniary favours by false professions of attachment to a patron, every legacy-hunter who obtains a bequest by cajoling a rich testator, every debtor who moves the compassion of his creditors by overcharged pictures of his misery, every petitioner who, in his appeals to the charitable, represents his distresses as wholly unmerited, when he knows that he has brought them on himself by intemperance and profusion, would be highly inexpedient. In fact, if all the misrepresentations and exaggerations, in which men indulge for the purpose of gaining at the expense of others, were made crimes, not a day would pass in which many thousands of buyers and sellers would not incur the penalties of the law. It happens hourly that an article which is worth ten rupees is affirmed by the seller to be cheap at twelve rupees, and by the buyer to be dear at eight rupees. The seller comes down to eleven rupees, and declares that to be his last word. The buyer rises to nine, and says that he will go no higher. The seller falsely pretends that the article is unusually good of its kind, the buyer that it is unusually bad of its kind; the seller that the price is likely soon to rise, the buyer that it is likely soon to fall. Here we have deceptions practised for the sake of gain, yet no judicious legislator would punish these deceptions. A very large part of the ordinary business of life is conducted all over the world, and no where more than in India, by means of a conflict of skill, in the course of which deception to a certain extent perpetually takes place. The moralist may regret this; but the legislator sees that the result of the attempts of the buyer and seller to gain an unfair advantage over each other is that, in the vast majority of cases, articles are sold for the prices which it is desirable that they should fetch, and therefore he does not think it necessary to interfere. It is enough for him to know that all this great mass of falsehood practically produces the same effect which would be produced by truth; and that any law directed against such falsehood would in all probability be a dead letter, and would, if carried into rigorous execution, do more mischief in a month, than all the lies which are told in the making of bargains throughout all the bazars of India produce in a century.

If then it be admitted that many deceptions committed for the sake of gain ought to be punished, and that many such deceptions ought not to be punished, where ought the line to run?

It appears to us that the line which we have drawn is correct in theory; that it is not more inconvenient in practice than any other line must be which can be drawn while the civil law of India remains in its present state; and that it will be unexceptionable whenever the civil law of India shall be ascertained, digested, and corrected.

We propose to make it cheating to obtain property by deception in all cases where the property is fraudulently obtained; that is to say, in all cases where the intention of the person who has by deceit obtained the property was to cause a distribution of property which the law pronounces to be a wrongful distribution, and in no other case whatever. However immoral a deception may be, we do not consider it as an offence against the rights of property, if its object is only to cause a distribution of property which the law recognizes as rightful. A few examples will show the way in which this principle will operate.

A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that he is strongly attached to Z. A thus induces Z to make a will, by which a large legacy is left to A. Here, A's conduct is immoral and scandalous; but still A has a legal right on Z's death to receive the legacy. Even if the clearest proofs of A's insincerity are laid before a tribunal, even if A in open court avows his insincerity, the will cannot, on that account, be set aside. The gain, therefore, which A obtains under Z's will is not, in the legal sense of the expression, wrongful gain. He has practised deception. He has thus caused gain to himself, and loss to others. But that gain is a gain to which the civil law declares him entitled, and which the civil law will assist him to recover if it be withheld from him. That loss is a loss with which the civil law declares that the losers must put up. A, therefore, has not committed the offence of cheating under our definition.

But suppose that the civil law should contain, as we think that it ought to contain, a provision declaring null a will made in favour of strangers by a testator, who erroneously believed his children to be dead. And suppose that A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that Z's only son has been lost at sea, and by this deception induces Z to make a will by which every thing is left to A. Here, the case will be different. The will being null, any property which A could obtain under that will would be property which he had no legal right so to obtain, and to which another person had a legal right. The object of A has, therefore, been wrongful gain to himself, attended with wrongful loss to another party. A has, therefore, under our definition, been guilty of cheating.

Again, take the case which we before put of a buyer and a seller. They had told each other many untruths, but none of those untruths was such as, after the article had been delivered, and the price paid, would be held by a civil court to be a ground for pronouncing that either of them possessed what he had no right to possess. Though the buyer has falsely depreciated the article, yet when he takes it, and pays for it, the legal right to it is transferred to him, as well as the possession. Though the seller has falsely extolled the article, yet when he receives the price, and delivers the article, the legal right to the price passes with the possession. However censurable, in a moral point of view, the deceptions practised by both may have been, yet those deceptions were intended to produce a distribution of property strictly legal. Neither the buyer nor the seller, therefore, has been guilty of cheating. But if the seller has produced a sample of the article, and has falsely assured the buyer that the article corresponds to that sample, the case is different. If the article does not correspond to the sample, the buyer is entitled to have the purchase-money back. The seller has taken and kept the purchase-money without having a legal right to take or keep it, and it may be recovered from him by a legal proceeding. His gain is, therefore, wrongful, and is attended with wrongful loss to the buyer. He is, therefore, guilty of cheating under the definition.

So, if the seller passes off ornaments of paste on the buyer for diamonds, the price which the seller receives is a price to which he has no right, and which the buyer may recover from him by an action. Here, therefore, the object of the seller has been wrongful gain attended with wrongful loss to the buyer. The seller is therefore guilty of cheating.

So, if the buyer, intending to acquire possession of the goods without paying for them, induces the seller by deception to take a note which the buyer knows will be dishonoured, the buyer is guilty of cheating. His object is to retain in his own possession money which he is legally bound to pay to the seller. The gain which he makes by retaining the money is wrongful gain, and is attended with wrongful loss to the seller. He is, therefore, within the definition.

Whether the principle on which this part of the law is framed be a sound principle, is a question which will be best determined by examining, first, whether our definition excludes any thing that ought to be included; and, secondly, whether it includes any thing that ought to be excluded.

It can scarcely, we think, be contended that our definition excludes any thing that ought to be included. For surely it would be unreasonable to punish, as an offence against the right of property, an act which has caused, and was intended to cause, a distribution of property which the law declares to be right, and refuses to disturb. If such an act be an offence, it must be an offence on some ground distinct from the effect which it produces on the state of property. Thus, if a person to whom a debt is due, thinking that he shall obtain payment more easily if he assumes the appearance of being in the public service, wears a badge of office which he has no right to wear when he goes to make his demand, he is guilty of the offence defined in clause 150; but if he gains only what he has a legal right to possess, if he deprives the debtor only of that which the debtor has no legal right to retain, he is not a wrong-doer as respects property, inasmuch as he has only rectified a wrong distribution of property.

Indeed, it appears to us that there is the strongest objection to punishing a man for a deception, and yet allowing him to retain what he has gained by that deception. What the civil law ought to say may be doubtful; but there can be no doubt that the civil and criminal law ought to say the same thing; that the one ought not to invite, while the other repels; that the Code ought not to be divided against itself. To send a person to prison for obtaining a sum of money, and yet to suffer him to keep that sum of money, is to hold out at once motives to deter and motives to incite. Humanity requires that punishment should be the last resource, a resource only employed when no other means can be found of producing the desired effect. Penal laws clearly ought not to be made for the preventing of deception, if deception could be prevented by means of the Civil Code. To tempt men, therefore, to deceive by means of the Civil Code, and then to punish them for deceiving, is contrary to every sound principle.

We are, therefore, not apprehensive that we shall be thought to have granted impunity to any deception which ought to be punished as cheating.

But it is possible that our definition may be thought to include much that ought to be excluded. It certainly includes many acts which are not punishable by the law of England, or of France. We propose to punish as guilty of cheating a man who, by false representations, obtains a loan of money, not meaning to repay it; a man who, by false representations, obtains an advance of money, not meaning to perform the service, or to deliver the article for which the advance is given; a man who, by falsely pretending to have performed work for which he was hired, obtains pay to which he is not entitled.

In all these cases there is deception. In all, the deceiver's object is fraudulent. He intends in all these cases to acquire or retain wrongful possession of that to which some other person has a better claim, and which that other person is entitled to recover by law. In all these cases, therefore, the object has been wrongful gain, attended with wrongful loss. In all, therefore, there has, according to our definition, been cheating. We cannot see why such acts as these should be treated as mere civil injuries—why they should be classed with the mere non-payment of a debt, and the mere non-performance of a contract. They are infractions of a legal right, effected by deliberate dishonesty. They are more pernicious than most of the acts which will be punishable under our Code. They indicate more depravity, more want of principle, more want of shame, than most of the acts which will be punishable under our Code. We punish the man who gives another an angry push. We punish the man who locks another up for a morning. We punish the man who makes a sarcastic epigram on another. We punish the man who merely threatens another with outrage. And surely the man who, by premeditated deceit, enriches himself to the wrongful loss, perhaps to the utter ruin of another, is not less deserving of punishment!

That some deceptions of this sort ought to be punished, is admitted; but almost every argument which can be urged for punishing any is an argument for punishing all. The line between wilful fraudulent deception and good faith is a plain line. If there is

any difficulty in applying it, that difficulty will arise, not from any defect in the line, but from the want of evidence in particular cases; but we are unable to find any reason for distinguishing one sort of fraudulent deception from another sort. The French Courts apply a test which appears to us to be very objectionable. They have decided that it is not *escroquerie* to cheat by false promises, or by exciting chimerical hopes, unless the sufferer had reasons of weight for believing that the promises were sincere, and the hopes well grounded.* This rule seems to us to be a license for deception granted to cunning against simplicity. A weak and credulous person is more easily imposed on than a judicious and discerning person. And just so an infant is poisoned with a dose of laudanum which would hardly put a grown person to sleep; yet the poisoner is a murderer: a pregnant woman is grievously hurt by a blow which would make no impression on a boxer; yet the person who gives such a blow is punished with exemplary severity. The law in such cases inquires only whether the harm has been voluntarily caused or no. And why should the violation by deceit of the right of property be treated differently? The deceiver proportions his artifices to the mental strength of those whom he has to deal with, just as the poisoner proportions his drugs to their bodily strength. And we see no more reason for exempting the deceiver from punishment because he has effected his purpose by a gross fiction which could have duped only a weak person, than for exempting the poisoner from punishment because he has effected his purpose with a few drops of laudanum, which could have been fatal only to a young child.

Some persons may be startled at our proposing to punish, as a cheat, every man who obtains a loan by making promises of payment which he does not mean to keep. But let it be considered that a debtor, though he may have contracted his debts honestly, though it may be from absolute inability that he does not pay them, though his misfortunes may be the effect of no want of industry or caution on his part, is now actually liable to imprisonment. Surely, it is unreasonable to detain in prison the man who, by mere misfortune, has involuntarily violated the rights of property, and to leave unpunished the man who has voluntarily, and by wilful deceit, attacked those rights, if only he is lucky enough to have money to satisfy the demands on him.

For example: A and B both borrow money from Z. A obtains it by boasting falsely of his great means, of the large remittances which he looks for from England, of his expectations from rich relations, of the promises of preferment which he has received from the Government. Having obtained it, he secretly embarks on board of a ship, intending to abscond without repaying what he has borrowed. B, on the other hand, has obtained a loan without the smallest misrepresentation, and fully purposes to repay it. The failure of an agency-house in which all his funds were placed renders it impossible for him to meet his engagements. Can it be doubted which of these two debtors ought rather to be sent to prison? Can it be doubted that A is a proper subject of punishment, and that B is not so? Yet at present A, if he is arrested before the ships sails, and lays down the money, enjoys entire impunity, while B may pass years in a gaol. It would be improper for us here to discuss at length the question of imprisonment for debt; but it seems clear that, whether it be or be not proper that a debtor, as such, should be imprisoned, a distinction ought to be made between the honest and dishonest debtor. We are inclined to believe that the indiscriminate imprisonment of all debtors would be found to be unnecessary if this distinction were made; but while they are all put on the same footing, the law must be formed upon a rough calculation of the chances of dishonesty. All must be treated worse than honest debtors ought to be treated, because none are treated so severely as dishonest debtors ought to be treated. A respectable man must be imprisoned for a storm, a bad season, or a fire, because his dishonest neighbour is not liable to criminal proceedings for cheating. We are satisfied that the only way to get rid of imprisonment for debt, as debt,

* Paillet, *Manuel de Droit Français*. Note on clause 408 of the Penal Code.

is to extend the penal law on the subject of cheating in a manner similar to that in which we propose to extend it.

The provisions which we have framed on the subject of fraudulent bankruptcy are necessarily imperfect, and must remain so until the whole of that important part of the law has undergone an entire revision.

The provisions which we propose on the subject of mischief do not appear to us to require any explanation.

We have given the name of trespass to every usurpation, however slight, of dominion over property. We do not propose to make trespass, as such, an offence, except when it is committed in order to the commission of some offence injurious to some person interested in the property on which the trespass is committed, or for the purpose of causing annoyance to such a person. Even then, we propose to visit it with a light punishment, unless it be attended with aggravating circumstances.

These aggravating circumstances are of two sorts. Criminal trespass may be aggravated by the way in which it is committed. It may also be aggravated by the end for which it is committed.

There is no sort of property which it is so desirable to guard against unlawful intrusion as the habitations in which men reside, and the buildings in which they keep their goods. The offence of trespassing on these places we designate as house-trespass, and we treat it as an aggravated form of criminal trespass.

House-trespass again may be aggravated by being committed in a surreptitious, or in a violent manner. The former aggravated form of house-trespass we designate as lurking house-trespass; the latter we designate as house-breaking. Again: house-trespass in every form may be aggravated by the time at which it is committed. Trespass of this sort has, for obvious reasons, always been considered as a more serious offence when committed by night than when committed by day. Thus we have four aggravated forms of that sort of criminal trespass which we designate as house-trespass—lurking house-trespass, house-breaking, lurking house-trespass by night, and house-breaking by night.

These are aggravations arising from the way in which the criminal trespass is committed. But criminal trespass may also be aggravated by the end for which it is committed. It may be committed for a frolic. It may be committed in order to a murder. It may also often happen that a criminal trespass which is venial, as respects the mode, may be of the greatest enormity as respects the end; and that a criminal trespass committed in the most reprehensible mode, may be committed for an end of no great atrocity. Thus, A may commit house-breaking by night, for the purpose of playing some idle trick on the inmates of a dwelling. B may commit simple criminal trespass by merely entering another's field for the purpose of murder, or gang-robbery. Here, A commits trespass in the worse way. B commits trespass with the worse object. In our provisions, we have endeavoured to combine the aggravating circumstances in such a way that each may have its due effect in settling the punishment.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, June 28.

Macnaghten v. Tandy.—The defendant in this case was the editor and publisher of the *Agra Ukhbar*, and this was a bill filed against him for the discovery of the names of the proprietors of the paper, in aid of an action at law about to be brought against them for certain libels contained in that newspaper. The chief grounds stated in the demurrer were, that the bill sought a discovery which would subject the defendant to pains and penalties, contrary to the principles recognized by courts of equity, and that the defendant himself might be examined as a witness at law in an action of libel against the proprietors, and that he was not subject, therefore, to a bill of discovery.

After hearing the *Advocate-general* and *Mr. Clarke* against the demurrer, and *Mr. Prinsep* and *Mr. Leith* in support of it,

The *Court* held that such a bill could not be sustained. If the defendant answered this bill, he must criminate himself. It was a pure question of law; no authority existed to show that such a proceeding is tenable in the case of a mere personal *fort*. The exceptions to the rule, that a witness cannot be made a party to a bill of discovery, are founded upon peculiar circumstances, which had no existence in this case. The Act 38 Geo. III. c. 78 did not apply. The demurrer must be allowed, and the bill dismissed with costs.

The *Advocate-general*.—"I hope your lordship will not allow costs to a party guilty of such gross libels."

Sir *E. Ryan*.—"We have no grounds before the Court, Mr. Advocate, for assuming that the allegations are libels."

NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, May 5.

Government v. Soobul Ghanta.—Charge: Murder of Mussamat Sunkaree, on the 29th July, 1837.

This is a case of shocking depravity and outrage. The deceased was a widow, aged twenty-five, and lived with her mother. The prisoner, aged twenty-two, was the brother-in-law of the deceased's brother, who married the prisoner's sister. An intimacy ensued between the prisoner and the deceased, who latterly became pregnant. The prisoner, with an intention to conceal her pregnancy, persuaded the deceased to quit her mother's

house, and accompany him to Calcutta. After he had absconded with her, he took her to a neighbouring forest, and there struck her several blows with a stick, and left her, believing her to be dead; but perceiving her get up, he returned and struck her again, till the stick broke; he then beat her with the broken pieces till she fainted, and then left her. She recovered sufficiently to crawl to a neighbouring village. The villagers carried her to a neighbouring village, and there deposited her on a heap of straw. She was found by the inmates of a house, who gave intimation to the nearest police thana, when a burkandaz came to where she lay, and took her evidence, and the mohurrir of the thana again examined her, and committed her testimony to writing. In both these instances, she accused the prisoner of having caused her pregnancy, and having persuaded her to quit the roof of a distant relative, with whom she was then living, to conceal her state from his brother. The prisoner and the deceased's brother were both in consequence apprehended; the prisoner denied that he ever was intimate with the deceased, or had ever inveigled her to leave her house, and then beaten her, as stated by her; and accused his own brother of having had an intrigue with the deceased, and added that she had left the house with him. The brother of the deceased, Ruggoo Jummah, a low, despicable wretch, supported by his evidence the prisoner's accusation against his brother-in-law. On further inquiry, however, the accusation of the prisoner against his brother proved to be false, and the fact of the deceased having quitted her mother's house, accompanied by the prisoner, was established. The deceased was forwarded to the magistrate, Mr. Gilmore, who sent her to the civil station surgeon, but, as he did not consider her to be in a dangerous state, he omitted to take her deposition previous to his sending her to the hospital. Under the same impression, he liberated the prisoner on bail. The wounds on the deceased were not considered by the civil station surgeon to be dangerous; therefore, the magistrate did not take the prisoner's answer to the charge against him till after her demise. The woman continued under medical treatment upwards of one month; after its expiration, she miscarried: this miscarriage brought on a bowel complaint, which terminated fatally, about six weeks after the ill-treatment she had received from the prisoner's hands, which injuries,

(R)

in the opinion of the surgeon who attended her, had caused her premature delivery. After the demise of the woman, the answer of the prisoner was taken; he then confessed that he had caused the pregnancy of the deceased, and had persuaded her to leave her mother's house with him, and inveigled her into a forest, where a quarrel had ensued between him and her regarding some food, when he struck her in a rage with a stick, which caused an effusion of blood; seeing which, he became frightened, left her, and fled. During his trial before the sessions judge, he denied the confessions he had made, and added, that the witnesses for the prosecution had prevailed on him to confess that he had beaten the deceased. This denial was of no avail, for his confessions were proved to have been voluntarily given.

The *futwah* of the law officer of the sessions judge's court convicted the prisoner of the crime laid to his charge, and declared him liable to discretionary punishment by *Akhoobut*.

The prisoner was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in the gaol of Zillah Maidneepore, with labour, and in irons.

Ukul Gwallah v. Heymoon Gwallah, and thirteen other men and a woman. Charge: a dacoity in the house of the prosecutor, attended with violent and aggravating circumstances, and plundering his house, on the night of the 27th January, of property valued at Co.'s Rs. 200.

The prisoners entered the house shortly after nightfall, armed with bludgeons and other missiles, during the prosecutor's absence. They seized his eldest son, bound him with cords, beat him severely, and tortured him by burning his body with their lighted torches, in order to compel him to confess where his father had secreted his money and valuables. The young man, after having endured their inflictions for some time, shewed them the spot. They then plundered the house; after which they departed, leaving the young man bound in the house. The next day, the prosecutor gave information to the neighbouring thanah, and the prisoners were apprehended. Two of them confessed their participation in the crime—their confessions were recorded, and by their direction a portion of the stolen property was found. The three first-named prisoners were convicted of having committed the gang robbery, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, in banishment, with labour and in irons; the three last-named male prisoners, of having in their possession a part of the property stolen, who were sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the zillah gaol of Behar, with labour and in irons; the other prisoners were acquitted.

FOUJDARY, ZILLAH 24-PURGANNAS,
June 29.

*Kidnapping.**—Mr. R. Dias this day lodged the following information:—He stated that his syces had apprized him that three suspicious-looking persons had been seen lurking about his stables; on which he proceeded, accompanied by a chowkeydar and servants, to the ground, and found in a vacant room two men, one of whom he recognized as a discharged syce, named Bheekaree; the other was named Oojawah. On questioning the latter, it appeared that, as he was travelling to Burdwan, about four miles from the station, he met Bheekaree and another man, named Bheeltoo, who promised him employment if he would accompany them to Calcutta. He agreed, and went to Bheekaree's house there, whence he was carried to the house of a Mr. Dale, who registered him, and ordered him to be *badged* (a tin badge, numbered 180, and a seal, were produced; the seal bore the initials C. M. & Co.); the badge was found on the man's left arm. Mr. Dale desired him to attend the following day, when he would be shipped. Oojawah said he then told Bheekaree and the other man, that he would not go on the great *Soomudder*; that he thought they had promised him employment on shore. They, however, took him back to the empty house, where they never allowed him liberty, and carefully concealed him from meeting any other persons. Mr. Dias then asked Oojawah if he wanted his release: he said he would be very much obliged to any person who would save him; that both Bheekaree and Bheeltoo told him they had made up his account, and that he was in their debt six annas. Mr. Dias then put Bheekaree in charge of the chowkeydar, and told Oojawah he was free; but that Mr. Dias would take him to a hakim, before whom he should state all that he had told him. Oojawah agreed, but said he could not walk, as he had not tasted food since sunrise of the previous day. Mr. Dias informed the magistrate that Bheekaree was lodged in the Manicktullah thana.

Oojawah was called in and sworn: his age appeared not to exceed sixteen or eighteen years. He mentioned all that is above given, and told the magistrate he had been badly dealt with, and walking up close to the magistrate's chair, said, "I was also marked with a fork." He then showed four marks, two on each arm, that had been evidently made with some sharp instrument.

The magistrate (Mr. J. H. Patton) expressed himself much obliged to Mr.

* It is necessary to bear in mind, that Mr. Dias has acknowledged that he furnished the reports of these cases, and that their accuracy has been impugned by one party and vindicated by another.

Dias, and said he was glad he had an opportunity of putting a stop to a traffic which was revolting to humanity. Mr. Patton held a proceeding immediately, and said he would send proclamations throughout the 24-Pergunnahs, calling for as much information as can be obtained to check such a system of slavery. He at first determined upon personally apprehending the kidnappers; but on consideration, thought it might frighten the principal parties and enable them to get out of the way. The magistrate then issued a purwanah on the Manicktullah darogah, to send up Bheekaree to Allipore, and desired the Balagushtee jemadar and four trusty burkundazes to accompany Mr. Dias and Oojawah, and apprehend Bheeltoo and Bheekaree's wife. The magistrate considered this a clear case of kidnapping.

Bheeltoo and the woman were taken at Bamunbustee, in Calcutta, with a little resistance. On the arrival of Mr. Dias and the guard at the Manicktullah thana, they were informed that Bheekaree had escaped from a chokeydar to whom he had been entrusted. The mohurir said that he had escaped from the darogah's dwelling-house; the Naib jemadar said the darogah had ordered his release; but, after about an hour's delay, the darogah marched up in state and said he never saw Bheekaree, and did not know of his arrest, or escape. The Balagushtee jemadar then warned the darogah, that if Bheekaree was not produced immediately, he would report to the magistrate that he had found the darogah absent from his thana. The darogah replied that he would produce witnesses to prove he knew nothing of Bheekaree. The jemadar of the thana, on hearing Bheekaree's offence, immediately informed Mr. Dias that Bheekaree would be easily apprehended, as he is merely the agent of one Rampershad, a resident of Bamunbustee, who trafficks largely in the cooley trade; that he sends out men to all the neighbouring zillahs, who monthly entice away about one or two hundred ignorant men from their countries and bring them to Calcutta.

June 29.

The inquiry was resumed this day.

Chumeer, a chumar, and a brother of Bheekaree and Bheeltoo, says, he knew Bheekaree to be a kidnapper; that about twenty-five days ago, one Sunker, who lately admitted Bheekaree as his partner, enticed the witness away from his homestead, and there tried to induce him to be shipped; that Sunker kept him in his own homestead for two days, but, finding that he could not obtain the witness's consent, both Bheekaree and Sunker turned the witness away, depriving him

of several articles. The witness added, that he saw several men at the homesteads of both Bheekaree and Sunker, whom they had kidnapped and brought away from distant districts.

T. W. Grey, a hair-dresser, confirmed the statement of Mr. Dias, and identified Oojawah.

The magistrate said the case was well established, and that Oojawah was kidnapped there was not the least doubt; but that he would wish much to get the principal parties. He thought that Rampershad and Sunker should be apprehended, and as Mr. Dias had said he was informed, several men were kept in the Twenty-Four Pergunnahs, the magistrate would give Mr. Dias a guard and officer, with the necessary processes, to apprehend the kidnappers.

Mr. Dias then asked for a warrant for the apprehension of Rampershad and Sunker, who reside in Bamunbustee, in Calcutta.

The magistrate granted the warrant, and desired Mr. Supervisor Floyd to arrest the proprietors of any houses in which men would be found penned up for the purpose of being shipped, and such as declared themselves to have been kidnapped, or that they were detained by force. The magistrate also desired the Balagushtee jemadar and a suitable guard to accompany Mr. Floyd.

Bheekaree was retaken this morning and Bheeltoo and Bheekaree's wife were remanded.

Mr. Dias and Messrs. Floyd, senior and junior, accompanied by the guard, it was understood, succeeded in releasing nearly seventy individuals from temporary prisons and severe privation. About a dozen of the kidnappers were also taken. Rampershad and Sunker were not yet taken.

July 5.

The jemadar of the full guard reported this morning, that he had apprehended on the previous night two men, with whom he found two women and an infant child. The men could not satisfactorily account for themselves, and the woman said they had been decoyed away by the men from Midnapore, and wished to be released; that the men had ten rupees belonging to them, which the men did not deny. The jemadar added, that on ordering the men to the full guard, one of them was recognized by several of the coolies, as the brother of Narain, a duffadar, now in custody, and the other proved also to be a relative of Narain's.

The men were ordered to the nazir guard, and the women and children to be kept with the people released within the last two or three days.

The magistrate then received an au-

thenticated report from Serjeant Floyd, the purport of which is as follows :

That in obedience to the orders of the Court of the 29th ult., Serjeant Floyd, accompanied by Mr. Dias, with the magistrate's clerk, the Balagushtee jemadar, and a guard, went in search of the kidnappers, Rampershad and Sunker.

The witness Chumcer first took the party to the north side of the Bamunbustee village; there they found the homestead of Bheekarce and Bheeltoo, and that a hut next to them was pointed out as belonging to Sunker. Sunker was not found. In a few minutes the party were surrounded by the villagers, who, on learning the purport of the search, said that Bamunbustee and Colvin's bazaar had, for the past two years, become a resort for all the kidnappers in the country, and that several of the relatives and friends of the villagers had disappeared, during that time, without any cause. The villagers then pointed out the house of one Hossein Bux, a perfect desperado in appearance, from which two men were taken out. They seemed to have been under the influence of some kind of intoxication, as they appeared quite stupefied. They at first gave several incoherent replies, but after a little time said they had been enticed away from their countries under promise of employment in Calcutta, and on their arrival here were told they would be shipped to "Muchlibunder." They always objected to go, and had frequently attempted to escape. They had no friends or money, and were indebted to Hossein Bux for food, which he at first promised to let them have *gratis*. They were constantly threatened and ill-treated.

The party were then directed to a house, in which several men were found with tin bangles soldered on to their wrists. Some of them had tin badges and seals round their arms, and others were bound round the wrist with tape sealed together at the ends. These men said, they were kept in charge of three men, Moteeloll, Reegbur, and Pursunsing, who escaped.

The villagers then took the party to a village in the Twenty-Four Pergunnahs, on the immediate south of Bamunbustee. In a house there, a number of men and women were found, some badged and others bangled. The house was closed on all sides; but some of the guard removed a tatee, and on desiring the inmates to come out, a man of the name of Narain came from an adjoining house. He said he had been at the expense of feeding the people, some for small periods, and others for so long a time as four months; that he had laid out much money in the business, and was indebted to the soory or liquor-merchant alone in the sum of

Rs. 150, for liquor supplied for the consumption of the coolies. Narain was taken into custody.

The principal depôt for the coolies was next traced at a place called Chuckerbair, Bhowanipore. The whole building measured about fifty or sixty feet square, running east and west, with a wall all round about six feet high. The building stands on an elevation of about four feet above the level of the road. The entrance to it is by a small door six feet by three feet. This was guarded by an armed burkundaz; after passing whom, the party found a court-yard about thirty feet square, with small native temporary hearths, at certain distances, round the sides of the wall. On the immediate west of this square a verandah led to an inner building, but the view from the verandah was intercepted by a small blank wall. This entrance was guarded by two armed burkundazes. To the ceiling of the verandah were suspended several swords, spears, arrows, and other weapons. On passing the blank wall, the party came to an inner court where they saw a woman, who ran from the outer court-yard, crying, and saying she would not leave her husband, or allow him to go on board a ship. She was frightened at seeing the topeewallahs. On being told they had come to release her, she seemed a little pacified, but it took a few minutes to convince her of her safety. The three sides of the inner court had a running corridor, which was bounded by several cells, all having separate doors. The woman was asked where her husband was, and she pointed to a cell, which was immediately forced open. Just as this was done, several voices cried out '*doai saheb ka!*' and immediately all the other cells flew open, and men and women voluntarily came out, demanding protection. They were in dirty condition, and had hardly any clothes on them. The woman then pointed to a brahmin, saying, "he was her gossain;" that he had been a prisoner for a considerable time; that though the vakeel saheb had ordered him to be released, the duffadars, nevertheless, kept him in custody, and subjected him and his wife to ill-treatment and abuse.

Some of the prisoners, inhabitants and residents of Bancoorah and Soonamookie, said they were taken by force and brought down to Calcutta. They stated they were arrested by a guard of about thirty or forty peons, with badges and chullanas. The peons said they were Government servants, and were ordered to impress men for Government work in Calcutta. That on their arrival here, they were deposited in this house, which belongs to Rampershad Baboo. That since their imprisonment, they were not allowed to have any communication with strangers,

and the whole of the prisoners were similarly situated. They satisfied the calls of nature in the day under a guard, and at night the inner court-yard was the limit of their liberty for any purpose ever so necessary. None of them were allowed to go to market. One of the cells was supplied with articles of native consumption, which was superintended by a moodie, who served out the rations to the men at the rate of three poohs of rice and one pooh of doll daily.

Some of the men had from fright, and others from disgust, agreed to go to "Muchlibunder." That non-compliants were subjected to privations of food and other necessities, and several were chastised daily. One man made severe complaints of having, for several days, received on his bare back so many as twenty-five thumps with a jootah. His back and cheeks were swollen from the flagellation. A Malabar brahmin also complained of the manner in which he had been decoyed away from his family and friends. Several Rajpoots said they were intercepted by the duffadars on the road to Juggernath, to which place they were proceeding on a pilgrimage. The whole of the men prayed for their release, and said they were detained against their will by Rampershad Baboo and his people. Two brass badges of the Alliance Insurance Company, and several old challans or passes of Kemp, Brothers, and Co., were found in this building.

On the 30th the search was renewed. Mr. Dias having been informed by a man named Khodabux, that several men were also confined in Seealdah, the jemadar and guard, and Messrs. Floyd, senior and junior, accompanied Mr. Dias, and that evening they were conducted to a building on the Seealdah road. The building is about twenty-five feet long by ten broad; it has several doors on the roadway, all of which were well secured from within. The party could not make an entrance by the doors, but found a passage from the western-side of the building leading to a tank on the south of it. Several coolies, also banded and badged, were found cooking, and a good number were found within the building. The duffadars had effected their escape, but one man was taken in an adjoining ground. The men here released also complained of treatment similar to what has been already described. They all said they were enticed away from their country and were kept against their will; that they were averse to proceeding to sea, and would not go if the hakims would protect them.

Sixty-four men and women were released on Friday and Saturday, exclusive of the two women and children belonging to Midnapore. The number of duffadars

and under agents arrested amounted to twenty-three.

The magistrate asked Mr. Floyd if he had any objection to be sworn to the contents of the report. Mr. Floyd answered in the negative, and the report was duly sworn to and acknowledged.

Mr. Dias then put affidavits from Mr. Floyd, junior, and himself, in support of the report, and a similar affidavit was sworn to by Mr. Grey, who had accompanied the party on the first day's search out of curiosity.

On the 3d July the following communications were read in Court.

"To James Patton, Esq.

"Sir,—I have the honour to represent to you that six men, under engagement to go to the Mauritius, have been arrested under your authority, and are now in confinement at Allypore. These men have passed the police authority in Calcutta, and their permits granted. They have also received one month in advance of their wages. The favour of your reply, stating if there is any charge against them, will oblige, as their embarkation is fixed for Monday next. I have the honour to subjoin their names, and to remain,

"Sir, your most obedient servant,

"W. E. BROWNE.

"8, Old Court House Street.

"Rampersaud, Duffadar; Joykissen; Munnoo; Doorgasing; Khalloo; Shibut-ton.—Duffadar Hossainbux.

"Calcutta, June 30."

"James Patton, Esq.

"Sir,—We have been informed, that a number of Indian labourers, engaged by us to proceed to the Mauritius, under permits granted by the superintendent of police, have been arrested by your order. We shall feel much obliged by your informing us, if there be any charge against these men, as their arrest places also at great inconveniences and loss, the vessel engaged to convey them to the Mauritius being ready to proceed on her projected voyage. The labourers engaged by us and passed by Captain Birch, in conformity with existing regulations, are distinguished by a tin armet, marked H. D. B., and numbered to correspond with the police permits. We will take the liberty of waiting on you to-morrow morning, with the names of the labourers not forthcoming to receive their advance of wages, and said to be confined at Allypore.

"We are, Sir,

"Your most obedient servants,

"HARLEY, DAWSON, AND BENNET.

"Calcutta, July 1."

The depositions, on oath, of several men were then read, who had been (as alleged) kidnapped.

Mohun Singh, an inhabitant of Nubbadar, Bahadurpore, zillah Etawah, deposed that he was going on a pilgrimage

to Juggernath, and on reaching the Burdwan road, one Chollairam and one Assawur Garre offered to procure deponent employment; and also, if deponent came to Calcutta, that they would give deponent twenty-five rupees, with which deponent would have the means not only to visit Juggernath, but be able to pay the accustomed fees to the priests at Uttarhe Nullah. Deponent thought the offer worthy of acceptance, and accompanied the two men. On reaching Calcutta, deponent discovered the deceit, as deponent was carried to Assawur's house, and continued a prisoner there for upwards of two months. Deponent was carried to the house of a Mr. Dawson, where this tin bangle was soldered on deponent's wrist; deponent nevertheless objected to be shipped, and deponent was consequently closely watched. Deponent was made to sleep at night under Assawur's charpoy. Deponent was not allowed to do any thing unwatched, received no money from the duffadar or any other person; but the duffadar took from deponent one rupee and five annas in cash, one brass lotah and a doputtah, which the duffadar refused to deliver up. Deponent was found in Assawur's house by the serjeant, who was informed by deponent of all that is above stated, and who released and brought this deponent here. Deponent further said, that he was never willing to proceed on board a ship, and is not now willing to do so, and therefore craves the protection of this court. Deponent is the son of a zemindar, and has a share in a zemindary.

Joykisto and Dogga Singh, inhabitants of Jounree, zillah Benares, deposed that they left their country for employment for Barrackpore, where they have brothers serving government as sepoys. At a village named Ankooree of that zillah, they met Bissundial and Sheebchurn, who enquired where they were proceeding. Deponents replied to Achanuck, in Calcutta. The two men said they were going to the same place, and that they would accompany deponents to it. Deponents were not acquainted with the road, and therefore accompanied them. Deponents travelled together, and ultimately arrived at Bhowanipore, at the house of one Rampershad Baboo. Deponents not finding their brothers, enquired if the place was Achanuck. Deponents were then desired by Bissundial and Sheebchurn to hold their tongues. "What," said they, "do you want with your brother?" Deponents were kept for three successive days on very low diet, but allowed bang and opium. On the fourth day, deponents were carried to the house of Mr. Browne, who asked them no questions. Several other men were taken at the same time with deponent. A question was general-

ly put to the whole of the men, as to whether they would go to "Muchlibunder." One man answered in the affirmative. The sahib then desired the whole of the men to be numbered and badged, after which Bissundial and Sheebchurn brought the men back to Baboo Rampershad's house, at Bhowanipore. When the serjeant came to the house, deponents mentioned the above circumstances, and asked to be released. Deponents were released and brought here. Deponents received no money, but altogether got articles from the moody in the house to the value of five pice.

Pursun Gowallah, inhabitant of Oowshan, zillah Jaunpore, deposed, that he was returning, after the feast of Dole Jatra, from Juggernath; that on arriving at Midnapore, he met a chuprasee belonging to the collector's office of that district, named Chandkhan, who asked him if he wanted employment. Deponent said he was a gowallah. Chand said a gowallah's situation was vacant at a sahib's house. Deponent replied that he had heard, at Juggernath, that several men had been kidnapped by duffadars for shipment to "Mouritch," and deponent feared Chand wanted to ship him. Chand said he knew nothing of the duffadars, and otherwise made deponent believe, he would obtain for him the birth of a gowallah. Chand then took deponent to the house of one Thakoordoss and one Narain. Narain gave Chand a rupee and eight annas, and Chand went away. Deponent remained with the last mentioned men for five or six days, after which Thakoordoss said he was proceeding to Calcutta, and would give deponent the situation promised by Chand. Deponent agreed, and Narain then produced seven other men, all of whom came together to Calcutta. Deponent and the rest of the men were deposited at the house of Rampershad Baboo at Bhowanipore. Two men escaped, and deponent heard that five were shipped off. Deponent was kept a close prisoner for four months, only allowed to cook his own victuals, but never allowed to step out of the house. Deponent was carried to the house of a sahib about a month ago, but, on refusing to be shipped, was taken back to Rampershad Baboo's, where Thakoordoss told deponent there was no other employment, but as a cooley for Mouritch: and as deponent would not consent to go, deponent was severely flagellated by Thakoordoss. The men that used to watch deponent were Gujrauj, Seetoo, Bheechulk Misser, and a Persian. Gujrauj and Seetoo wore badges. Deponent never received money, but got food at Rampershad Baboo's house.

Honomaundoss, and his wife Sreemutty Luchman, inhabitants of zillah Cherrin.

chufra, deposed, that they left their country on a pilgrimage to Juggernath; that they arrived at the shudaberthoo (charity place) of the Rajah of Burdwan, where they met Bissundial, who was also travelling to Calcutta. That they journeyed together, and, on arriving here, were invited to the house of Bissundial. Deponents never came to Calcutta before. Bissundial took deponents to the house at Bhowanipore, where he asked deponents if they wanted employment. Deponents said they did not, but that they would immediately proceed to Juggernath. Deponents from that moment discovered that they were prisoners. They were not allowed to stir out of the premises of Baboo Rampershad, and whenever they were taken out, they were guarded by several men. Deponents were carried to the houses of three sahibs. The sahiblog thought Honomaun too old, as he had lost several teeth, and said they did not require him. Bissundial nevertheless refused to release deponents, though deponents earnestly begged to be released. Deponents were prisoners at the house of Rampershad Baboo, received no money and got very little to eat. Deponents were released by the sahibs, who brought them to the court. The deponents prayed to be allowed to proceed on their pilgrimage.

Choorcea, an inhabitant of Nagpore, zillah Bullundah Hujunshulur, deposed that he is a beggar, and lives by donations from individuals. One Golaum Hasein, a bheestie, residing in that bustee, said he could procure good employment for deponent in Calcutta, if deponent would live in his house. Deponent agreed, and after deponent had been fed by Golaum Hasein for several days, he said deponent should go to "Muehlibun-der." Deponent declined. Golaum Hasein said, you must do so, or pay for your food. Deponent was immediately locked up in an apartment and kept a prisoner for some time, and almost daily flagellated to consent, until the deponent was released and brought to this court. Deponent was a prisoner in Golaum Hasein's house for three months. Deponent received no money.

Several other depositions were taken to the same effect, and the inquiries were still going on, up to the 11th July.

POLICE OFFICE, July 6.

The following case of kidnapping was heard:

Rampershad, sworn—I am a cooley and live at Manicktullah. About a month ago, my son disappeared. I looked for him every where that I knew he was in the habit of frequenting, but could not find him until this morning, when I found

him at a place called Foudary Balakhana, in Chitpore Road, with these two men, Audhary and Munnoo. I seized my son to bring him to the police, when the prisoners and eight or ten others endeavoured to carry him away from me. It was near a thana, and on my calling out for assistance, some chokeydars came up, and apprehended the prisoners, but the accomplices ran away.

Rama, sworn—I am a cooley and son of Rampershad, the last witness. About a month ago, I was induced to leave my father's house by this man Audhary, and Joomun, who is not here. They took me to a house at Tuntonia in Calcutta, and kept me there. If I had an occasion of nature, one of these men accompanied me until I returned. They would not let me go home. About four days ago this man Audhary and Joomun proposed to me to go to sea. They said I would get a salary of five rupees, and five rupees more for diet, in all ten rupees a month. This was to be in the Mauritius. I was not willing to go, but I could not get away from them. They took me to Mr. Dawson's office. This young man Munnoo and another took me to Mr. Dawson's office yesterday. I don't know Mr. Dawson. I saw three English gentlemen there—three white gentlemen. They did not speak to me nor I to them. A Bengally writer took my name down; a sircar also did the same. Several coolies were there. We were counted twice, and something was written on a paper which I was forced to sign. (Deponent explained the use of the word "force" by saying, that the duffadar told him that the gentleman would be angry if he did not sign). This man Audhary is the duffadar. A Bengally in Mr. Dawson's office put the tin bangle (marked with H. D. and B. 852) on my wrist. I was to be put on board ship to-day or to-morrow. There were in Audhary's house five other coolies. They were shipped about seven days ago. They were watched and guarded as I was.

The prisoner Audhary stated:—This is not my private business, but the Company's business. It must be so, because Capt. Birch is concerned in it. I get for each man that I supply two or three rupees from the sircars of Mr. Dawson and the new French gentleman near Tank Square, and a rupee more two or three months after the man is shipped. I don't know the name of the French gentleman. I am newly engaged in this business. I was a syce formerly. I have shipped no more than five men, which was about sixteen days ago, and I was to have shipped this man Rama. I have been paid about sixteen rupees for the five men by the sircars of the French gentlemen, but I have not been paid any thing by Mr. Dawson's sircar. I was to have been

paid for Rama; Taccoor Doss, Bissonauth and Mookerjee, are the sircars of the French gentleman. Taccoor Doss paid me the sixteen rupees. I was paid the day after the coolies were shipped. These sircars knew the coolies were in my house. Those five coolies shipped were not brought by me but my arcatees (coolie seekers) to my house. I paid the arcatees eight annas for each person they brought. Those five coolies were in my house from twelve to sixteen days, and Rama was about a month. Rama was not shipped with the coolies, because the French gentleman did not approve of him on account of his having ring-worm on his back.

Munnoo pretended that he was perfectly innocent.

Both the prisoners were convicted and sentenced, Audhary to pay a fine of fifty rupees, and Munnoo ten rupees, or to be imprisoned in the House of Correction, the former for three months, and the latter for one month.

On the 8th July, Abdoollah, a man of African extraction, and a crimp by profession, was convicted of seizing one Myboollah, a Mussulman, by force, and confining him, with a view of sending him on board ship. He was fined fifty rupees, which, although apparently a poor man, he paid immediately. Other cases of a similar nature, it is said, have been tried before the magistrate of the second division, and accused parties have invariably paid the fines, however heavy they might be, without the least difficulty; the conclusion therefore naturally is, that there is a common purse out of which such fines are paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. ADAM'S REPORT ON EDUCATION.

Mr. Adam has divided his third report on native education into two chapters; the first contains "the statistics of education in the district and city of Moorshe-dabad; in the districts of Beerbhoom, Burdwan, and Midnapore in Bengal, and in the districts of South Behar and Tirhoot in Behar;" and the second is entitled, "A consideration of the means adapted to the improvement and extension of public instruction in Bengal and Behar."

He begins by detailing the circumstances under which he commenced his inquiries, the time he has been occupied in them, and the local range they embraced; he next explains the plan he pursued in obtaining his knowledge of facts, by forms of returns circulated through the districts, adapted to ascertain, first, the state of school instruction;

secondly, that of domestic and adult instruction. Having prepared his forms, his first purpose was to visit every village in person, and ascertain its exact condition by actual inspection and inquiry. This course, he states, he found liable to several objections. "The sudden appearance of a European in a village often inspired terror, which it was always difficult and sometimes impossible to subdue. The most influential or the best-informed inhabitant was sometimes absent, and it required much labour to enable others to comprehend the object of my visit. Under the most favourable circumstances the time consumed in explanations for the satisfaction of the villagers caused such delays as would have ultimately constituted a serious objection to the efficiency and economy of the investigation." He accordingly employed *wauqfshars*, or agents, to explain beforehand the nature and objects of the inquiry, which had a good effect, and he took measures to secure the integrity and good conduct of the agents. The rich, he says, were more difficult to manage than the poor; sometimes grovelling to the dust, at other times superciliously refusing all communication. The difficulty from the selfishness and self-sufficiency of the rich was only greater than that arising from the extreme ignorance of the poor. "Many villages did not contain a single person able to write or even to count; and in such cases all the information had to be collected direct from house to house, with very little aid from the villagers themselves. On one occasion I experienced open and pertinacious opposition from a single individual, a Government gomashtha, who influenced a circle of villagers by his authority, and when his objections were removed, those of the villagers also disappeared. On other occasions, teachers both of common schools and schools of learning, from some misapprehension, have concealed themselves to escape the dreaded inquisition. On the other hand, I have had a message sent to me from a village, the inhabitants of which understood that I did not intend to visit them personally, requesting that I would not pass them by; and two pandits followed me to Calcutta from the Burdwan district, to communicate the details respecting their schools, of which when in the district itself I had not been able to find any trace. Generally, wherever the object of the inquiry has been understood, the disposition of the people has been friendly."

Mr. Adam then gives lists of the schools in the different districts he visited. In Midnapore, there are 584 Bengali schools, 182 Ooriya, forty-eight Persian, and one English. Each school has one teacher only; the receipts of the teachers

vary from one to seven or eight rupees per month. The total number of scholars is 10,129, whereof 9,819 are Hindus and 310 Musulmans. In the English school, which is supported by voluntary contributions from the European and native gentlemen of Midnapore thana, English and Bengali are taught. The teacher receives a monthly salary of Rs. 50, and each scholar pays a monthly fee of one rupee. The number of scholars is forty-two, of whom thirty-four are Hindus, six Christians, and two Mohamedans. In one of the highest classes Christian books are read, it being optional with the scholars to enter it or not.

In the city and district of Moorshedabad there are sixty-two Bengali schools, five Hindi, twenty-four Sanscrit, seventeen Persian, two Arabic, two English, and one girls' school; the English and girls' schools are at Sujagunge. The distribution of schools is very unequal in the thanas; four of the twenty are without any institution for education. The number of scholars is 1,080.

In the district of Bheerbhoom there are 407 Bengali schools, five Hindi (in the single thana of Deoghur), fifty-six Sanscrit, seventy-one Persian, two Arabic, two English, and one girls'. The English schools are in Siuri and Kasba thanas; the girls' in Siuri. The Bheerbhoom district was the first to which the comprehensive plan of investigation was applied, and there are three thanas in which vernacular schools only are found, without any institution of Hindu or Mohamedan learning. The number of scholars is 6,383.

The district of Burdwan has 629 Bengali schools, 190 Sanscrit, ninety-three Persian, eight Arabic, three English, four girls' and one infants'; the latter in Burdwan thana, where are two of the English and two of the girls' schools. The thirteen thanas contain in all 931 schools of every class. There is no thana without both vernacular schools and schools of Hindu learning, and the number of each is greater than in any of the other districts visited. The scholars are 13,190.

The total number of schools in the district of South Behar is 605, viz. 286 Hindi, twenty-seven Sanscrit, 279 Persian, twelve Arabic, and one English (in Saheb-gunge); the increase of Persian schools is a fact to which Mr. Adam calls attention. The scholars are 3,090.

In the district of Tirhoot there are eighty Hindi schools, fifty-six Sanscrit, 234 Persian, and four Arabic. Here again, he observes, "the very small number of Hindi schools and the large proportion of Sanscrit and Persian, deserve attention." The number of scholars is 507.

Mr. Adam remarks, that education is beginning to spread amongst the lowest

classes; even the Mali, Chandal, Kuhar, and other inferior castes, learn to read, write, and keep accounts. The instruction in the vernacular language is limited, chiefly commercial and agricultural accounts. Mr. Adam found some vernacular books of a higher grade than he expected, such as the *Amarakosha*, the *Ashta Savi*, the *Ashta Dhuta*, the *Sabda Subantee*, &c. Vernacular instruction prevails to a greater extent in the Bengal than in the Behar districts. The monopoly formerly enjoyed by the *Kayastha* or writer caste, in the Bengal districts, has been very considerably broken in upon. The Musulman teachers have Hindu as well as Musulman scholars; and the Hindu and Musulman scholars and the different castes of the former assemble in the same school-house, receive the same instruction from the same teacher, and join in the same plays and pastimes. The exception is found in Tirhoot, and in that district the feeling between the two divisions of the population is less amicable than in any of the others visited.

The report then enters at some length into detail respecting the Sanscrit, Persian, and Arabic schools, the studies pursued there, and the number of teachers and scholars. The greater number of scholars apply to grammar, law, logic, and astrology. Literature, philosophy, and even mythology (except in South Behar), seem neglected. In his general remarks on the state of Sanscrit instruction, Mr. Adam observes, that he has not been able to trace any mutual connexion or dependence between Vernacular and Sanscrit schools. The former are not considered preparatory to the other, nor do the latter profess to complete the course of study which has been begun elsewhere. They are separate classes of institutions, each existing for distinct classes of society; the one for the trading and agricultural, and the other for the religious and learned classes. "Sanskrit learning is, to a certain extent, open to all classes of native society whom inclination, leisure, and the possession of adequate means may attract to its study, and beyond that limit it is confined to brahmans. The inferior castes may study grammar and lexicology, poetical and dramatic literature, rhetoric, astrology, and medicine; but law, the writings of the six schools of philosophy, and the sacred mythological poems, are the peculiar inheritance of the brahman caste. This is the distinction recognized in the legal and religious economy of Hinduism, but practically brahmans monopolize not only a part, but nearly the whole, of Sanscrit learning. In the two Behar districts both teachers and students without a single exception belong to that caste, and the exceptions in the Bengal districts are comparatively (S)

few. Of the class of teachers in Moorshedabad, all are brahmans; in Bheerbhoom, of fifty-six teachers, one is of the medical caste; and in Burdwan, of 190, four are of the same caste. It thus appears, that the only exceptions to the brahmanical monopoly of Sanscrit teaching are native physicians."

The native mind, he says, though asleep, is not dead. "Instead of regarding the learned natives as indocile, intractable, or bigotted in matters not connected with religion, I have often been surprised at the facility with which minds, under the influence of habits of thought so different from my own, have received and appreciated the ideas which I have suggested. Nor is it authors only who might be employed in promoting the cause of public instruction: it is probable that the whole body of the learned, both teachers and students, might be made to lend their willing aid towards the same object."

In referring to schools established by missionaries and others for the teaching of English to both boys and girls, Mr. Adams urges the expediency of cautiously restricting the instruction to general knowledge, and abstaining from all attempts at religious conversion: the apprehension of the latter has, in more than one instance, nearly broken up the schools.

On the introduction of the English language generally, Mr. Adam's opinions, confirmed by practical observation, will have a salutary effect:—"It is impossible for me," he says, "fully to express the confirmed conviction I have acquired of the utter impracticability of the views of those, *if there are any such*, who think that the English language should be the sole or chief medium of conveying knowledge to the native. Let any one conceiving the desirableness of such a plan, abandon, in imagination at least, the metropolis of the province or the chief town of the district in which he may happen to be living, and with English society let him abandon for a while his English predilections, and open his mind to the impressions which fact and observation may produce. Let him traverse a pergunnah, a thana, a district, from north to south, from east to west, and in all directions. Let him note how village appears after village, before and behind, to the right-hand and to the left, in endless succession; how numerous and yet how scattered the population; how uniform the poverty and the ignorance; and let him recollect that this process must be carried on, until he has brought within the view of his eye or of his mind about ninety or a hundred millions of people diffused over a surface estimated to be equal in extent to the whole of Europe. It is difficult to believe, that it should have been proposed to

communicate to this mass of human beings, through the medium of a foreign tongue, all the knowledge that is necessary for their higher civilization, their intellectual improvement, their moral guidance, and their physical comfort; but since much has been said and written and done which would bear this interpretation, and since it is a question which, involving the happiness and advancement of millions, will not admit of compromise, I deem it my duty to state in the plainest and most direct terms, that my conviction of the utter impracticability of such a design has strengthened with my increased opportunities of observation and judgment."

The disproportion of the uninstructed to the instructed portions of the population presents a melancholy picture. In the city of Moradabad, and the thanas of Daulathazar, Nanglia, Culna, Jehanabad, and Bhawara, the number of children between five and fourteen is 81,629, of whom only 6,786 receive either domestic or school instruction, 74,843 receiving neither. The proportion of instructed to uninstructed amongst the adults, in the same localities, is as follows:—total adult population, 353,099; instructed, 21,916; uninstructed, 331,183, or about *fifteen-sixteenths*! One of the natural effects of ignorance is shown in the amount of crime, though it was not in Mr. Adam's power to show the proportion of instructed to uninstructed criminals.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. Cracroft and Patrick, the gentlemen named by the Australian Association to investigate the complaints of the passengers of the *Emerald Isle*, have reported as follows: "Upon the whole, we are of opinion, that the greater part of the complaints of the passengers are either unfounded, exaggerated, or referrible to their own acts; and that they were not advanced in a fair and candid spirit. Capt. Driver states 'the passengers find fault with every thing; still I am determined to keep my temper.' Besides keeping his temper, we think he might have made greater exertions, as the provisions and water were consumed, to remove and stow away such articles as occasioned inconvenience; and certainly he ought not to have left Madras without writing to the Association, more particularly with a knowledge of these complaints; besides, he is clearly to blame, having good flour and good tea, that the passengers were not supplied with fresh bread and good tea, as they state."

HINDU USEFUL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society for the Acquisition of Useful Knowledge, esta-

blished by a respectable body of educated Hindus, the Rev. Baboo Kisna Mohana Banerjee delivered a discourse on the advantages resulting from the study of history. There were about a hundred Hindu youths present on the occasion, and two European gentlemen, one of them Mr. David Hare.

INDIGO CULTURE.

It is said, that the ryots of an indigo factory pay one rupee per begah for rent, R. 1. 12 for cultivation, weeding, and cutting, and R. 0. 8, in the shape of *involuntary buxees* to the servants of the factory, making a total of Rs. 3. 4 per begah for their outlay. The produce of one begah is estimated at twelve bundles of plant; and it has been usual to give one rupee to the ryot for eight bundles. Now, we cannot understand how a ryot is to carry on an occupation, which takes from him Rs. 3. 4 for every begah he cultivates, and returns to him Rts. 1. 8. Such a state of things would necessarily create a strong disinclination to receive advances from a planter; and consequently would go far to explain the disturbances and collisions so frequently reported as occurring at indigo factories. That eight bundles of plant for a rupee, however, is considered too low a remuneration, we have the authority of one of the largest concerns in Kishnaghur, where, we understand, the ryots have been informed they will be entitled to receive one rupee for four bundles. But even this increase, assuming the report of extortion practised by the factory servants to be at all near the truth, would leave them *minus* four annas at the end of the season.—*Hurharu, May 16.*

COAL IN ASSAM.

Two new sites of coal have been discovered in Assam, one at Borlath, the other near Jeypore. The coal of both appears to be of the first quality. Both sites are accompanied by Petroleum springs.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

We can now, we believe, confidently announce, that his Exc. the Commander-in-chief has tendered his resignation. His resignation, and his departure for England, which has been fixed to take place in the ensuing cold weather, was, we learn, determined last month. Various reasons, of a public nature, are assigned for this step; but without discrediting any of them, the resignation of his excellency, to whose constitution the climate is unfavourable, and who possesses, *summa bonum*, a handsome competency, can be easily understood, without referring to "reasons of state." Among the names of those spoken of as his successor, are

those of Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir Edward Barnes, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, and Sir Edward Blakeney. The last is the most probable to succeed; but the army may rest assured, that no election will be made by the present well-intending ministry, without the strictest reference to fitness, and to the contingency of active employment in India.—*Agra Ukhar, May 14.*

GENERAL BROWN.

Major-gen. C. Brown, C. B., who died on the 20th April, at Benares, after a very short illness, will be much regretted in the regiment of Artillery, of which he was for some years at the head. Though not possessed of great talents, and of a somewhat irritable and capricious temper, the general, nevertheless contrived to gain considerable reputation as a soldier, and to attach many of his brethren to his person. He had seen much service in his earlier days, and had always behaved with great gallantry. He was, besides, greatly attached to, and justly proud of, his corps, and he was invariably kind and attentive to the men in the ranks, their families, &c., and would fight hard battles for their comfort.

The sale of his property was to take place on the 18th and 19th May. It included a splendid female elephant, which cost Rs. 3,000, several prime guns, choice wines, &c.

By his death, Col. J. A. Biggs succeeds to the off-reckoning, and Lieut.-Col. Boileau, Major Everest, Brevet Major Turnbull, Brevet Capt. Brind, and 2d-Lieut. C. Steward, are promoted. The command of the Benares division will, in all probability, be conferred upon Brigadier Cock, the senior colonel in India. It will, therefore, become necessary to nominate some other officer to the temporary command of the Dinapore division now exercised by Brigadier Cock.

CHOLERA.

Statement showing the number of Deaths by Cholera, within the Town of Calcutta, from the Year 1832 to 1837, inclusive.

	Hindus.	Mahometans.	Total.
1832	1,406	168	1,574
1833	3,547	529	4,076
1834	2,930	552	3,482
1835	1,356	296	1,642
1836	1,611	403	2,014
1837	1,370	426	1,796

Englishman, May 21.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The good effects of temperance societies have been witnessed in H.M.'s 16th Foot, in the material influence on the health of the men, and the reduction of crime. The per-centage of temperance

men in hospital, from April 1837 to January 1838, was ten per month; of non-temperance men, 24; the deaths in the ten months, of the former, were 2, of the latter, 33.

NEW CHURCH.—PROSELYTISM.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to be built opposite the Hindu College, was to have been laid on the 7th July, the Lord Bishop and the Archdeacon assisting. The church is to be built out of funds at the disposal of the Archdeacon, and the Rev. Kishna Mohana Banerjee is to be the pastor. The announcement, however, produced such a sensation amongst the directors of the Hindu College, that the ceremony was deferred. The *Englishman* states, that a representation came from the directors of the college, and another from the council of the Medical College, requesting a consideration of the eligibility of the proposed site; stating that as there is no Christian population in the neighbourhood of the two colleges, their spiritual wants cannot have led to the choice of situation; the building must, therefore, be regarded as one intended for proselytism, especially as a converted Hindu is to be the regular preacher; that, without objecting to any fair means used by the professors of the Christian religion to spread its doctrines amongst their heathen neighbours, it is desirable that no other important public improvement should be endangered in so doing; that there are plenty of situations where a Christian church may be placed, so as to be surrounded by a dense heathen population, if their convenience is sought, without building it in the vicinity of the principal site of liberal education, and thereby leading the Hindus to believe that a covert design exists of proselyting the pupils; that great apprehensions have been entertained by the less enlightened of their countrymen, that liberal education would lead to an abandonment of the faith of their fathers, and that this fear cannot be conquered, except by a rigid adherence to the principle of non-interference in matters of religion; that the Hindu College has produced a remarkable effect on its pupils, and is already an important instrument for the civilization of India; but if its objects were now to be frustrated by the fears of parents preventing them from sending their sons there, the great cause of liberal education would be endangered without any corresponding benefit to religion; for if the pupils are driven away from the colleges, there would very soon be no one to convert; and if once abandoned, the difficulty of again inducing the attendance of pupils would, in all probability, be insurmountable.

The *Hurkaru* adds: "We are sorry

to hear that Archdeacon Dealtry had fixed upon the proposed site for the new church, with the express intention of enticing the youths of the Hindu College from their present studies, and converting them to Christianity, by the example and precepts of a native preacher. A more injudicious proceeding, and one more calculated to overthrow the cause which he has at heart, could not possibly have been hit upon."

The *Reformer* (conducted by a reformed Hindu), in arguing against the proposed erection, observes: "In discussing this question, two considerations ought to be kept prominently in view; the first, the Hindu College is at present the best, the most efficient, and the most extensive instrument of enlightening the natives; and, secondly, that the erection of a Christian church in that locality would be injurious to this institution. If these two propositions be admitted, it would necessarily follow as a corollary, that the object which the clergy have in view ought to be abandoned. None, we presume, will dispute the first of these propositions. The success of the Hindu College in enlightening the people of this country has been established without controversy. The pastor elect of the church to be erected, the Rev. Kishna Mohana Banerjee, furnishes in himself a sufficient argument of what the college is capable of making the natives of this country. We shall, therefore, proceed to show how the contemplated measure would injure the institution. The generality of those who send their children to this institution have been brought up in the strict observance of the Hindu religion, and with all those notions of caste which have been known to operate so powerfully against any change of sentiment among them. It must be well known to all, that conversion is yet tantamount to expulsion from family and society. Whatever might hereafter be the notions of the enlightened portion of the Hindu community of the rising generation, that generation which entertains the notions we have mentioned has not yet passed away; its doctrines, absurd as they may be, are devotedly believed by millions, whose prejudices, however unreasonable, are pertinaciously adhered to. These facts are undeniable. Only a few years ago, when certain circumstances occurred to alarm the sensitive feelings of these people in this tender point, one short week saw no less than 145 pupils removed from the college. A remedy, a severe remedy, was instantly applied, and the danger which threatened the ruin of this valuable institution averted. No very material change, so far as we are aware, has since been effected in

the minds of these people; and, therefore, the same precautions against every measure calculated to awaken their dormant sensibility, and alarm their prejudices, should be carefully and jealously adopted by those who are sensible of the good this institution is effecting, and who have its interest at heart."

The trustees, it appears, have consented to remove the site of the church to any place within half a-mile to the north of the present site, and verging with a frontage on the same central road; the managers of the Hindu College agreeing to provide such a new piece of ground, and pay all expenses and law charges that have been incurred by the trustees and members of the Evangelical Fund, the ground to be provided by the managers of the Hindu College within one month, and to be equal in quantity and value to the land on which the foundation is now laid.

The managers of the college, though not sanguine of success, promise to endeavour to find out a suitable spot. They further state, that having learned that the express object of erecting this church is to attract the attendance of the pupils of the Hindu College, in the hope of their conversion to Christianity, they will deem it their duty to warn the fathers and guardians of the pupils of the college, in order that they may be prepared to adopt such precautionary measures as may appear suitable to the exigency.

The controversy on this subject has produced a bitter, we might say an uncharitable, attack upon the Calcutta press in the *Christian Observer*, and a retaliation from the *Hurkaru* not more severe than deserved.

EXPORTATION OF COOLIES.

A public meeting, convened by the sheriff, in pursuance of a requisition, was held on the 16th July, to petition the Governor-general in Council, for "the suppression of the present system of exporting coolies to the British colonies."

The Bishop of Calcutta proposed the first resolution; "that this meeting, having heard of the commencement, continuance, and extension of a system of exporting the natives of India to the British slave and other colonies, expresses its deepest regret that such a traffic should exist, and more especially that it should have originated in this port, believing the system to be called with unmix'd evils to the so called 'free emigrants.'"

His lordship observed that the traffic, to say the least of it, was of a suspicious character. He did not like a trade in his fellow-creatures, and would do all in his power to put it down. Under the mask

of freedom and all that was good, the blackest deeds were perpetrated. He was ready to admit, that freedom of action should not be checked, but he asked if that principle applied to men who were so ignorant as not to be aware where they were going or what they were about? Where were the laws to protect them in an old slave colony, and from the tyranny of task-masters who had spent a whole life in driving slaves? These were the circumstances which had awakened his worst suspicions. He was, however, far from imputing improper motives to any; but when he called to mind what he had heard and read in his native land, as well as here, during the course of some forty years, regarding slave trade, all the horrors of those scenes recurred; and in reviewing the struggles of freedom against slavery, the battle of humanity against brutal oppression, he could not but behold with alarm, in this rising country, just at the moment when the dawn of freedom was about to burst upon her, the commencement of one of the greatest evils connected with commerce. These were the causes that created a suspicion in his mind, and had induced him to propose to go up to our paternal Government, and seek redress for the helpless coolies. When a servant was to be taken on board, a deposit of about a thousand rupees was required. He asked no more in behalf of the coolies; let their exporters do something of that sort, deposit even half that amount as a pledge for the return of the cooly to his native land, and the evil would in a great measure be remedied.

The Rev. J. Charles seconded the resolution in an eloquent speech. He stated that he rested his whole argument on the circumstance that the coolies in question were not in a condition to enter into the contract required of them in this case, and that if they did, they were not capable of defending their rights agreeably to the terms of that contract.

Dr. D. Stewart, who had lately thought the system one which, "as at present followed, possesses as many checks and is fraught with as much consideration for the emigrants, as is possible," begged publicly to proclaim his recantation. The exposures made during the last six weeks by the press of Calcutta, and before the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, were quite enough to convince any candid mind that these checks were inefficient; that in operation they were next to useless.

Mr. Osborne (editor of the *Courier*, which paper has defended the system), contended that the newspaper reports, on which so much stress had been laid, were not to be relied on, and the cases reported amounted at most to mere suspicion.

Capt. A. G. Mackenzie said, he had

had considerable experience in what was called this "trade," and he denied that it was of the description which those who had suffered their imagination to run riot had given to it. Before stigmatizing the Bengal community as conniving at slavery, and prohibiting or even suspending the emigration of British subjects, a committee should be appointed to inquire whether such traffic existed.

The Rev. Mr. Bouz said that the object of the meeting was to ask Government to institute an inquiry.

Mr. Dickens proposed the next resolution: "That while this meeting distinctly disavows the remotest intention to interfere with the civil rights of any class of her Majesty's subjects, or the slightest wish to press upon the adoption of Government any measure that should interfere with free emigration, it feels bound solemnly to declare its deliberate conviction, that the hill coolies and other natives of India, who are induced to emigrate, do not understand, and are not capable of understanding, the terms of the contract into which they are said to enter; and, entertaining this conviction, the meeting further resolves, that it is expedient respectfully to petition the Government to institute a full inquiry into the circumstances of the traffic; which inquiry, in the opinion of this meeting, will necessarily lead to its prompt and total suppression, and that, in the mean while, and pending such inquiry, the exportation of natives of India to any part of the world as labourers be suspended." The learned gentleman observed, that abundant ground had been laid, in alleged abuses, for inquiry, and all that was asked was intermediate suspension of the system. The arguments on the other side were two; first, that the law as it stood was adequate for the protection of the coolies; and, secondly, that it is an invasion of the rights and an unnecessary interference with the liberties of the natives of India, to prevent them from carrying their free labour to what market they will. He denied that the law was adequate, and he believed that any attempt to control the abuses ingrained in the very nature of this traffic cannot, by any law or regulation, be cured or palliated. With respect to the argument as to infringement of civil rights, the very regulations introduced by the Government implied that these poor men were in danger of deception, and of not understanding the contracts they make. "I shall touch but lightly," he added, "on the alleged abuses of the traffic on this occasion; but I may mention here, that I have received credible information that one individual of proved bad character has cleared a sum exceeding 40,000 rupees for head-money in this

traffic, and that he is in constant communication with the police, and in the habit, in his own name or that of his agents, of sending abroad circulars addressed to the judges, collectors, and magistrates, which are countersigned and registered by the police, calling upon the authorities to aid his minor agents in the task of marching these coolies through the various districts from which they come to Calcutta. The signature and sanction of the police was doubtless well intended, but the effect of it is naturally to persuade the officers of the zillah courts and the different darogahs and local police agents, that the agents, crimps, and kidnappers (I unhesitatingly so call them) of this and other contractors in Calcutta, are acting by authority of the Government, and such is the persuasion of the coolies themselves."

Mr. Bracken, in seconding this resolution, vindicated the accuracy of the reports in the newspapers; and he observed, on the authority of Major Archer, who had lately arrived from the Mauritius, that the coolies were utterly ignorant of the engagements they entered into, and were very ill-treated.

Mr. Osborne questioned the opportunity which Major Archer had of forming an opinion regarding the state of the coolies at the Mauritius; he had been just informed that Major Archer was no longer than a few days at that place.

Mr. Bracken here expressed a wish that Major Archer should address the meeting, as he had ascertained, since his first communication with that gentleman, there had been a misunderstanding, Mr. Bracken having applied Major Archer's opinions of ill-treatment to the Mauritius, which were intended to be limited to Calcutta.

Mr. Longueville Clarke supported the resolution. Throwing overboard all questions of ill-treatment, he would argue from the general to the particular. The system was generally bad, arguing from the condition of the cooley and the character of the men to whom he was to be entrusted, namely, those who had been slave-owners in a distant land: "The cooley was represented as but little removed from the monkey, so wild, so deplorably ignorant, as to be utterly helpless; what then would become of him in a foreign and distant land, where his language was unknown, and his wants and habits were strange? Removed from his tribe, his relatives, his friends, from those Englishmen who, never having been slave-owners, could feel for his degraded condition—removed from the paternal care of this Government, and many of its excellent servants, what was then to save him from oppression, if it should be prac-

tised? Now, was oppression likely to be practised? To answer this, let them look, not at this or that instance, but at the general history of slavery and slave-owners. It were better to trust their property with the common thief, their characters with the common slanderer, their lives with the cut-throat, than the liberty of man with the slave-owner."

Major Archer stated that it was true he had been only a short time at the Mauritius, sixteen days; but at the neighbouring island of Bourbon he had resided some years. He was a hater of slavery in all its forms. The laws at the Mauritius, so far as they went, were good, and their leaning was towards the coolies and against the planters. He (Major A.) had sought information from the planters themselves, and had been informed by them that they were quite satisfied with the conduct of the coolies. Offences among them were of rare occurrence, and they were paid their wages with great punctuality. He was ready to admit that the major part of the coolies had been inveigled into these countries, and there were now at the Mauritius 18,000 of them, besides some at Bourbon. He was willing to believe that they were ignorant of what they were about, and being naturally desirous to inquire into the matter, he had questioned some of the coolies whom he met at Bourbon, and learnt from them that they had not yet been set to work, and that they were ignorant of the nature of what they would have to perform. On the whole, he thought these men were well treated there, and had better wages than they could obtain here!

Mr. Bracken observed, that Major Archer was of course the best person to give an account of what he had seen and heard; but that he (Mr. Bracken) had understood Major Archer to state distinctly that the coolies were miserable!

Mr. Dickens observed, that although Major Archer had been called on to give evidence on behalf of the cause, certainly by a mistake, he had mentioned one fact which afforded a strong proof in defence of the objects of the meeting. He had stated that there were 18,000 coolies at the Mauritius; but by the registers of coolies it appeared that only 6,000 had been sent; the great surplus number, therefore, must have been carried thither clandestinely, and the fact in some measure accounted for the 40 or 50,000 rupees which certain persons had made by this trade, and to which he, Mr. D., had before alluded.

Mr. Dowson observed, that 10,000 coolies had been imported from Pondicherry.

The resolution was then carried *nem. con.*

Dwarkanath Tagore moved the third resolution, the adoption of a petition to the President of the Council. He observed, that in Calcutta and in all the factories throughout the country, eight months was the utmost limit to which a native labourer could ever consent to remain apart from his family; how these men had become all at once willing to leave, not only their families, but also their country, and remain in exile from their native land for so long a period as five years, was to him a perfect mystery. He could only account for the fact by supposing that, as it had been asserted, these men were totally ignorant of the terms of the contract they entered into, and that their long stay at the colonies was beyond question a measure of coercion.

Mr. Roger Dias made a long speech in justification of the Foujdarry reports, attacked by Mr. Osborne, of which he (Mr. Dias) declared himself the author.

The meeting then adjourned. The number of persons present was about 400.

Major Archer has published a letter, explaining the misunderstanding between him and Mr. Bracken, or rather of him by Mr. Bracken, wherein he expresses his deep regret that such sweeping charges had been brought against the Mauritius planters without one particle of evidence. He says: "I do most conscientiously believe that great wrong has unintentionally been done to the inhabitants of Mauritius. It was not from the planters alone that I drew my information; I sought it among all classes, perhaps from the most desirable one, the natives of India, whom I saw at Port Louis. I was, it is true, only sixteen days at Maurice; but during that time I visited different parts of the island; my means of information were, as I have already said, many and various, and in collecting it, I considered I was performing a positive duty, in order to present that information to the public in this country."

The *Courier*, July 12, publishes a letter in corroboration of Major Archer's statement, in which the writer says: "I am interested on the sugar estates on which upwards of 500 Bengallees are at work, and I confirm all that he stated as to the decided leaning on the part of the magistrates in administering the law, as in the law itself towards the more feeble party, the cooley—but they are a sad litigious set, acutely alive to their prerogatives, even to the substitution of beans for dholl, or butter for ghee."

A letter from a gentleman residing in the Rajmah Hills, written in ignorance of the disclosures made at Calcutta, assigns

other objections to the toleration of this species of emigration :

" I wish the Government would put a stop to the exportation of coolies ; it ought to look to the welfare of its own immediate territories in the first instance. There are immense tracts of lands laying fallow in the Danghar country, and which must be increased now that it has been deprived of such a number of hands. The Government, sooner or later, find that the zemindars will not be able to pay up the revenue, and it is from ignorance perhaps, they have not represented the case to the authorities, or probably through fear, as the kidnapping sircars gave out that it was Company's business or orders."

Several natives, who had engaged themselves to proceed to the Isle of France, presented themselves before Capt. Birch, and begged of him to direct the peon who had them in charge to allow them to go to their country. They stated that they had been engaged by a duffadar to go to the Isle of France, to work there as coolies, and that they had received and spent their advance, and were satisfied with the agreement they had entered into, and willing to go ; but that their relatives would not allow them to proceed. They could not account for the attachment which their relatives, one and all, had on the present occasion shown towards them, as they had never felt, or had given any demonstrative proof of their kindness towards them before. One of the partners of the house for whom the coolies had been engaged, said, that if they were to be released, they must pay back the money they had received in advance, and then they might go where they chose. This the coolies could not do, and Capt. Birch said he had nothing to do with that part of the business. The coolies had applied to him to set them at liberty, and he must comply with their wish. Accordingly, the men were discharged, but in discharging them, he would caution them against coming before him again, if they could not refund what they might receive in advance. He also cautioned the party, for whom they had been engaged, against the like imposition being practised upon the house again. He referred to a case which had, but two days ago, come under his notice. It appeared from the statements made by the witnesses and principal, that four coolies, who are often seen perambulating the streets, had three several times engaged themselves to proceed to the Isle of France, and had each time applied to him to release them, and he had accordingly done so, and it was clearly proved that they had each time received advance. It was also proved that the coolies were aware what part of the play they had to

act to gain their release, and that the duffadar who had engaged them was their prompter in the piece.

LANDHOLDERS' SOCIETY.

At a meeting of a committee of this society, on the 9th July, Mr. John Crawford was appointed the agent of the society in London.

A letter was read from Ranny Kattamy, setting forth his case, which he wished the society to forward to the authorities in England, she (the Ranny) bearing all necessary expenses.

" Government having a claim on the late Rajah Maudhub Sing of the pergunnah Dhurmpore, in zillah Purneah, for the arrears of rent, had at first, for the recovery thereof, sold off his zemindary ; but finding that the proceeds were not sufficient to cover the whole amount of the claim, his other lackraj or rent-free properties of the Mahal Anamut, viz. Jibungung Royesory, Churna and Moharajung, with the puttees thereof, were also sold in 1789, by the permission of the Sudder Board of Revenue and of the Governor-general in Council. The property was purchased by Nubbocant Doss, of Bulhoram, who after obtaining possession in due form, agreeably to the *boynamah*, or bill of sale, and *aumnamah*, or order of possession, sold it to my father-in-law, the late Baboo Prankisson Sing, for 13,500 rupees, and since my father-in-law, my husband, and my son, successively became sole proprietors of it. The annual net profit of the said rent-free mahal, more or less 4,000 rupees, was expended for divine services. I have become proprietor of it after the demise of the last possessors. The deputy collector of the zillah and the special commissioner, on the plea that the said lackraj or rent-free mahal not being registered in the collector's records, have decreed it for resumption in favour of Government. The Government have, however, once sold that property and granted *boynamah*, or bill of sale, to the purchaser, empowering him to possess it from generation to generation, and stating therein also that no objection of any kind or under any pretence will ever be made upon it ; yet they are now by the said pretence disposing of me of it."

It was resolved that the society do undertake the case.

EX-RAJAH OF MUNNYPORE.

Extract from a letter dated " Jungles, July 1st :—The ex-rajah of Munnypore, Jegundergeet, who escaped from Sylhet on the 17th December last, and after whom there have been so many hunts, was taken by a detachment of the Munnypore levy, a few days ago, and, together with his two brothers, who were with

him at the time, was *strung up* to the first tree! thereby saving much trouble to the magistrates, troops, &c. &c. in the district!"

The letters add some remarks upon the country and passes, with reference to military operation: "The jungle, the greater way to Luckipore, is described to be dense, and composed of thick strong reeds, impossible for two men abreast to enter, and producing the worst malaria. But in the event of a Burmese war, it will be necessary to have a force on the frontier to act on the defensive, which I conceive was the reason of the 70th and 73d regiments being sent to Sylhet. The Munnyporees are not to be depended on, and will assuredly join the Burmese (should Col. Benson be dismissed from Tharawaddi's court), and after quickly disposing of the Europeans within their reach, will laugh at us for supplying them with guns and arms. The levy is said to be composed of 1,000 'labourers,' some armed with lattees, others with koorkees, and a few with old muskets, who are taught to 'load and fire,' and to collect whom 'a thundering big drum' is sounded on a hill top occasionally. They receive no real pay, though they have nominally an allowance. They are, however, a stout, sturdy race, and, if properly disciplined, would be no joke; even with their koorkees they might much annoy the followers of a camp in their own hills and jungles. Stockades are reported to have been lately built along the Burmese and Nepal frontiers; some of them extremely strong, and to take which shells would be absolutely necessary; yet, strange to say, neither artillery nor mortars have been sent to Sylhet."—*Englishman*, July 9.

TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

Mr. Bell's "Comparative View of the External Commerce of Bengal, during the years 1836-37 and 1837-38," shows the following statements:

Total value of imports of merchandize and treasure:

In 1836-37	Co.'s Rs. 3,72,65,602
In 1837-38	" 4,06,59,504

Increase

34,33,902

Total value of Exports:

1836-37	Co.'s Rs. 6,70,77,409
1837-38	" 6,50,45,939

Decrease

20,31,450

Total increase on Exports }
and Imports }

14,02,452

The result would have been against 1837-38, had imported treasure been excluded, the value of which was—

In 1836-37	Co.'s Rs. 64,48,495
In 1837-38	" 168,41,809

Increase

43,93,114

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 27. No. 107.

In Imports, the decrease with Great Britain is	Co.'s Rs. 18,09,881
United States	" 3,05,866
Exports—Great Britain	" 11,57,744
United States	" 22,91,562
The whole decrease with Great Britain is	99,27,625
and with United States	25,96,448

BANK OF INDIA.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the proposed Bank of India, May 22, Mr. J. Allan in the chair, Mr. Bracken, in behalf of the provisional committee, made a report, in which he stated: "The progress made in establishing the Bank, in the face of an exceedingly powerful opposition, may be held as favourable. There are already 189 applicants for shares, amounting in the aggregate to 1,476. These are entered in the list on the table; but I understand that, in addition, there are conditional orders in Calcutta for 300 or 400 shares, which I presume will now be executed. The prospectus provides for the commencement of business on four thousand shares being taken, and I am individually disposed to adhere to that provision; but it is proper to mention, that some opinions are favourable to the opening of the Bank so soon as three thousand shares are registered. Another point to be considered, and it may be advisable to instruct the committee now to be appointed to furnish a report thereon, is the limitation of time, which applicants in Great Britain should be restricted to, in taking up shares at par. Perhaps six months from a given date, say the 1st of August next, would not be an unreasonable period. It is obvious that such applicants would come into the Bank relatively on better terms than India subscribers, the working of whose capital had brought the value of its stock to a premium, unless some rule of this kind be made."

It was resolved, "That Mr. Boyle be honorary secretary, with instructions to arrange the preparation of a deed, on a sufficient number of shares being subscribed; and to call a meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of fixing a day for opening the Bank, electing officers, &c."

The India Bank still continues open to subscribers. The committee are very sanguine of being able to commence operations by the 1st January next. It is some matter of consideration with capitalists whether to invest their funds in this institution or the Union bank, particularly at the present moment, when investments may be made at so low a rate of premium. We, however, do not believe that there exists any difference; the advantages of possessing shares in a thriving working institution over that of a new one, with a prospective business,

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are counterbalanced by the premium paid for the one and the par purchase of the other, and we are strongly of opinion that when this Bank is fairly set a going the chances will be in its favour.—*Hurk.*, July 9.

UNION BANK.

At a general meeting of proprietors of the Union Bank, specially called on May 19th, to confirm the resolutions passed on the 14th April, all were confirmed except the 4th, 5th, and 6th, which were altered as follows: 4. "That each proprietor be bound to take up and pay cash for one-fourth of his additional interest, in complete shares, on or before the 31st December and 30th June each year, during the period of two years from the 1st July next, provided that no fractional parts of shares be allowed to be taken up; and that such shares as cannot be taken pursuant to the terms of this and the 3d resolution, be sold by auction on or before the 15th February and August after each half-yearly period, for the benefit of the Bank."

5. "That notwithstanding the above resolution, each proprietor have the option of taking up all or any number of his new shares immediately, or at any previous period, on paying for the same."

6. "That parties, on paying for the new stock, shall receive dividends *pro rata*, and for deposits for a fractional period on account of new stock, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of such payment to the date from which such parties shall be entitled to dividends."

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank, on the 14th July, Mr. Parker in the chair, the secretary read a report of the operations of the Bank from 1st January to 30th June 1838.

It stated that the operations continue to exhibit a profitable result, under its increased and gradually increasing capital. The net profits actually realized during the last half year amount to Co.'s Rs. 2,53,961, which yielded a dividend of 13 per cent., and left a surplus of Co.'s Rs. 3,165, or a dividend of 12 per cent., or Rs. 60 per share, amounting to Rs. 2,31,504; a surplus of Rs. 22,457 may be appropriated to a reserved fund. Since the last half-yearly report there had been an increase in the amount of fixed deposits, carrying 5 per cent. interest, of about 5 lacs. The capital stock paid up on the 1st January last was Co.'s Rs. 31,15,000, and since that period Co.'s Rs. 15,22,349; making the paid-up capital Co.'s Rs. 46,37,349. This sum includes Rs. 7,21,764 of the 40 lacs capital recently declared, and now in

course of being paid up. The circulation of the Bank's notes for the last half-year has averaged steadily Rs. 3,79,558, and has done so notwithstanding the monetary panic in the bazaar in consequence of the failure of several shroffs.

It was resolved, that a half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 12 per cent., or Rs. 60 per share, be now declared.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of directors, by ballot, when the scrutineer reported the following gentlemen duly elected for the ensuing year:—Rustomjee Cowsajjee, Mr. W. Carr, Mr. G. F. Remfry, and Mr. Longueville Clarke.

The following resolutions (for which the meeting had been made special) were then agreed to:

"That in consequence of the greatly increased capital of the Bank to 80 lacs of rupees from 30, at which it stood on the 4th May 1837, the limitation fixed by the resolutions of that date to the stock which might be held by each proprietor, namely, 150 shares of Rs. 1,000, be extended in the same proportion of 3 to 8, that is, 400 shares."

"That the qualifications of any director to be hereafter elected be extended from its present amount, five shares, to ten, as the capital has been doubled; and that a declaration be required from each candidate that he holds the required number of shares *bonâ fide* on his own account, or for self and partners, in a Calcutta firm, and not as trustee, agent, executor, administrator, or assignee, or collaterally on any other account; and in case any director shall during his term reduce his interest below ten shares, he shall thereby be disqualified."

"That no proprietor, after the present election, shall be eligible for a director's seat until he has held his qualification for three months, being the time fixed for enabling a proprietor to vote."

"That the scale of voting according to the amount of stock held, which now stops at ten votes for fifty shares, be extended in the rate of one additional vote for every ten shares above fifty; and that each proprietor, prior to voting, if required, shall make the same declaration as provided for in the second resolution."

The *Hurkaru*, of July 9, says: "The old shares continue steady at 300 premium. Several new shares have changed hands at 105 premium, and several parties have shown very great disposition to sell; others again, with the view of holding on for a better market, are raising loans on deposit of shares, to enable them to complete their arrangement to take up their new shares."

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend of 15 per cent. per annum, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or 300 rupees, for six months. The contemplated increase of the capital stock will not take place before the 1st January next, as the forms necessary to go through to effect this will occupy the time till then; the plan recently adopted by the Bank, to leave a "remembrancer" with the party in the event of his not taking up his bill on presentation, works well, and we felt quite pleased to see this judicious measure brought into use.—*Hurkaru, July 9.*

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

When we speak of educating the people of India, we do not mean the rendering a few of them, perhaps one in 10,000, scholars, but of converting the whole mass, or at least the majority, from illiterate to literate men; from ignorance the most profound to a dawn of knowledge; a situation in which they may begin to perceive the miserable state of mental debasement in which they have hitherto been and which perception may stimulate them to further advancement towards the light of knowledge. Now to gain this end, neither Homer, nor Milton, nor Shakspeare, nor any of the English classical writers, is required. We may therefore dismiss from the mind the idea of rendering into Bengali any of these works of fancy, of fiction, and of poetry. With these we might finish the enlightenment of the people; but to talk of them now is to begin at the wrong end. The people know nothing, and must therefore be taught the rudiments of knowledge. To effect this we should do what they have done, and done with success, in England and America, bring knowledge to the very doors of the people.

We now proceed to consider the encouragement of the English language. If, from what we have advanced in favour of the vernacular, any one has supposed that we are inimical to the cultivation of the English language, he has very much mistaken our view of the subject. The acquirement of a language, which is now the vernacular of our rulers, and in which a great deal of public and private business is conducted in this country, is in itself an object of attention, and if attained in a sufficient degree, capable of giving to the learner a profitable return. The advocates of English schools for the natives rest their argument chiefly on the desire which the people show to learn that language. With certain qualifications, we admit the correctness of this criterion. We must, however, observe, that the advocates of English education seem to have drawn their inference from what

they see in Calcutta and some of the other principal stations. The feeling of the people in regard to English education in these places, where the English language is heard daily, is very different from what it is in the country. There the proportion of those who desire to learn English to those who are learning Bengali is as 1 to 220, as shown from data derived from Mr. Adam's inquiries. In this proportion English schools may be established in different parts of the country—that is, in the principal towns where they are desiderated. But this ought in no way to interfere with the diffusion of useful knowledge to the mass of the people in the language they understand, and in the manner they are best able to comprehend. The qualifications to which we have alluded arise from an erroneous view of the circumstances in which the English and the vernacular languages have respectively been in this country. The abolition of the Persian was long talked of; but whether English or the vernacular was to be substituted has been but lately determined. Indeed, the current opinion formerly was, that English would succeed to the Persian, and this opinion had its effect in making people desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the former. They accordingly flocked to the English seminaries. But things have since altered; the vernacular, instead of the English, has been selected as the language of public proceedings,—a change, the full effects of which have not yet been developed on the people,—and many of them are yet being carried along with the former current, which, impelled by so many other motives, has scarcely commenced to ebb. The reaction in the public opinion received the first impetus from the determination of Government in regard to the choice of the language in which public business is to be transacted. The Committee of Public Instruction, as they ought, have taken the lead in following the altered current, and it is now setting in with full force.—*Reformer (Herald,) June 24.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, in reply to the letter from the Home Committee, vindicating Capt. Grindlay, and stating that they had retained his services, persist in their former opinion as to his proceedings, and observe that, when they (the Bengal Committee) had referred to specific matter of complaint, the Home Committee ought not to have met it by a vague reference only to general conduct.

In a letter to Lord Wm. Bentinck, which accompanies the communication to the Home Committee, they observe—

"As our conviction of Capt. Grindlay's unfitness to continue to be our agent arose out of statements furnished by himself, and the letter of the Home Committee merely expressed an opinion unsupported by facts, it was wholly impossible that we could allow deliberate conviction, founded on documentary proofs, of the manner in which he had misrepresented and mismanaged our cause, placed in our hands by himself, to be set aside by the impression of any individuals, however highly entitled to our gratitude and our best consideration; this, moreover, when we had ample proof that, with exception of your lordship and Mr. Turton, the committee had been unable to bestow on the subject any careful attention."

The Committee have likewise addressed a strong letter of remonstrance to the Committee of the East-India and China Association in London, who, in a letter to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, had expressed their strong hopes, that the Court of Directors "will not lose sight, in their ulterior arrangements, of so important a measure," as the extension of the communication to Calcutta and Madras, coupled with their opinion that "the first object should be to perfect one line of communication" (meaning to Bombay alone) "and that when this is brought to hear, it will become a matter of comparative facility, to graft upon it the other branches of intercourse," meaning an extension of the communication to Madras and Calcutta; that "it would be unreasonable to expect the Government to embark in the first instance into such a wide field, until they had seen the result of the experiment to Bombay."

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

At a meeting of the Australian Association of Bengal, July 2d, the report of the committee was read, which announced the return of the first ship despatched to Australia, the *Guillardon*, which left Calcutta on the 17th December, and returned on the 20th June. It proceeded direct to Hobart Town, took up freight and passengers to Adelaide, and it returned through Torres Strait. The profit of the voyage is reckoned at Rs. 1,500. Allusion is made to the disasters of the Association's second ship, the *Emerald Isle*, respecting which, the committee say, "we have reason to believe ourselves unfortunate in the choice of the ship and her commander." It was resolved that the packets shall not call at Madras, without guarantee to a certain amount.

BONDED WAREHOUSE ASSOCIATION.

The report of the Directors of the Bonded Warehouse Association, sub-

mitted at a general meeting of proprietors on the 21st May, speaks sanguinely of the success of the undertaking. Business is said to be in a course of rapid extension, and a dividend is expected to be paid early in the ensuing year. "It is not for us," the Directors say, "to indulge in the expression of sanguine anticipation, which might unconsciously be charged with some exaggerations; but this we are free to affirm, that, when the warehouse is completed, if it be well occupied with trade—and the whole of such experience as we have yet been permitted to have, testifies emphatically that it will be so occupied—then it follows incontrovertibly, that the undertaking will yield you regular and ample returns."

FAMINE.

The following particulars of the state of distress in the Upper Provinces are dated 27th May. Later reports may be found under the head of "Mofussil News."

The city and suburbs of Agra are supposed to contain a population of 80,000, and now nearly an equal number of paupers from the neighbouring districts may be added. By the last daily report the burials by the police were 400, and were from three to four hundred for several days before—say 10,000 a month, at which rate the whole population, ordinary and accessory, would be swept off in sixteen months. From 100 to 150 per diem of those taken to the asylum die within twenty-four hours, from the impossibility of restoring the exhausted powers of nature, impaired as they generally are by disease. It is understood, that of the low caste village servants, few beyond those now congregated at Agra and other places, where relief is afforded, survive. Even of the small renters, a large number have perished, others have abandoned their lands to escape from claims for rent or debts due to mahajuns, which they had no means of satisfying; but a still more extraordinary fact is, that some who hold rent-free lands have fled to other parts of the country, deserting their rights in despair. Every where are some roofless villages, and even large towns thinned of half their inhabitants. So utter has been the destruction of agricultural capital, that unless Government will advance to the remaining zemindars the means of purchasing the necessary cattle and seeds and supporting the labourers, there can be no cultivation, however favourable may be the approaching season for agricultural purposes. This does not proceed from any actual dearth of provisions. The markets are well supplied with corn, enhanced indeed in price by the expense of bringing it from a dis-

tance, but not so dear as to be beyond the reach of the labourer employed at the usual rate of hire. Does not this show that the root of the evil lies in that part of the agricultural system that makes the labourer dependant on the *profits* and not on the *wages* of his own individual labour? The labouring agricultural population becomes multiplied to the utmost extent that an average season will afford; when the surplus falls below the average, they borrow; when it exceeds it, they refund. In such circumstances the failure of two crops successively necessarily brings with it utter privation without resources. The capitalist may, on reduced means, support a smaller number of labourers, and those who are cast adrift may starve; but the ryot who has, by the failure of one crop, exhausted his means of borrowing, must perish with all his family if the second crop does not yield a sufficient return to subsist upon till the first crop of the following year is realized.

MR. MITFORD'S REQUEST TO DACCA.

At a meeting of inhabitants of Dacca, on the 11th June, respecting the fund bequeathed by the late Mr. R. Mitford, for the benefit of the city of Dacca, it was moved by Baboo Ramlochan Ghose, seconded by Baboo Nundloll Moonshee, and resolved, "that a memorial be addressed to the Hon. the Court of Directors, praying that they might act as trustees for the fund bequeathed by the late R. Mitford, and to secure its appropriation in accordance with the will of the deceased for the general benefit of the city of Dacca." During the proceedings, Baboo Ramlochan Ghose, after expatiating on the liberality and philanthropy of the British nation, paid a just tribute of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Mitford, for his munificent bequest, and commented on the proverbial apathy of his own countrymen, recommending to the opulent portion of them, to imitate, by acts of public benevolence and generosity, the example set them by a people who were but sojourners in this land, and whose conduct was daily calculated to rouse their energies; concluding with the remark, that unless these efforts were speedily followed up by corresponding exertions on their part, this once flourishing city would soon revert to its original jungle, and become the habitation of wild beasts.

SOI-DISANT PERTAUB CHUND.

The Calna affair has extended the excitement prevailing amongst the natives, respecting the *soi-disant* Pertaub Chund, to the European community. The papers are full of reports of proceedings before the magistrates, editorial articles and

letters, on the subject of the affray, related in our last vol. p. 210.

An investigation of the affair took place at Hooghly, respecting which a long article appears in the *Englishman*; but as the *Hurkaru* intimates that there is reason to believe, that "the correspondent of the *Englishman* is either one of the accused, or one of the professional gentlemen engaged for the *soi-disant* Rajah," we abstain from extracting from it. The matter was also in a course of inquiry in a private room at the police office, before Mr. O'Hanlon (Mr. Robison occasionally going into the room), publication being prohibited; which is another reason why we should be wary of entering minutely into the subject, which must come before the Supreme Court; as bail has been required from Mr. Ogilvie, the magistrate who acted in the affair, to answer to an indictment for murder! Mr. Macfarlane, another magistrate, joined Mr. O'Hanlon in requiring bail; Messrs. R. D. Mangles and J. Lewis are each bound in the sum of Co.'s Rs. 50,000, and Mr. O. himself, in Co.'s Rs. one lac, that Mr. Ogilvie do appear at the ensuing sessions of Oyer and Terminer, to answer any indictment that may be made against him. The charge states, "for his causing, on the 2d of May last, the deaths, by gun-shots, of Govind Sing, Sarjee Meajee, and Tacarchund Chuckerbutty; also for causing several others to be wounded, whose names are unknown." Mr. Robison declined making himself a party in taking the bail.

The examination of witnesses concluded on the 22d June. The most material were the nazir and darogah of Burdwan. The former deposed to his being sent for by Pertaub Chund, and to his going on board his budgerow, and to his having received a letter written in English for the magistrate, but which he returned to the bearer of it; and also to his having received two other letters written in Persian, from Pertaub Chund. He could not state the hour he received the letters, nor from whom they came. They were signed by Raja Pertaub Chund. He directed the bearer of the English letter to send it himself to the magistrate, if he wished it to be sent. To the bearer of the two Persian letters, he gave no reply, but sent the epistles to the magistrate after the disturbance was over. The contents of one of the Persian letters was a request to him, the nazir, to point out to him how many and what part of Pertaub Chund's followers he wished to disperse. He further said, that he informed the magistrate of the whole of the proceedings; but when cross-examined, he stated, that he was about to inform the magistrate of the letter he had received, but was

interrupted by the magistrate's saying, "insert all in your report." This conversation took place on his way, with the magistrate and others, to Mr. Alexander's house. He saw the sepoys load their guns, but could not say whether they put balls in them or not. He was on the bank of the river when the sepoys were drawn up in a line. A boat was seen making off from Pertaub Chund's boat, and the captain ordered two guns to be fired over them. They were fired; then three others were fired, and afterwards many others were fired, one after another. He did not hear Mr. Ogilvie give any orders to fire. Mr. Ogilvie was in his sight all the time. He further said, that forty-two burkundazes had been sent to Culna, by a person in Prawn Baboo's or the Raja of Burdwan's employ. He saw them on the banks of the river.

The darogah deposed, that no riot or disturbance had taken place on the part of Pertaub Chund's people. In many instances he denied what the nazir had stated. He was examined as to the deposition he had made before Mr. Ogilvie at Burdwan, and respecting which he could give no explanation. He said that he could neither read Bengallee nor Persian; that the nazir had done all. He gave further evidence, which it was not deemed prudent to publish.

A letter from Mr. W. Onslow, of the civil service, has appeared in the *Friend of India*, inveighing in rather strong language against the proceedings against Mr. Ogilvie.

Great complaints are made of the alleged arbitrary manner in which Mr. Shaw, the legal adviser of the *soi-disant* rajah, has been treated, on going with Mr. Hedger to Burdwan, to attend the investigation. It is said that he was arbitrarily seized by order of Mr. Ogilvie, dragged through the streets to the cutchery, his papers taken from him, his bail refused, and he incarcerated.

It is said, that besides the indictment against Mr. Ogilvie, and a criminal information against Mr. Barlow, for neglect of his magisterial and judicial duties, no less than *thirteen* civil actions, arising out of the Culna affair, have been instituted by different parties against the first-named gentleman.

Mr. Prinsep attended the examination on the part of Mr. Ogilvie, and Mr. L. Clarke on behalf the prosecution.

In consequence of the failure of the *Ranees* of Burdwan to pay the Government revenue with punctuality, the *Sudder Board of Revenue* have, on the report of the local commissioner, directed that *immense zemindaries* to be brought under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards. They will eject Pran Baboo, who is the

brother of one *raanee* and the father of the other, from all management of, or concern with, the property. The commissioner for the division was about to proceed by *dawk* to carry these orders into effect, and in person make arrangements for the future control of the estate.

RENTS IN THE EASTERN SETTLEMENTS.

A draft of an Act, which was read in Council on the 21st May, for regulating the assessment of rents in Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, enacts, that if any person shall hold or occupy any land within any of the settlements aforesaid, for which such person shall not have obtained a grant or title, or if the grant or title under which such person claims to hold or occupy any land, shall be decided by the commissioner appointed under Act X. of 1837, or by other competent authority, to be invalid, such land shall be liable to assessment, and shall be assessed in such manner, at such rate, and under such conditions, as the commissioner or other competent authority aforesaid, or as the collector acting under the instructions of the Governor of Bengal, shall determine.

CASE OF VIOLENCE.

The *Hurkaru* details the particulars of an alleged "case of violence," in which a firm in Calcutta, having causes of dissatisfaction with a partner in a sugar concern, caused him to be illegally arrested at night, and then sent up from Calcutta a force consisting of thirty European sailors and forty burkundazes, who took the factory by storm, the wife of the gentleman and her children escaping across the river in a dinghy. The assailants had no sort of legal process with them. As proceedings are to be commenced against them in the Supreme Court, we wait for an authentic statement of facts.

DACOITY.

The frequency of dacoity, and the audacity of the robbers, are the subject of loud complaint. The *Hurkaru* of June 26 contains the particulars of a dacoity perpetrated in the house of a baboo at Sulkeah, by a band of nearly one hundred armed men, who cruelly murdered two men, and severely wounded three others. Their object in attacking the house of the baboo, was to obtain possession of Rs. 2,000, which he had received the day previously; but they were disappointed, as the money had been sent to Calcutta. Strange to say, the whole of this large body of dacoits, after perpetrating the murders, *within three miles of Calcutta*, with torches burning, and playing their flutes, drums, &c. effected their escape

and remain undetected! Several other reports appear of dacoities, attended with murders, committed within a short distance of Calcutta with impunity, the villains almost invariably effecting their escape; and latterly these robberies seem to have greatly increased—a state of affairs which, it is justly said, “calls loudly for a speedy reform in our police system.”

In an inquiry at Barasut into a dacoity, which took place at Sekree, some of the robbers, who were taken, confessed the fact, and alleged that a moonshee, a relative of the sheristadar of the magistrate, was in their gang, and present at the dacoity. The moonshee's house was searched, and part of the booty discovered there. The sheristadar has been suspended.

THE BHOTAN EMBASSY.

Letters have been received from the British embassy in Bhotan, from which it appears, that Capt. Pemberton and party have abandoned their original plan of proceeding into Thibet, and were expected in Calcutta.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Mr. Stocqueler, of the *Englishman*, has proposed a scheme of a Bonus Fund, for purchasing retirements. More than fifty regiments are said to be in its favour. Its details are as follow:

The fund to be formed by the monthly payment of Rs. 300 per regiment, in the following proportions:

	Ra.
The Major.....	60
Senior Captain.....	30
Second ditto.....	25
The other 3, 15 Rs. each.....	45
Senior Lieutenant.....	15
Seven others at 10 each.....	70
Senior Ensign.....	10
Three others at 5 each.....	15
	Rs. 300

Each regiment, obtaining the step, to pay Rs. 1,000 more, of which 500 shall be paid by the major, 200 by the captains, 200 by the lieutenants, and 100 by the ensigns. The fund thus raised, to be placed at the disposal of an army agency firm, to be applied (under the sanction of any three infantry officers at the presidency) to the purchase of retirements from the higher ranks of the infantry branch down to the tenth major on the general list. No fixed sum to be paid to any officer willing to retire, but the agents to be authorized to make the best bargain in their power, in no case paying more than Rs. 25,000. The agents to make the most diligent inquiries into the circumstances under which officers express their readiness to retire, and to be prohibited from entertaining proposals emanating from, or making proposals to officers, who,

from any particular circumstances, are obliged, or ascertainably determined, to quit the service within a brief space of time. This rule, however, is not to have prospective effect, but to apply solely to officers now holding commissions as lieut.-colonels, as they will have contributed nothing to this fund. The corresponding agents in London to be requested by the agents in Calcutta, to seek out the field officers in England, or on the Continent, and ascertain their intentions and wishes in respect to retirement, communicating the same to the Calcutta agents *overland*, that they may arrange for the purchase of the step. The maximum of field officers bought out annually to be twelve; and if there is a surplus, regiments shall only be called on to contribute as much as will make the accumulation of the second year equal in amount to that of the first. The London corresponding agents to be authorized to collect the monthly subscription, at the approved rate, from officers on furlough in Europe.

It has been rumoured in the highest military circles, that the present sphere of action allotted to the Military Board is by far too circumscribed, and the Government has determined to increase its powers, by placing under it the whole of the Indian Ecclesiastical department, with the Indian Navy and Pilot service of Bengal.—*Agra Ukhbar*, July 5.

The retirements of the undermentioned officers of the Artillery are determined on: Capt. R. G. Roberts, from the beginning of August (vacating the acting deputy principal commissaryship of ordnance in Fort William); Capt. J. S. Kirby, in all November; and Capt. Giles Emly, on or before the 31st December. The retirement of Capt. Roberts will promote Capt. Dallas to be a first class, and Brevet Capt. Bazely to be a second-class commissary in the department.—*Hurkuru*, July 10.

An European general court-martial is ordered to be assembled to-morrow in Fort William, for the trial of Lieut. Hartman, 9th Foot, stationed at Chinsurah. Lieut.-col. James Frushard, is President, and the members who are to compose the court have been selected from Dum Dum, Barrackpore, and the garrison of Fort William. If we are rightly informed, some occurrences at Chander-nagore have led to the formation of this court.—*Englishman*, June 25.

Brigadier Lindsay, C. B., assumed command of Barrackpore on the 30th June. A circumstance has lately taken place there, which will in all probability afford matter for investigation before a general

court-martial. A young officer of Native Infantry, when at table with several other gentlemen, some days ago, flung a bottle or a glass at one of the company, by which his forehead and face have been much injured. The sole apparent cause for this outrage is ridiculous—a deficiency of Hodgson! the party attacked having possessed himself of the fag-end of a bottle of ale, which the assailant also coveted. The business was at first likely to have been kept back, the offender having given such explanation as he could; but it has since come to the knowledge of the commanding officer, who has forwarded a statement of the whole to the major-general commanding the division.—*Hurk, July 4.*

We are informed, from Ghazepore, that the case against Brevet Capt. Wootton, H.M. 44th Foot, on whom a general court-martial has assembled at Benares, originates in a matter of some five years' standing. It appears that Capt. W. only rejoined his regiment from a furlough to Europe in the course of April last, when he was immediately placed in arrest. His leave of absence from the 44th, which immediately preceded his departure from India on medical certificate, dates back to September 1833, and thus, but for the reason of his absence and the manifest impediment to any arrangement which it occasioned, the accused would not now be liable to trial or punishment for the offence which he is alleged to have committed. The benefit of the 20th section of the Mutiny Act cannot be claimed by the prisoner, no suitable opportunity for assembling a court having occurred within the prescribed period of three years, nor at any previous time to the present, and he is thus as much amenable to justice, as if the offence had been just committed.—*Ibid.*

The Government have directed an immediate augmentation to be made of the Assam Sebundy Corps of one subadar, one jemadar, four havildars, four naicks, and eighty sepoy, in order to enable the corps not only to meet the heavy demands made upon it for out-post duties, but also to repel any attacks being made in Lower Assam by the Burmese. Whenever the British relations with the Ava government will admit of it, these additional men are to be absorbed by being brought on the effective establishment as vacancies occur.—*Englishman, July 4.*

The movements to the north-west, the intrigues of the Nepaulese, and the uncertainty which hangs over the proceedings of the Sovereign of Ava, have set our military on the qui vive, and active employment somewhere is anticipated with the commencement of the cold season. Orders, it appears, have been issued to

keep the treasuries full to answer heavy military disbursements—the passes from Nepaul are closely watched and all letters intercepted; the idea of a relief is said to be abandoned, and, in short, to use the expressive words of a military friend, “the candle is lighting at both ends.” Something has reached us relative to the requisition of the Supreme Government for additional troops from England, and another frigate or two for the Gulph, but we are not at liberty to mention all that is communicated to us.—*Ibid.*

We have it on what we consider good authority, that no corps will move, in relief, this year in Upper India. The movement of an army towards the north-west is anticipated, but nothing decisive is yet known.—*Delhi Gaz., June 20.*

MOFUSSIL NEWS.

The morning of the 29th June presented the novel but distressing spectacle of a prince descended from the great Timour expiating with his life on the scaffold a murder committed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity.

The criminal, Mirza Hyder Shekoh, a cousin of his present Majesty, during a storm that visited Delhi on the 11th ult., murdered his wife, the Kaudera Sultan Begum, by cutting her almost to pieces with a sword, after which he quietly left the house, and threw himself down a well near at hand, with the intention of perpetrating suicide. His courage, however, failed, and he was drawn out, and secured by persons who had collected on hearing his cries for help. When the murder was reported to his Majesty, he directed his minister to wait on the Governor-general's agent, and solicit his interference. Mr. Metcalfe accordingly deputed the assistant agent, Cornet Robinson, to hold an inquest on the body, but it was some time before the relatives of the deceased would allow that gentleman to enter the anderoon. Permission was at last given, upon condition that he alone should view the body, which presented a most appalling sight, being a complete mass of bloody flesh. It was stated by one of the female attendants that the victim was eight months advanced in pregnancy, and the fact was afterward substantiated on the trial.

On the 13th, Mr. Metcalfe waited on his Majesty, by whom it was requested that he would investigate the case, and that, if proved, the murderer should forthwith be put to death, at the place where he committed the deed. In accordance with the King's wish, all parties were in attendance the same day at the residency. After a careful and patient investigation of the case before our agent, assisted by Mooftee Sudder-ool Sudder, the criminal

was fully proved, independent of the prisoner's voluntary confession, who refused offering any defence in extenuation.

The proceedings, with the *Sudder-ool* *Suddoor's Futwa* (declaring the prisoner liable to *Kissas*,) having been submitted to Government, their reply was received on the 26th ult. approving of the same, and with reference to his majesty's wishes, authorized the extreme penalty of death being carried into effect on the prisoner, in such manner as might be most beneficial as an example and agreeable to his majesty's feelings. It was finally determined that the prisoner should be hung on the following Friday, which sentence was communicated to him by the agent. He heard his doom with sullen apathy, and merely replied—*Bote Achâ*, 'very good.'

From this period he employed himself in arranging his affairs, and, on the morning previous to execution, sent for his child, about a-year old, which was in the last stage of disease: it expired during the day, and when told of its death, he smiled, but said nothing.

On Friday, at day-break, 200 of the sappers and miners, the palace guards, and 400 of his majesty's troops, were drawn out (round the gallows erected within the palace), under command of Capt. Wilson, the killadar. At half-past five, his Majesty held a *darbar* in the *Motee Mehal*, at which the agent attended; in the meantime Mr. Robinson, to whom the superintendence of the execution was intrusted, proceeded with his majesty's *vakeel* and a party of regulars, to the killadar's quarters, at which place the prisoner was confined. After a few moments spent in prayer, the procession moved on, and reached the scaffold in about ten minutes.

The prince, having quitted his palanquin, ascended the drop with great coolness. Mussulman executioners had been provided, but he called to the servant who had been in attendance, and begged him to adjust the rope, which the man did. Every thing being ready, the supporters were withdrawn, and the unfortunate prince was launched into eternity. He appeared to suffer very little; a few convulsive movements and he was a corpse. Immediately afterwards, the assistant proceeded and reported the completion of the sentence to his majesty, who forthwith dismissed his *darbar* and retired to the *Mehal*, apparently greatly distressed. The body, after one hour's suspension, was taken down and buried, in a place prepared, close to the tomb of *Nizam-oo-deen Ollah*.

The execution of this prince within the palace of his ancestors has caused no slight excitement among the inhabitants of our imperial city. It appears not a

little singular, that those of the blood royal, with a few exceptions, should acknowledge the justness of that sentence, which has consigned one of their race to an ignominious death, while, on the other hand, the mass of the citizens of Delhi viewed the deserved punishment of the royal murderer as an act of tyranny, and confirming the general belief that has lately existed of the desire of government to detract from, and reduce by every means in their power, those marks of consideration and privileges, now enjoyed by the King of Delhi. Why the members of the royal family have coincided, is easily explained. The victim was the niece of his majesty, and independent of being related to the heads of the family, was universally respected and beloved for her very correct and virtuous course of life, and we fear she was a solitary instance among the female inhabitants of the palace. *Mirza Ilyder Shekoh* was but a remote branch of royalty, without many connexions, and deemed by all who knew him, a reprobate. The supposed cause of murder (namely, because his wife refused to associate with one of his concubines)—one account states that the murder was committed because she refused to part with half her jewels, for a paramour of the prince—also lessened the feeling in his favour. We are afraid that had the victim been a poor helpless slave girl, no means would have been left untried to save his life.

We must not withhold our humble tribute of praise to the king, for his firm and just conduct throughout the whole transaction; the feeling and sentiments expressed by him are worthy of the universal and great respect in which he is held by all classes of people; nor should the arduous exertions of our agent be forgotten. Few are aware of the embarrassing situation in which he was placed, or of the difficulty experienced in bringing the proceeding to such a satisfactory close, without requiring the evidence of those, who, from their high rank and sex, could not have been examined without suffering disgrace in the eyes of the natives; and, last, but not least, we cannot sufficiently express our admiration at the delicacy evinced by Government to his majesty, in not interfering further than by sanctioning the penalty of death being carried into effect according to his majesty's wish. It is true that by the treaty of 1803, the power of life and death is guaranteed to the king, but it speaks well for Government that, in the present day, when treaties are held as so much waste paper, it has yet been mindful of that respect due to the fallen, but still cherished name of *Timour*.—*Delhi Gaz.*, July 4.

Agra.—Mr J. Neave, the civil and (U)

session judge, has been suspended for neglect of duty.

The drought, which continues uninterruptedly and unmitigatedly, and is becoming a matter of very serious consideration, has begun to affect the market. Wheat, which was in the middle of June selling at 13½ seers, is now at 11½, and the prices of other grain have risen in proportion. The number of poor employed exhibits a decrease of 13,922. This is a striking commentary on the views entertained by some of our worthy economists, as to the expediency of allowing these paupers just sufficient food to save them from absolute starvation; because, if it were raised beyond this allowance, they would never disperse, but remain slothfully depending on Government.—*Ukhbar, July 14.*

A correspondence has been published between Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, the officiating commissioner, and the editor of the *Agra Ukhbar*, in consequence of an insinuation, by an anonymous correspondent in that paper, that a "recent appointment to a deputy collectorship of an illiterate individual, devoid alike of natural talent, of parts, and of any fixed principles," is attributable to his having a pretty wife. Mr. Hamilton, stating that he is a party to the nomination of deputy collectors in the second division, called upon the editor to disclose the name of the author of the letter, or to induce him to come forward. Neither has been done. Messrs. Robinson and De Grayther, the collector and deputy collector of Futteyghur district, demanded the name of the writer, on pain of prosecution. The writer on this, authorised the editor to disclaim any allusion to those gentlemen.

Government have refused to acknowledge the claims of Mirza Kamber, to be considered as heir to his late father, Prince Sooleeman Shakoh. One branch of the native noblesse has thus been cut off.

Slight shocks of an earthquake were felt at the station on the 26th and 27th May.

Runbeer Singh, an officer in the Nepal Rajah's service, lately passed through Agra on a mission to Candahar.

The state of health of the Agra community generally is rather favourable, notwithstanding the recurrence of the hot winds, and the late nearly-melting weather, which has continued almost since the 20th June, when it was hoped that the long-wished for rains had set in, but ended in most distressing disappointment. Two men of the European regiment having died of apoplexy lately from the heat, it has become necessary to put the tatties up again at the hospitals and

barracks—the tatties, too, of individuals are in use again, and houses shut up as in the middle of May. Gloomy and alarming is the prospect, therefore, of a second year of famine! The wind is now coming from rather a better quarter to bring us the elements of rain, but until there is enough of vapour blown to the Himalayan barrier, there to be cooled down, and sent back again in heavy clouds to be precipitated, it is to be hoped, on the plains as rain, none will come down in abundance most probably. The drought has already destroyed half of the kharceef crop, and should it continue fifteen days longer, a failure, as total as that of the last rain crop, must be the result. The immigration of paupers has again set into the station, in consequence of this drought. So accurately has an equilibrium been maintained between the rate of wages allowed to the paupers employed at Agra, and the means of subsistence procurable by labourers in the district, that the slightest action disturbs it. On the appearance of rain, a rapid emigration took place, but the rain not falling, a counter effect was produced, and an immediate immigration followed. This is further an irresistible evidence, that the allowance made at Agra was not so much in excess, as to prevent the paupers dispersing when a prospect of employment appeared; but was calculated with a minute nicety, in respect to the state of this and other districts.—*Agra Ukhbar, July 5.*

Cawnpore.—Not a drop of rain has yet (June 17) fallen, and the weather continues intensely hot. The barracks of H. M.'s 3d dragoons are still jealously guarded against the intrusion of the gentle breezes; a certain number of men are nightly appointed for the purpose of seeing, at stated periods, that every door to windward is carefully closed: the hospital of the regiment is crowded, deaths are of daily occurrence, the cessation of mortality, previously announced, being unfortunately of brief duration. Whether the exclusion from the barracks of the external air during such suffocating nights as are now experienced, has any thing to do with the prevailing sickness, let the doctors decide; the measure is understood to originate with the chief medical officer of the regiment, by whose opinion the gallant commandant is, in such a matter, naturally guided. Mr. O— of sporting or rather horse-dealing celebrity, has not left the station, as was supposed; he lately sent a cartel to our worthy magistrate, with whom he had a difference of opinion, touching a fine imposed on Mr. O— for contempt of court. Mr. W— of course declined the invitation, whereupon the bearer of the message called out the magistrate on

his own account, for refusing to meet his friend. The affair has been referred, it is said, to military authority. The Amateurs gave a house-warming by the performance of *The Miller and his Men* and *Raising the Wind*, on the evening of the 19th. The roads which traverse cantonments are in a shocking state. The paupers now employed by Government, and the Relief Society, would be more advantageously engaged in mending the ways of Cawnpoor than in digging a tank, the use of which seems very problematical.—*Ibid.* June 23.

Futtegurh.—The mortality in the gaol of this Sudder station has been for the month of March, 188 deaths out of 1,469 inmates, and for April, 191 deaths out of 1,411 inmates. The rate of mortality thus exhibited is appalling, exceeding for the respective months 150 per cent., or annihilation of the whole gaol population in about nine months. This far exceeds either the Cawnpoor or even the Agra mortality, and is, perhaps, the heaviest in the country.—*Ibid.*

Allahabad.—A dreadful whirlwind occurred here on the 2d June. The whole sky was blood-red, not with clouds, for there was not a cloud to be seen. Overhead moved immense masses of dust; but below there was not a breath of wind! The people said they never saw such a sight. Shortly after, it became dark and the wind moved on strongly, carrying with it the sand and dust. It soon became extremely dark, though the sun was still up. The darkness was not only visible but tangible. The loss on the river was dreadful. On shore, people were dashed into ravines, and against walls and trees: others suffered by the falling of buildings and trees, and many were cut by tiles; two dead bodies were picked up. A few days before, the shock of an earthquake was felt.

Simlah.—A large force, under Major-general Duncan, is to move to the Sutlej, after the rains, preparatory to a meeting between Lord Auckland and Runjeet Singh.

Various rumours are afloat, as to whether the Governor-general will return to Simlah during the approaching year. The opinion, which more generally prevails, is, that his lordship will proceed by dāk to Calcutta, in the latter end of next year, if not called down sooner, and that the officers attached to the Bengal Presidency will follow; while the departments connected with the N. W. Provinces will in future be stationed at Allahabad. Other reports determine that the Governor will return to Simlah. The most probable inference is, however, that his lordship's future movements will mainly depend on the circumstance of his being able to

carry into effect those objects which are the cause of his visit to these provinces.

A mission from the ruler of the Punjab, headed by Sirdar Geet Sing (said to be Runjeet's nephew), came in here and encamped to the northward of Prospect-hill, near the village of Bughog. The Sirdar was received by the Governor-general in durbār. He reviewed his escort in the presence of the Governor-general and Commander-in-chief. He left on the 12th May on his return to Lahore. The escort consisted of a small party of irregular horse, dressed in yellow; and a company of infantry, whose uniform is red faced with yellow, yellow turbans and white trousers, with black accoutrements.

NATIVE STATES.

Nepaul.—Letters from Titalaya, received at Calcutta in the beginning of July, excited considerable alarm, by stating that a party of Goorkhas had taken possession of Nogra, a fort on the old road, ten miles from Dorjeling, and considerably within the Sikkim territory ceded to us, where they were said to be stockading themselves. Col. Lloyd, at Dorjeling, was entirely without troops. A letter from our own correspondent, dated July 8, states that the report was not correct; that the Nepaulese had not stockaded themselves south of Dorjeling; that the party who had taken up a position are supposed not to be Goorkhas; "but it is not clear," he adds, "that the Nepal Court is not at the bottom of this movement."

A report was mentioned in the *Englishman* of July 16, that the passes leading into Rungpore, Purieah, &c. had been occupied by a Nepaulese force of 20,000 men. The *Courier* of July 17 states, that no report of this had reached Government, and there appeared to be no foundation for the rumour.

A Nepaulese mission, with Martabhar Singh (the general who visited Calcutta on an embassy from the Nepal Court) at its head, has been stopped by a detachment of the 20th N.I., when about to cross the Sutlej, near Loodiana. Very contradictory accounts are given of the object of the mission. The *Delhi Gazette* states, that the party (about 100) were endeavouring to proceed to Herat. The *Englishman* reports, that they had been despatched to Runjeet Singh. The *Hurkaru*, however, states as the real object, a visit to Shah Shooja, the ex-king of Cabool. This paper asserts: "It has been known for months, that purchases of gun-locks and flints, to a large extent, have been going on in Calcutta for the Nepaulese."

The Punjab.—At his durbār, his highness gave orders, that out of the six horses

presented by Sirdar Sultan Mahomed, two should be fattened, as they would be presented to the Governor-general, the one with a golden, and the other with a silver saddle. The remaining four will be given to his moosahels. One of the courtiers represented that the Candahar horses would be a better present for the Governor-general. His highness replied, that among other presents, the Candahar horses will be given also.

His highness remarked to Dhian Sing, that some of the moonshees of the Court were in the habit of sending daily accounts of every thing that transpired therein, to the news-writers of various places; a thing which he did not approve of, and that he would fine every one of them Rs. 300 a-piece, when proved to have done so.—*Lood. Ukhbar, May 5.*

From the Lahore Ukhbars we also learn, that on the maharajah being informed that a letter had arrived for him from Capt. Burnes, announcing his withdrawal from Cabul, his highness observed that Dost Mahomed Khan might live to rue the day, and it was now clear enough, that that chief believed he had made a better book with the Russians. Sirdar Ummur Sing remarked, it was impossible to say what such a combination of powers might effect; but that, if it were every man for himself, the Khyburwalla, with his 100,000 horse and 25,000 infantry, might come down when he pleased. He would encounter Sikhs, who had been victorious in the mountains in Mooltan and in Cashmere.—*Delhi Gaz., June 13.*

The deputation to Lahore, consisting of Mr. Macnaghten, Captains Macgregor and Osborne, and Dr. Drummond, reached Roopur on the 18th ultimo, and on the 20th crossed the Sutlej: eight days were consumed in travelling from this to the Beeah river (the Hyphasis), where the party arrived on the 28th. The country between these rivers is represented to be very well cultivated and rich, yielding an annual revenue to the amount of thirty-six lakhs. On the 29th they reached the camp of the raja, where they were received with great enthusiasm; and on the 30th they met the raja himself, who had waited their arrival for several days previous. The maharaja's force consisted of seven regiments and 10,000 cavalry, with artillery. The deputation would, it is said, remain eight days with the raja doing diplomacy, and then return to Loodedianah.—*Agra Ukhbar, June 14.*

An *Urzee* of the akhbar-navies, stationed at Caubool, was received, stating that the ameer of that place made up his mind to send one of his sons to the camp of the Iran army, on a *Vecalut*, and that the Russian ambassador was resolved to proceed to the metropolis of Lahore.

On the ambassadors of the English being present, the maharajah addressed them to this effect. "Your contrivances are so good and clever that it is impossible for the cleverest amongst the natives of Hindostan to appreciate them. In the first place, the nature of your promises and agreements is now well known to the chiefs; and in the second place, not the tenth part of the friendship and unanimity which prevails amongst the English gentlemen, is to be found among the rajahs of Hindoostan."—*Lood. Ukhbar, June 23.*

Letters from Loodianah confirm the statement of Runjeet Singh having taken umbrage at some proposition on the part of our mission, and departed in high dudgeon. The mission had followed him to Lahore, at his express desire, where it remained by the latest accounts. It is said, that the object of the mission is to obtain leave to march British troops through the Punjaub—failing which, it is supposed we shall seek a path through Sinde.—*Englishman, July 13.*

Reports of Runjeet's death were rife at Calcutta the beginning of July, but they were ascertained to be unfounded. It is also said, that his troops under Gen. Allard had been defeated by Dost Mahomed Khan.

Cabool.—The chief of Cabool lately held a council of the wise heads of his empire, to consult about the best means to be resorted to for the safety of the state. The chief requested to know whether it would be wise for him to form alliance with the chiefs of Hindoostan, or with the people of Iran. Some of them maintained that the latter ought not to be done, as the Iranians belonged to the Shea sect of the Mahomedan creed; but this objection was overruled by one of the moulavees stating, that inasmuch as the Sheas are not prohibited from reading *Namauz* and the *Koran*, and they perform the pilgrimage to Mecca, and other ceremonies prescribed by the Mahomedan religion, there can be no harm in making friendship with the ruler of Iran. The chief approved of the remarks, and made up his mind to send one of his sons to Iran.—*Lood. Ukhbar, June 9.*

People arrived from Cabool state, that Sirdar Dost Mahomed Khan, who had long since entered into a treaty with the Company, has formed a great friendship with the officers of the Iran Army.—*Ibid, June 23.*

A letter from the Upper Provinces, says: "We have various reports here, consequent on the ejection, if I may use the expression, of our envoy at the

court of Cabool. It is said that the main object of the intended interview, in November next, between the Governor-general and the sovereign of the Punjab, is to arrange a plan for the restoration of Shah Shooja-ul-Mulk to the throne of Cabool, by the united efforts of our and Runjeet's governments, backed by a powerful army from both sides; that the Russian envoy has completely succeeded with the usurper, Dost Mahomed; that they are organising a force for the invasion of the Sikh territories, and that Runjeet is anxious to secure the support of our government in opposing the invaders."—*Englishman*, May 24.

Bokhara.—By letters received from merchants at Bokhara, it appears that Shah Morad, the ruler of Bokhara, considering himself as an old friend to the ruler of Herat, had forwarded an army, consisting of four thousand musketeers, for the protection of the territories of the latter. When they got near the fort of Gorgan, spies took information to the chiefs of the Iran army, that forces from Turkistan had arrived for the aid of Herat, and their intention was to enter the fort. On this, measures were adopted to stop the progress of the said army, and the consequence was that they were obliged to return home disappointed.—*Lood. Ukhbar*, June 9.

Scind.—By intelligence from Scind, it appears that some ten or twelve thousand Belouchees, having assembled and commenced depredations within the Scind territories, had actually plundered and ruined many villages therein; when the amcers of Scind, to put an end to the evil, sent a force against them. On their confronting the enemy, the number of the latter being greater, the former was defeated. The amcers of Scind, about a month after, got up a powerful army, which, proceeding against the Belouchees, the tables were turned against them, and their number being far smaller, they thought it best to retreat. The Scind troops routed them, and killed numbers of them in their retreat.—*Lood. Ukhbar*, May 5.

Oude.—The rains have set in here splendidly from the 21st of June, and it has rained more or less ever since, so that the country is nothing but one sheet of water; numbers of houses, walls, &c. &c. have fallen down in the city and its environs. The 28th of June being the anniversary of his Majesty's accession, a durbur was held during the day, when the public servants, European and native, presented nuzzurs to the king, who, however, was not well enough to come out to the state rooms to sit upon the throne,

but received his subjects in one of his private palaces. In the evening, the king gave a grand dinner to the resident and officers of the British cantonments: every thing passed off as well as could be expected, and our worthy resident, Col. Low, made a most beautiful speech on proposing (after dinner) the health of "the royal family of Oude." When the cloth was removed, the Prince, with his guests, left the palace, (where the dinner was served,) for another palace on the banks of the Goomtee. Between these two palaces, were illuminations of most beautiful variegated lamps, chandeliers, &c., and opposite the second palace towards the river side were arranged the fire-works, &c. Some of the latter were upon barges, and every barge in its turn moved before the heir-apparent and his guests, and as soon as the fire-works were out, it passed down the river, when another barge took its place. The balloons also went off very well, but the most conspicuous thing was a beautiful illumination opposite the palace, (also on the banks of the river,) in letters, 'God save Lord Auckland, Governor-general of India,' 'God save the King of Oude, and Col. John Low, Resident of Lucknow.'

It is a good thing to see the natives associating with the Europeans, and enjoying their society; amongst the king's relations we remarked Nawaub Moos-nad Dowla, son-in-law to the king, who we may say is a perfect European, as he conforms to all our habits, and one or two more of his Majesty's brothers, who have lost all their prejudice respecting caste, &c. His Majesty's two grandsons were also present, (sons to the heir apparent); they are polite and very pretty-looking boys, the eldest about fifteen and the youngest thirteen; both of them partook almost of every thing that was good on the table and enjoyed themselves. The party did not break up till near twelve o'clock.—*Corresp. Englishman*, July 9.

It is reported that the Oude brigade is to be disbanded by orders from home.

Gwalior.—By the last accounts but a small quantity of rain had fallen. Numbers of paupers, employed by the native government, are labouring in the structure of wells, tanks, &c. The resident supports a large number at his own expense, and the contribution of other Europeans at the place; Rs. 700 were expended last month in this way.

Joudpore.—The rajah of this state, the atrocious man Singh, has peremptorily refused to pay any further instalments to Government.—The Joudpore legion stationed at Erinpoorah has been augmented from 350 to 685.

Jeypoor.—The Rawul Beree Sal expired here on the 27th May. His death, it is thought, proceeded from apoplexy. Luchman Singh, his nephew, succeeds him in his regency for the present—Cholera still rages.

Kotah.—Colonel Alves and his corps diplomatique are still at Kotah, emancipating the Rajah from the thralldom of his *hereditary* prime Minister, who has hitherto arrogated to himself all the powers and emoluments of a *Maire du Palais*, but who has now engaged to relinquish these prerogatives, on being granted a fat jagheer! These arrangements will, in all probability, be concluded by the end of the present month, when Colonel Alves expects to return to Ajmere.—*Delhi Gaz.* May 2.

Ukhrur.—The reforming raja of this state has not reformed his own barbarous and inhuman habits: he recently ordered the hands of a Meena to be cut off, and the poor wretch to be, in this condition, exposed outside the gate of the city, where he expired from loss of blood. Before life had become extinct, he was attacked and half-devoured by swine and carrion birds! This unfortunate creature's crime was, that as a sentry on duty on the palace, some years since, he became cognizant of the murder of a thakoor, who had, while engaged in an angry dispute with the rajah, kicked his highness in the belly, an insult which so enraged the other thakoors present, that they murdered the author, as he retired by the passage which the Meena guarded. Nor is the cruelty of this raja confined to his own direct acts. He sanctions and even encourages the atrocious crime of suttee, two instances of which occurred in his estate, within the last seventeen months, one of them at Ramghur. Yet this is in the face of a positive pledge given by him to Government, that he will discountenance and prohibit this barbarous rite!

EXCERPTA.

The boring in the fort has reached 450 feet; two fresh fragments of fossil *testudo* were brought up from that depth.

The *Englishman* states that the Governor-general has confirmed the decision of the local Government, touching the eligibility of artillery officers for the staff. Cols. Pollock and Lindsay will consequently succeed to the first vacancies amongst the brigadiers.

A letter from Assam states, that the Lutturah and Peshee gaums had returned to their old places, and that there is not the slightest chance of another disturbance at present, they having sent back their hired fighting men.

Government have at length decided, that the remuneration to section-writers shall be one rupee for every 1,410 words.

Government have offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 to any individual who may discover the means of constructing the cases in which the Banghy mails are conveyed, so that they shall not be liable to damage from wet. Upon the plan now adopted, the mails are made up in packets, which, during the rains, are almost invariably saturated with water.

It is said, the Court of Directors intend to invest the local Government with power to modify the present rule, by which the young writers in the civil service are dismissed from it, if at the end of one year they are not declared qualified, by a knowledge of the languages, for the public service. The rule at present is, that as soon as the twelvemonth is expired, if the writer is not qualified, he is ordered to return to England; he applies immediately for a little grace, which being granted him, he forthwith masters the language, and is declared qualified.

The *Atalanta*, which left Bombay for Suez on the 28th April, with the April mails, conveyed 6,438 letters.

The Darjeling plan proceeds: the sum subscribed for the line of bungalows is Rs. 1,650; the amount required is Rs. 8,000.

Amongst the contributors to the Famine Fund, are the prisoners in the Alipore gaol, who, by depriving themselves of a part of their daily food, their only resource, have raised a sum towards the relief of their suffering countrymen. Every sepoy in the 87th regt. N.I. has given a rupee to the same fund, and some of the native officers Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.

From the resolutions of the subscribers for watering the Chitpore Road, it appears that Aga Kurbolai Mahomed, a wealthy Mohamedan, subscribed Rs. 10,000 to this fund, with the understanding that an aqueduct should be formed to convey water to his house. This has not been done; the funds have been employed hitherto in digging a dirty tank. It was determined that the aqueduct should be conveyed to the Aga's house.

In May last, Isanchunder Gangooly, one of the students of the Medical College, delivered the first lecture in English in that institution which has ever been given by a Hindu.

With reference to the G.O. in our Register this month, the *Military Gazette* says, that Mr. Curnin has a plan on the anvil for giving full effect to the sanction of the practice of purchasing out senior officers of the army. The editor of the *Englishman* likewise proposes a plan for negotiating sales. He states that four lieut. colonels are willing to go out;

one will be content with Rs. 15,000, another with Rs. 20,000.

At the meeting of the members of the New Oriental Life Insurance Company, on the 5th May, it was agreed that a dividend of seventy-five per cent. per share, should be made, and Rs. 12,500 as return premium in rateable division of shareholders. A resolution was likewise passed, to the effect that a special meeting should be called, to consider an alteration in the deed, to permit the Directors to lend a portion of the funds upon the deposit of bank shares, for short periods.

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states, that an organised system exists, concerted by a set of rascals, who beset every channel of transmission, from the Mofussil to the markets of Calcutta, and levy a toll upon every basket that enters the town, and that many thousands of rupees per month are thus raised.

The Dewanship of the Presidency Pay Office, vacated by the death of Baboo Shamlal Tagore, has been conferred upon Baboo Dwarkanauth Dey, who had been employed upon the establishment, as a writer, for some six or seven years. The salary is Rs. 200 a month.

The buncees of the ancient town of Canouj recently rose *en masse* on the kotwal, whom they severely maltreated. A small fine was considered by the magistrate sufficient to satisfy the demands of justice, as the provocation given by the kotwal, in levying contributions on them, was considerable.

The use of iodine, in the Leper Asylum, has been successful to a certain extent in cases nearly desperate; the disease has been sensibly checked by it, though no instance of perfect cure has been the result.

The Court of Directors have expressed an intention not to supply any of the three Presidencies with Europe accoutrements for the military, or any other article that can be made up in India, or procurable in the market.

A society, or *Shabha*, for the improvement of the Bengally language, has been established in Dacca. Among the members there are several students of the Dacca Seminary.

An addition is made to the many charitable schools established in Calcutta by educated Hindu youths; the Hindu Juvenile Institution. Baboo Premchund Ghose, Hurryhur Doss and Bunkbeharry Roy, form the managing committee; the latter have besides undertaken to act as teachers.

The opium sale, consisting of 3,707 chests, went off the 29th June with great spirit, at a very great increase of price. A rise in China was the immediate cause of this sudden start.

The Chief Justice, in the Supreme

Court, has held that the receipts for goods sold, signed by the purchaser by way of acceptance, and frequently negotiated by indorsement among native dealers in the bazaas, are to all intents and purposes equivalent to bills of exchange.

The Maddock rules for the Orphan Institution have been rejected by the army; of 752 votes, 627, or a majority of nearly five to one, having been for their abolition. Capt. Onseley has accepted the deputy governorship.

Various plans have been suggested for regulating the carriage of goods by the Company's steamers, in consequence of the demand for freight being so much in excess of the supply of tonnage. The lottery scheme has completely failed; parties, not having a pound of merchandise to send, have applied for tickets, in the hope of getting early numbers, and, when successful, have parted with them for a consideration to others. It is now proposed to put up the tonnage to auction, to be knocked down to the highest bidder.

The Arabs on the Euphrates are said to have seized and opened some of the mail packets.

A debating club has been established at the residence of Baboo Ramtonou Mullick, of Jorasanko, by some students of the Hindu College. The members meet every Saturday evening.

The great gaol of Calcutta is crowded with debtors and criminals; many of the former are confined for debts of nine or ten rupees.

The skeleton of a human body, measuring *nine feet four inches*, has been dug up by miners near the southern extremity of the Himalaya mountains, at a very short distance from the surface of the nearest stratum of mould.

The rise of the Jumna has carried away the bridge of boats at Rajchat.

One of the severest thunder-storms ever known in India occurred on the 6th July at Hooghly. Houses and trees were damaged and destroyed, but no lives were lost.

A new steamer was launched from the Kidderpore Docks, on the 10th July. She is described as a beautiful craft: length 187 feet, breadth 27, depth 16; burthen 572 tons, carrying two engines of 60 horse power each. The vessel was built by Mr. Bremmer, on a contract by the Docking Company with Government. It was named by Mrs. Wilberforce Bird the *Enterprise*.

The *Hurkaru*, of July 11, says:—"We are told, that when a party of Sepoys were lately warned for the execution, at Saugor, of a prisoner, their comrade, whom a general court martial had sentenced to be shot to death by musketry,

four or five of the men positively refused the duty; and though they subsequently undertook it to the extent of forming a part of the detail to whom the execution was assigned, they intentionally and openly fired clear of the convict, who was, in consequence, obliged to be despatched by the provost-sergeant."

The Bishop of Calcutta embarked on the 11th July for the eastward, on his visitation.

The subscription for the erection of a hotel at Darjeling is rapidly filling. It is expected to be ready for occupation by the 15th February.

A defalcation of Rs. 5,011 has been discovered in the collectorate of Calcutta, whilst under Mr. C. Trower, who has been, however, exonerated from blame or responsibility, and the amount is debited conditionally to Hollothur Roy.

Letters received at Calcutta from Balesur, and other stages on the way to Juggurnauth, state that the pilgrims proceeding to that place to witness the approaching festival of *Ruthjattr*, are immense, and that the price of provisions has, in consequence, considerably risen almost every where, a circumstance which has inconvenienced the poorer orders very much.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor, who had left Madras on the 23d June, for Palamanair, by direction of his medical attendant, who, it is said, "insisted upon his Lordship's making this change, in order to counteract the pernicious effect the late hot weather has had upon his health and spirits," returned to the presidency in good health on the 15th July.

LOSS BY EXCHANGE.

We have more than once noticed the loss by exchange to the Company's troops stationed beyond the frontier. The troops of the Nizam are heavy sufferers likewise from the same cause, and strange seems it that, notwithstanding the long lapse of time since the organization of the Nizam's army, no steps should have been yet taken to equalize the currency within the territories of his Highness. An officer stationed at Ellichpoor, who may wish to remit money to Hyderabad, has frequently to pay six per cent. for hoondes on that city; so that a commandant of a corps at Ellichpoor on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and who may have occasion to remit one half his pay, would be, in reality, worse off by Rs. 30 a month than the cor-

responding rank stationed at Bolaram, — *U. S. Gaz., May 9.*

DISTURBANCE AT AKOLAH.

The 5th Reg. of Nizam's infantry, a brigade of 6-pounders, and a troop of cavalry, marched from Ellichpoor on the 16th ult. to quell a serious disturbance at Akolah, occasioned by orders sent up from Hyderabad for the destruction of all Hindu temples, to prevent a recurrence of the broils which have so frequently taken place between the sects in their religious processions. This is somewhat sharp practice, we think, on the part of the Hyderabad Government, and the "True Believers" seem to be putting down idolatry with a vengeance. Accounts from the Nizam's camp mention that the force was getting on but slowly, in consequence of the terrible state of the roads, incessant rain having fallen from the 5th to the 20th ult. and which prevented the troops from moving more than a few coss daily. — *U. S. Gaz., July 3.*

LITIGATION AMONGST NATIVES.

The *Madras Courier*, May 7, with reference to an argument used by counsel in the action for libel, *Armoogum Moodley v. the Examiner Newspaper*, namely, "that the natives of India, generally speaking, did not regard a libel upon their character with the same abhorrence as Europeans," asserts, from some years' experience, that generally, and among the better informed in particular, they are every whit as tenacious in that respect as the most fastidious among Europeans. "Were it not so," it is added, "Madras might boast of many more wealthy natives than she can now number among her inhabitants—it was a character and disposition the very reverse to what has been assigned to them, that has reduced many of the once wealthy and influential natives of Madras to a present state of comparative want and dependence—the itching they had to resort to lawyers and legal proceedings on every frivolous occasion, and for words and expressions which may have been applied to them, but which were subsequently pronounced to be harmless, that made them what they are, and are evidences that they have been much more tender on this point than Europeans."

WESLEYAN MISSIONARIES IN MYSORE.

We have great pleasure in calling attention to the successful efforts of the Wesleyan Missionaries in Mysore. These zealous and excellent members of that valuable body, scattered abroad throughout an extensive province, and devoting their time entirely to the sacred duties entrusted to them, are rapidly spreading the blessings of education amongst its people. As edu-

cation advances so will the delusions and barbarous superstitions attendant on ignorance be removed, and we may hope to see as rapid an improvement in the moral condition of the people of Mysore, through the efforts made by their conscientious and excellent pastors to raise them in the scale of society; as the exertions of the British commissioner, in reforming abuses and establishing a mild, and equitable system of government, promise a speedy and effectual remedy to the long course of tyrannical misrule, which had so effectually tended to desolate this fine province, and drive a portion of its inhabitants into open and armed rebellion.—*U. S. Gaz., May 7.*

THE NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC.

His Highness the nawab took a sea-voyage accompanied by Col. Walpole and and Dr. Thompson, in pursuance of a religious vow or ceremony. The nawab and his family embarked on board the *Herefordshire*, and proceeded to sea for twenty-four hours. The mother of his highness suffered so severely from sea-sickness as to create serious alarm and uneasiness in the mind of her son, who was induced to join her in requesting Col. Walpole to get the captain to steer back to Madras. The nawab, by all accounts, is a good sailor, and was quite well on board, but the rest of the party were in the most deplorable state. The trip, including passage-money, &c. cost Rs. 14,000.

EXCERPTA.

Out of 700 proposed shares, for the erection of a public building, to serve as an assembly room, a theatre, and an accommodation for the masonic lodges, 400 have been already taken.

The next spring meeting is likely to eclipse all preceding ones. Lord Elphinstone gives a cup value 100 guineas.

The *Examiner*, in noticing the death of Mr. Bushby, of the civil service, at Cuddapah, on the 17th of May, states that "his illness was occasioned by overmental excitement during the investigation of the commissioners."

The commission to investigate the charges preferred by Mr. Rennerman against Mr. Garrow is now complete. (It will be seen that Mr. Garrow is since dead.)

Orders have been issued for the march of the 2d reg. Nizam's Cavalry, and 2d Infantry from Ellichipoor to Aurungabad, in the next cold season, for the relief of the 5th Cavalry and 1st reg. of Infantry, at present there stationed.

A communication from Bangalore, signed by thirty-one officers, objects to any plan for buying out Lieut. Colonels, being convinced that unanimity is impracticable.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27. No. 107.

An ice house is about to be erected here.

Causey Chitty, after an imprisonment of more than twenty years, has been liberated unconditionally.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT GRANT.

We have to record the melancholy fact of the death of the Governor, Sir Robert Grant, on the 9th July, at Dapoorie, near Poona. He left the presidency in good health for the hills on the 19th June. Having imprudently ridden out during a heavy fall of rain, he was attacked by fever. The disorder abated, and his recovery was expected; but he suffered a relapse, his brain became affected, and he sunk under its effects.

A *Bombay Gov. Gazette Extraordinary*, of July 11, contains General Orders by the (acting) Governor in Council, announcing the fact, and referring to the report of Mr. Willoughby, the secretary in attendance, which, it is stated, "pays so just a tribute to the late Governor's public and private character, that the Government will best do honour to his memory, and meet the mournful interest of all classes, by publishing that report, in the sentiments of which they fully participate. The virtues of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant sprang from the high aim he took in all his duties to do the will of God." The following is a copy of the report:

"Dapoorie, July 9.

"To L. R. Reid, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

"Sir,—It is with the deepest concern and regret that it is my painful duty to report, for the information of the hon. Board, that it has pleased Almighty God to call unto himself our much-esteemed and excellent Governor, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant.

"I had sent a letter to the post, forwarding one from Dr. Brown, confirming, in every respect, the favourable intelligence contained in my report of yesterday respecting the lamented deceased. About an hour before his death he was sitting up in excellent spirits, and apparently in better health than he had been since he was first taken ill; when, alas! as has since been ascertained, he was relieved from his sufferings, in consequence, by a *post mortem* examination, of a sudden effusion on the surface of the brain, producing apoplexy. This melancholy event occurred about five p. m. this day.

"I am too much overcome by the painful emotions excited by this sad disappointment of the hopes which were
(X)

entertained of our beloved Governor's recovery, to enlarge on the great loss which the public has sustained by the demise of this distinguished and highly-gifted individual. His removal from a scene where he had already effected so much good, and in which, had it pleased God to spare him, this country (to which he had, from the earliest period of his valuable life, devoted so much of his attention, and to the advancement of whose interests he has, during the last three years, applied himself with an energy and devotion which none but those in immediate intercourse with him can rightly understand or appreciate) would have greatly benefitted, is deeply to be deplored. Neither am I to dwell upon the exalted virtues that adorned the private life of our respected Governor. His unbounded benevolence, his sincere but unostentatious piety, his enlarged philanthropy, are too well known to require the aid of my feeble pen. I feel myself quite incompetent to do justice to his many public and private virtues, but I feel confident that those with whom he was associated in the government of this presidency, and who have, therefore, had an opportunity of witnessing the eminent ability and zeal with which he discharged the functions of his high office, and the goodness and purity of his private life, will deeply lament his death, and sincerely sympathize with the family on the occasion of this severe dispensation of Providence.

"I must not omit to mention, that Dr. Brown's attentions throughout our lamented Governor's illness were unremitting, and that all that human skill could effect in order to prolong his valuable life was resorted to by the above officer, aided by Mr. Ducat, the civil surgeon at Poonah.

"The remains of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant will be interred to-morrow evening at St. Mary's church, at Poonah, with all the honour and respect due to his rank and station.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"J. P. WILLOUGHBY,

"Secretary in attendance to the late Right Hon. the Governor."

The customary marks of respect were paid at the presidency to the memory of the late Governor.

The Hon. Jas. Parish, Esq., in consequence of this event, becomes Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

The pay of Lieutenants in the Indian Navy is to be increased Rs. 60 per mensem, by the addition of hatta at the rate of Rs. 2 per day. The allowances to captains of steamers, from passage-money to the Red Sea, is to be reduced to Rs.

300, instead of, as at present, Rs. 400, but the public is to be charged the same as formerly.—*Gaz., June 11.*

SOURCE OF THE RIVER OXUS.

We have much satisfaction in announcing to the scientific world, the interesting discovery of the source of the river Oxus by Lieut. Wood of the Indian Navy, attached to Capt. Burnes's mission. This celebrated river rises among the mountains of Pamcer, in Sirikool, from a lake nearly 15,600 feet above the level of the ocean, and encircled by lakes on all sides except the west, through which it finds a channel. To the lake Captain Burnes and Lieut. Wood have given the appropriate name of "Lake Victoria."—*Ibid.*

TRADE WITH THE INDUS.

We have heard from Cutch Mandavee, that the four boats, which left Bombay last month for the Indus, with a return cargo for Loodiana, have failed in entering that river, off the mouths of which they with difficulty escaped shipwreck, and have returned to Mandavee with damaged cargoes. One of them was thrown on her beam-ends by the heavy swell which sets in there at this season, but fortunately righted again.

We are glad to find, on further information, that none of the consignment belonged to Runjeet Singh, those to whom the selection of the adventure was confided having considered the season too far advanced to render the transmission at all advisable. The cargoes of the boats wrecked contained the investment of two merchants from Bhawulpore, who joined Runjeet Singh's people in the descent of the Indus, and brought wheat for sale to this market; these men were advised not to adventure their cargoes at this season, but they were deaf to the advice, and we presume that a cargo specially selected for Runjeet Singh will proceed to the Indus as early as practicable on the breaking up of the monsoon.—*Courier, May 19.*

EXCERPTA.

Hormasjee Bhicajee, a respectable native merchant and ship-builder, was induced to lay aside prejudice, and submit to the operation of lithotomy performed by Dr. Fogerty. He was relieved from severe suffering and has published his case, in hopes that his countrymen will conquer their dislike to European surgery. The *Gazette* says: "The result of this and other operations has led us to the conclusion, that the natives of the country are daily becoming more and more alive to the benefit derived from the employment of European skill in the treatment of disease."

The *Robert Sparkie*, a Bombay vessel, trading from Rangoon to Calcutta and

this presidency, is commanded by a Parsee, named Cowasjee Shupoorjee, and his officers are all Parsees.

The vexatious exactions levied on trade by Angria, the chieftain of Colabah at Rewas, as vessels passed the channel between his territory and the island of Caranjah, have been abolished. It appears that Angria has been induced to discontinue his levies altogether, by a representation from Government, coupled with an offer of compensation for the loss of the revenue he derived from that source.

The new Superintendent of the Indian Navy assumed charge of his department on the 2d July, under a salute of thirteen guns. His predecessor, Admiral Sir Malcolm, proceeds home in September by the overland route.

Orders have been received from England for the construction of two seventy-four gun-ships at this port for the royal navy. They are to be built at Cross Island.

The silver mail was driven into a new steamer on the 13th June. She will, it is anticipated, turn out a capital vessel, much superior to all plying now either as packets or cruisers. Her name is the *Victoria*.

Accounts from Secunderabad state that the season was one of the severest known there for many years, the thermometer being in the shade 100 deg. There has been no rain, and consequently no decent forage. The fruit trees are drooping fast, notwithstanding all the watering and care bestowed on them. The troops are, however, healthy. Murders and robberies are common in the neighbourhood of the camp.

An extensive execution of persons convicted of thuggee has taken place at Mangalore, and no less than eight of these miserable enemies of mankind perished on the scaffold. A large number is also on the road to Madras for transportation to Moulmein.

At Nowloor, two miles from Dharwar, there fell a block of ice, or a body of hail-stones in one mass, which measured nineteen feet ten inches. This is stated in the *Courier* (May 15) to be "a fact too well verified to us to admit of our questioning." It is attributed to "the electrical state of the atmosphere."

A very well-written English letter from Cabul appears in the *Courier* of May 21, from Newrojee Furdoojee, one of the alumni of the National Education Society's schools, who is attached to the mission of Sir A. Burnes.

Another revolution is expected at Goa.

Many complaints are made of the present expense of passages to the Red Sea by the Government steamers. "When we compare," says the *Gazette*, "both the rates of passage-money and the cost

of living on board the Mediterranean steamers, with the sum charged on this side for a passage to Suez, we cannot help expressing our astonishment that so enormous a difference as that which exists between the two has been tolerated so quietly. Were the expenses from Alexandria to England as great as those from Bombay to the Red Sea, the route would be shunned by the majority of those who now travel in this way between India and England, and overland communication would, as regards passengers, be a dead letter, notwithstanding the many facilities that might exist for cheap and rapid travelling."

Ceylon.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM ROUGH.

It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Chief Justice of this island, the Hon. Sir William Rough, Kt., Sergeant-at-Law. The melancholy occurrence took place at Newera Ellia, at seven o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst. His illness had been of some weeks' duration. Among a large circle of friends and acquaintance in England, comprising Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Denman, and others, the foremost of his profession, the death of Sir William Rough will be regretted, as the loss of a friend and associate of early years, and a companion of high legal and literary attainments. In our limited society, we shall long miss a gentleman of the old school, a man of the most undeviating rectitude, a hospitable and cordial friend. Two daughters and a son have to mourn the death of a highly revered parent.—*Ceylon Chron.*, May 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A circular has been addressed by the Governor to the district judges, dated 27th March, with reference to the considerable arrears in several courts, calling upon them for an account of the state of business in their courts, the extent of those arrears, and the causes. His Exc. requests, likewise, a return, showing the number of cases handed over to the district court on the 1st October 1833, the number decided annually since, and the number of cases remaining on the 1st January 1838, specifying separately—civil—testamentary—criminal. His Exc. also requests answers to the following questions:

"Has litigation increased of late years in your district?—If it has increased, to what causes do you attribute it?—What is the most distant date for which judicial business has been fixed in your calendar?—Have you been compelled to fix that date in consequence of the arrear of the business rendering it impossible to assign

an earlier date?—Within what period could a plaintiff, desirous to obtain a speedy decision, bring his case to trial under ordinary circumstances?—Are cases frequently delayed in consequence of the process of the court not having been served by the fiscal?—Would it be desirable or safe to allow summonses and subpoenas to be served by the parties taking them out, instead of sending them to the fiscal to be served, or to allow parties the option?—Has crime increased or diminished lately in your district, and to what cause do you attribute such increase or diminution?"

A public meeting was held at Colombo on the 30th May, for the purpose of commemorating the feelings of respect and esteem of the inhabitants of the colony for the late Sir Edward Barnes, their former Lieut.-governor. The meeting was very generally attended by persons of all classes of the community. The Governor took the chair, and moved the first resolution, to the effect that "the most appropriate mode of perpetuating the respect and the high estimation in which the late Gen. Sir Edward Barnes was held in this colony, and of acknowledging the important services he rendered to Ceylon during his government, is to erect at Colombo some durable monument whereon to record our sentiments." The motion was carried unanimously. A committee was appointed to carry into effect the purposes of the meeting by securing the services of Sir Francis Chantrey, or some other eminent sculptor in England, to execute a suitable monument. Nearly £250 was subscribed in the room.

Mr. Ackland, of the firm of Messrs. Ackland and Boyd, and Simon Casie Chitty, Modliar, of Calpentyn, have accepted seats in the Legislative Council.—*Observer*, June 9.

Instructions have been lately received by Government from the Secretary of State, ordering that £2,000 monthly be appropriated from the surplus revenue of the colony towards the payment of the troops: in consequence of which several public works, especially road-making, are to be immediately suspended.—*Ibid*.

Penang.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Assault.—Capt. H. A. Hornsby, 12th Madras N.I., was tried and convicted in the criminal court of an assault on Mr. Balhetchet, a magistrate of the settlement. It appears that the occurrence arose out of the intrusion of Mr. Balhetchet into the Government garden

(occupied by Capt. Hornsby) on his way to and from the convalescent bungalow. Words of irritation were used, and on Mr. B.'s return, Capt. H. assaulted him and threw him backwards from a height of four feet, occasioning a simple fracture of the collar-bone. The Recorder, in passing sentence, adverted to the nature of the dispute, to the superior strength of Capt. H., which was sufficient to have removed Mr. B. without risking a severe injury, and to the subsequent challenge to fight a duel, which was an offence against the law; but considering the provocation, arising from the improper intrusion and irritating language of Mr. B., he thought a fine of Rs. 200 would satisfy public justice. At the close of his remarks, he observed:—"I must express my sincere wish that this court may not for many years have to deal with other cases of the kind, which are among the most disagreeable that can come before an English judge in this country. It must always be painful to see a gentleman and an officer at the bar of a criminal court, and the disclosures which are made in the course of such investigations are usually very much to be regretted. Bitter feuds about trifles, fierce retaliation for supposed or considerable injuries, among a small society of Europeans, bound by every consideration of interest and of duty to live in harmony together, profane appeals to the Almighty, and slippant threats of damnation coming from the mouths of gentlemen,—these certainly are not calculated to add lustre to our national character, or to do credit to our religion, in the eyes of a heathen population, ever on the watch to spy out the inconsistencies of professing Christians, and glad to find a plausible excuse for their own bad conduct, in the examples set by their superiors."

Piracy.—The *Diana* steamer has arrived here from Singapore, after having, on the 18th inst., off Tringanu, in company with H.M. sloop *Wolf*, performed gallant service against a fleet of six large Illanoon pirate prahus, as they were in action with and nearly capturing a junk from Singapore, laden with a valuable cargo for China. It appears that the pirates were discovered by the *Wolf* as they were attempting to enter Tringanu roads, where she was then lying at anchor, but on perceiving her they stood out to sea, and attacked the junk under sail some miles distant. The *Wolf* instantly got under weigh, but without her armed boats or the gun-boats attached to her, which had been ordered to a neighbouring island in quest of another fleet of pirates. The steamer was seen from the *Wolf* to the northward about noon, when Capt. Stanley immediately despatched his gig and jolly boat to her, well armed and manned,

with directions to Capt. Congleton to go down to the junk. The steamer, thus reinforced, reached the pirates, who were then a little astern of the junk, and repeatedly fired on her as she neared them. As soon, however, as she took a position, she poured in such a murderous fire on each of the prahus, that their decks were soon cleared, and, on a breeze springing up, five of them hoisted sail, leaving their commodore in the large prahu to continue the action. She was however soon silenced, boarded, and brought astern of the *Diana*; but finding that she was in a sinking state, Capt. Congleton cut the tow-rope and left her to her fate, after taking out the prisoners, while the *Diana* proceeded in chase of her consorts; but they escaped through the darkness of the night and squally weather; one hundred and forty of their crews having been killed and wounded, and thirty taken prisoners out of 360. The prahus were from fifty to sixty feet in length, each mounted with a long four-pounder and numerous swivels, in addition to muskets, blunderbusses, spears, &c.—*Penang Gaz.*, June 2.

The Gazette.—The present type of the *Singapore Chronicle* having been purchased by the proprietors of the *Penang Gazette*, this paper made its appearance on the 7th April in a new and elegant form, under the title of the *Penang Gazette and Straits Chronicle*. There is to be no editor, the journal relying upon casual contributions. A superintendent of the general details of the paper will submit objectionable articles to a Committee of management. "This plan of management is conceived more likely to conduce to the independence of the paper than if it had been graced with an editor; experience having shewn, where Government influence exists, the difficulty of manifesting upon every occasion strict impartiality."

The Recorder notified (on the 25th May) his determination to withdraw the license of Mr. J. F. Carnegie to act as law agent in the Court, unless he made concessions as one of the Committee of Management of the *Gazette* for the insertion of two anonymous letters in the paper of the 5th and 12th May, reflecting upon his judicial character and proceedings. Mr. Carnegie made the required concessions, and stated that the letters were never submitted to the Committee, and that he should withdraw his name from the Committee and dispose of his share in the paper.

Mr. George Stuart, another member of the Committee, has also seceded, and Mr. N. M'Intyre has resigned the office of Superintendent.

The editorial article of the *Gazette*, commenting upon this act of "despotism," as it is termed, intimates that this "tem-

porary triumph will not in the slightest degree affect the freedom of our editorial commentaries upon any subject on which we may please to bestow our attention."

Want of Surveys.—The dissolution of the pilot establishment is felt to be a very serious public inconvenience. That cause, united with others of no correct chart of the southern channel being procurable, and even the channel itself being left unbuoyed, has been the means of many vessels having to pass the island that would otherwise have called in.—*Penang Gaz.*, April 7.

Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pirates.—The captive pirates brought in by the *Diana* appear the reigning object of curiosity. There is nothing either formidable or very ferocious in the appearance of these savages; and, with one or two exceptions, they are about as miserable a looking crew as we ever beheld, some half-dozen of them being mere boys. In the attack of the steamer, they lost, by their own account, nearly all their best fighting men; the others being reserved for pulling the oar, cooking, &c., and this may account for the inferior display of physical vigour presented by the survivors. It is impossible to suppose that lads so very young as several of them are would voluntarily embark in a course of blood and plunder, and associate themselves with a set of ruffians, to be tyrannized over at the ferocious will of their masters. Accordingly, the story these boys tell is, that they were carried off by violence from their own homes, and compelled to serve on board the pirates. The owner of the prahu which was destroyed is among the captives, and he says, that their commission from the Rajah of Sooloo was to plunder as far as the coast of Siam. They appear to consider themselves, in fact, as having been engaged in the lawful discharge of their duties as subjects of his highness of Sooloo.—*Free Press*, May 31.

H. M. S. *Wolf* returned into harbour on the 2d inst., having left her armed boats, together with the gun-boats belonging to the station, to prosecute the search after the Illanoon prahus which escaped in the late rencontre. On the day following that occurrence, the *Wolf* was joined by the boats (which, as formerly stated, were absent on a cruise to some islands on the coast), and were instantly despatched in pursuit by Captain Stanley, with orders to proceed in the direction of the Redang islands, to which it was considered likely the pirates would resort for the purpose of refitting—the boats of the *Wolf* having, on a previous

visit to these islands, discovered traces of a piratical rendezvous at that place, with docks for laying up the prahus, &c. As the piratical fleet was in a manner cut off from the main land, besides being at the same time in too disabled a state to permit of their continuing their course homeward, there seems every probability of the expedition of the boats to the Redang islands being attended with success.—*Ibid*, June 7.

The pirates have been tried and convicted, but no sentence has been passed, owing to a legal difficulty.

Imports and Exports.—The following is a comparative statement of the total Imports and Exports at this settlement for the year 1837-38, ending 30th April last:

	1836-37.	1837-38.
Total Imports, Sp. Drs.	8,243,629	8,881,195
Ditto Exports, Sp. Drs.	7,806,965	8,024,123

Burmah.

A company of Assam light infantry has been ordered to keep the pass between Burmah and Nepaul, and to intercept all letters that may be passing. A sample of Tharrawadie's scrawl has been sent to Major Lister for his guidance.—*Englishman*, May 18.

Private letters from Rangoon, to the 30th of April, announce that Tharrawadie has executed the ex-heir-apparent, with twenty-three of his followers, including three females. The charge against him was his supposed predilection towards the English. The Governor of Rangoon also had ordered for execution a man convicted of stealing three rupees, and had himself tortured an individual for the purpose of extorting confession. The British merchants are forbade to approach this great man with their shoes on. Fifty thousand baskets of paddy had been sent to Ava, and all the dried buffaloes' hides. The latter were intended to make shields of. An opinion was gaining ground, that Tharrawadie was determined to refuse compliance with the Yandaboo treaty, and, as a precautionary measure to guard against internal commotion, he has made away with the young prince, who might have been a rallying cry for the opposite party in Ava.—*Hark*, May 20.

The *Maulmein Chronicle*, of June 16, has a translation from a Burmese paper containing an account of the execution of the Tsekya prince (the late heir-apparent) and his family. It states that the prince applied to his uncle for permission, and obtained it, to make offerings at the Moo-nee pagoda. On the evening of the same day, one of the king's daughters, skilled in astrology, reported to her father that he had enemies. That same night the Prince of Paghan surrounded the prince's residence with armed men, carried him off with his wife and children,

and placed them in confinement. At that time the Princess of Paghan interceded with her brother the king for the pardon of the Tsekya Prince, but for so doing she was deprived of her possessions, notwithstanding which, she took the infant son and daughter of the prince. On the morning of that day, the tshan-she-bo, the toung-gyee-bo, the royal tailor with his father and his son, with others, making eight in all, were seized and executed. Two days after, the Tsekya prince, being bound with cords, and surrounded by a party of armed men, was taken out to the place of execution. On the way, within the town, he was allowed to wear his sandals, but on arriving outside, he was made to take them off and walk barefoot. His two concubine wives and his nurse were taken out at the same time on a cart. Arrived at the place of execution, the "Two Mango Trees Burial Ground," and when about to be put to death, the prince called out, "I am not a rebel; it is my uncle who is a rebel." On this he was struck on his throat with a stick, and his hands and feet being tied together, he was then doubled up, and thrust into a large open chatty, or pot. On this, loud cries issued from the surrounding multitude, which was silenced by the armed men on the ground, who were sent to cut them down with their swords. During the execution of the prince, the three women were placed in a posture of supplication, their faces turned another way. The prince being executed, they also were struck on the throat with a stick, and their bodies doubled up. The bodies of the two concubine wives were thrust into pots, and, with that of the prince, were all three carried down to the bank and thrown into the river, they being all of royal blood. Great was the grief of all people at Amarapooora after this execution. For ten days none frequented the bazaar either to buy or sell. This is the relation of people from Ava and Rangoon who have arrived at Maulmein.

Notwithstanding the positive assertions of several individuals of their having witnessed the execution of the young Prince, an idea is still very prevalent that he has escaped, and that his family only were put to death. Some persons lately from Rangoon confidently assert that such is the case, and their assertions are in some measure borne out by the contradictory statements of pretended eye-witnesses of the execution. Some say they saw him cut to pieces in the Palace-yard, while others as above related, saw him taken out to the place of execution.

The execution of the young late heir-apparent, has been followed by that of a great many individuals connected with him. The measure is said to have proved most unpopular throughout the country. A correspondent writes, "Tharrawad-

die's measures are becoming very unpopular among the people—a perfect change is visible since the period of this Woon-dock's arrival. But I am convinced, that the ruling passions of the Burmese are those of patriotism and loyalty. I would say, they would willingly join any party, to be from Tharrawaddie's government."

Col. Benson left Calcutta on the 26th June, to join H. M. ship *Rattlesnake*, at Diamond Harbour, on his way to Rangoon, with the view of determining the character of our future relations with Ava. Adherence to treaties, or war, it is said, will be the alternatives proposed.

Mauritius.

The Directors of the Bank of Mauritius have addressed to the Governor, a protest against the authority which his Exc. has deemed himself competent to give for the creation of a new bank. The principal allegations of the protest are, that, according to the existing laws, banks cannot be founded without a legislative enactment; and that, moreover, the charter of the bank of Mauritius, conferring upon it a privilege for 20 years, enjoins the governor and all the local authorities to protect it from all that may be detrimental to its operations.—*Cer-néen, April 5.*

The same paper, of May 29 announces the arrival of several vessels with coolies; the *Euphrasia*, from Calcutta, with 169, and the *Cervantes*, from Pondicherry, with 124.

Another society for the promotion of knowledge, under the title of "The Society of Emulation of Mauritius," had been formed.

China.

The Governor of Macao has published the following regulations, to take effect from the 20th May:—That every vessel, of whatsoever description, which navigates between Macao and Canton, and other places near, and which enters and leaves the Inner Harbour of Macao, shall be subject to the registration and other existing regulations in respect to the Lorchas, which are of Portuguese property. The cutter, attached to Her Britannic Majesty's establishment in China, is exempted from the foregoing regulations.

The Viceroy has posted up an edict, prohibiting the outside merchants from dealing in tea, raw-silk, rhubarb, &c., inasmuch as they thereby interfere with the monopoly of the Hong.

The creditors of Hing Tai have determined on memorializing the home Government respecting the postponement of the settlement of their claims by the Cohong.

The opium trade still continues much embarrassed, with scarcely a prospect of improvement. The advices from Peking are very unfavourable to the probability of any legislative interference to protect the importation.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Council was opened on the 29th May with an address from the new Governor, Sir George Gipps, in which he details some of the measures designed to be introduced. On the subject of immigration, his Exc. promises some important communications from the Secretary of State. "It will be seen that extensive measures had been adopted, for introducing into this colony as large a supply as can be obtained of mechanical and agricultural labour. Fifteen large ships, with emigrants, selected by Government agents, may be expected to reach the colony in the course of the next twelve months, and this supply will be independent of the emigrants, who may be expected to be introduced by private individuals, under the system of bounties." "I cannot," he adds, "conclude this address without acknowledging, that in a matter of far higher importance than the mere increase of wealth—I mean the moral condition of the people—a residence of three months among you has caused me to form a far more favourable estimate of the colony than that which I entertained when I left England. The numerous churches, of all persuasions, which are already in progress, and, in great part, paid for by voluntary contributions, afford satisfactory proofs of a general desire to supply moral and religious instruction to the people, from which we may draw a favourable augury for the future; but it must be conceded that much yet remains to be done ere the evil impressions, which have been raised respecting the operation of the convict system amongst us, can be dissipated in quarters where it is most desirable that we should maintain a good repute, or ere the standard of morals can be so raised within the colony itself, as to afford a pledge for the security and happiness of its people."

The Attorney-general having presented a petition from certain magistrates, landholders, and other free inhabitants of the colony, praying that the doors of the Council Chamber may be opened for the admission of the public, during the deliberations of the Council; it was resolved, that strangers may be admitted under regulations, which a committee was appointed to frame.

The committee made their report

(through the chief justice), that strangers should be admitted to the gallery, by an order in writing, signed by a member of Council, setting forth the name and condition of the party, each member being restricted to two orders, the Governor to four. Upon the motion of any member, strangers shall be excluded forthwith, without any debate, and that upon the complaint of any member, of any wilful misrepresentation of the proceedings of the Council, the party offending shall be excluded admission in future. The committee suggest, however, the expediency of re-considering the resolution, "inasmuch as they apprehend that doubts may be entertained as to the power of the Council to admit strangers during its deliberations, consistently with law."

On the 5th June, the council reconsidered the resolution and the report of the committee, and resolved, that strangers be admitted, on condition that they shall observe good order, and shall not, directly or indirectly, express any opinion on the proceedings of council, on producing an order in writing, signed by a member, setting forth the name and address of the party seeking admission, which order shall not be transferable; that the governor may authorise the admission to the gallery of any number of strangers he shall think proper; that each member of the council shall be restricted to the admission, by such orders, of two strangers only; that upon the motion of any member, strangers shall withdraw forthwith, and that upon all divisions strangers shall withdraw, as of course.

Next day (the 6th) the gallery was opened to strangers; it is capable of holding from thirty to forty persons. Reports of the debates are now given in the Sydney papers.

In a debate on the Bush-ranging Act Continuation Bill, some strong observations were made as to its unconstitutional character, when Mr. Berry said that "the only time he ever heard of a complaint of the working of the act was when an Indian judge, who was going about the country disguised as a gipsy, or something of the kind, was apprehended by a constable: but if Indian judges will go about in such characters, in a country like this, they must put up with the consequences."

A bill has been introduced, the object of which is to vest the whole of the crown lands now in the occupation of the ordnance department, by whatever means acquired, or taken, or which may hereafter be granted to, or come into its possession, in the principal officers for the time being of her Majesty's ordnance. "with power to sell, let, or exchange the same, and to appropriate the proceeds to the use of that department." This bill has created great dissatisfaction in the colony.

On the 26th June the Bishop of Australia took the oath of allegiance. A chair had been placed for the bishop below Col. Snodgrass (the commander of the forces); his lordship said that he considered he was entitled to precedence of Col. S. To himself, personally, the matter was perfectly indifferent, but he made the remark for the sake of those who might succeed him. A conversation took place, when the point was reserved till the next meeting. On the 2d July, his Exc. informed the Council, that he had referred the question to the attorney-general, and as the name of the bishop occurs before that of the commander of the forces in the instructions under which the members of the Legislative Council take their seats, the learned gentleman's opinion was, that the bishop was entitled to precedence. Out of doors, his Exc. remarked, the commander of the forces and the bishop take precedence of the chief justice, according to the book of precedence published by direction of the secretary of state. This drew remarks from the attorney-general and the chief justice, who considered that as, by the charter of justice, the chief justice is to take precedence of all persons in the colony next after the governor, the secretary of state cannot by any instructions alter that precedence. It also transpired, that the judges have made a complaint to the governor, which his Exc. has transmitted to the secretary of state, that by the new table of precedence, they are placed below the members of the Legislative Council, which gives the attorney-general precedence of them.

On the same day, upon the order of the day being called, the Collector of Customs moved, that the memorial praying for inquiry into the transportation and assignment system be referred to a sub-committee; he did so, because he considered the inquiry would do much to do away with that feeling of prejudice to the colony, which has been raised in England by the evidence given before the Transportation Committee.

After a long debate, it was resolved, "that although this Council is fully sensible of the respect due to the opinion and representation of the numerous and respectable colonists who signed the memorial to his Exc. the Governor, and admitting that the unfavourable statements which have lately been published in England with respect to this colony may operate prejudicially to its interests, this Council is of opinion that it would be premature to commence any inquiry here until the Committee of the House of Commons on Transportation, now sitting, has closed its labours."

[For continuation of Asiatic Intelligence, see page 213.]

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, September 26.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington, Bart.): "I have to acquaint the Court that certain papers, which have been presented to Parliament since the last Quarterly General Court of the 20th June, are now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. x. sec. 1."

The titles of the papers were then read by the clerk, viz. :—

"Lists specifying the Particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons late in the service of the East-India Company; and also to the widow and family of a person who belonged to the late Maritime Service of the East-India Company; under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (Nos. 90 and 91)."

"Home Accounts of the East-India Company (eleven classes), pursuant to Acts."

"Copy of any Law which may have been passed in India since May 1837, for the Protection of Labourers embarking from India under Contracts of Service."

"Copies or Extracts of Correspondence between the Court of Directors of the East-India Company and the Company's Government in India, on the subject of Slavery, since the 1st of January 1837; together with Orders and Regulations founded thereon."

"Copy of Correspondence between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors on the same subject."

"Copy of the Reports on the Progress of Public Works in India, for 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837."

"Copy of Annual Reports of the Committee of General Instruction in Calcutta on Education for 1835, 1836, and 1837."

"Statement of the Amount proposed to be transferred from the Company's Cash to the credit of the Fund for the Benefit of the Widows and Families of Officers and Clerks of the regular Home Establishment of the East-India Company; and to the credit of the Fund for the Benefit of the Widows and Families of extra Clerks and others of the said Establishment, as Compensation under an arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (No. 93)."

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27. No. 107.

"List specifying the Particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain Reduced Servants, and to certain persons who belonged to the late Maritime Service of the East-India Company (No. 94)."

"Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, being the Warrants or Instruments granting any Pension, Salary, or Gratuity."

HILL COOLIES.

Sir C. *Forbes* said, in reference to the bill which had been introduced into Parliament for the protection of natives of India who might contract to proceed as labourers to our colonies he understood that that measure had been withdrawn, and also that the order in council which recognized the system had been rescinded. As this was the case, he wished to ask whether any steps had been taken by the Court of Directors to protect those unfortunate individuals who had been already transported from India to the West-Indies. He understood that this abominable trade had been carried on to some extent, by the accounts he had received from Calcutta and Demerara. He had also heard, that of a large consignment of these poor, unfortunate people, from thirty to forty had died, either from bad provisions or bad treatment. (*Hear!*) He was therefore anxious to know whether any steps had been taken by the Colonial Office or by the Court of Directors to protect those natives of India who had been transported to the West Indies, which trade would, no doubt, be carried on to a considerable extent before the order was received out for putting a stop to the traffic.

The *Chairman* said, he was aware that "the trade," as the hon. baronet was pleased to call it, had been carried on to some extent. Orders had, however, been sent out by the Court of Directors, by which the trade had been absolutely forbidden, until the subject was fully considered, and proper steps would be taken to enforce those orders. For the future, no trade of this nature could be carried on, until the whole subject was duly investigated. As to those labourers who had already left India, he knew not what steps it was in the power of the Court of Directors to take for their protection. They were, of course, placed under the protection of the local Government of the colony to which they emigrated. That was the only answer he could give to the hon. baronet. Of course, the Court of Directors would exert every means in their power for the protection of those poor people.

(Y)

Mr. Weeding thought that the Court of Directors might take some steps for the protection of those natives who had already proceeded from India, until her Majesty's Government adopted effectual measures for that purpose. The East-India Company had full power to frame such regulations as would secure to those people good treatment while on their voyage. That had been done; and he wished to see the principle followed up, by such instructions being given to the local Government at Demerara and the Mauritius as would compel parties to take proper care of these labourers.

The *Chairman* said, the Court of Directors were most anxious to do everything in their power for the protection of these individuals; but he did not see exactly what they could do, or how they could interfere, when those persons were beyond the jurisdiction of the Company. They were, however, most ready to attend to any suggestions which might be made by the proprietors for the due protection of those natives of India who had emigrated, and if any thing could be done by the Court to accomplish that object, it should be effected. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes said, he believed that, on consideration, it would be found that the Court of Directors had the power, and certainly it was their duty, to do something in this case. A vast number of these poor people had been already sent out, and he believed that they had been completely deceived. Before the order in council could reach Calcutta, many other labourers would have been deported; and he wished to know what steps had been taken for the protection of these poor creatures after they had arrived at the place of their destination? The existing regulations afforded no protection to them after their arrival at Demerara—they only went to the protection of the labourers on board ship; but he hoped that steps would be adopted to protect them when they arrived at Demerara.

The *Chairman* said, there was a great deal of business before Court, and he thought it would be better if discussions of this kind were not introduced, without notice being previously given. He had already answered the question, and it was impossible that he could say more than again to assure the Court of Proprietors that the matter would be fully considered, with the view of doing every thing for the protection of the natives of India who had proceeded to the West-Indies.

Mr. Hankey said, it was well known that a large body of Hill Coolies had been transported to the Mauritius; and it was very distressing to think that no steps had been taken for their protection. He hoped, however, that something would be done in their behalf.

SUPERANNUATIONS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to lay before the Court, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, a list of superannuations granted to the Company's servants in England, under the 53d of Geo. III. cap. 153, sec. 93."

HAILEYBURY AND ADDISCOMBE.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the Court that, agreeably to the resolutions of the General Court of the 7th of April and 6th of July 1809, returns relative to the Company's establishments at Haileybury and Addiscombe are now laid before the proprietors."

The titles of the papers were then read by the clerk, viz:—

"Proceedings of the open Committee of Education at Haileybury College, in December 1837 and May 1838; with a List of those Students who have received premiums and honorary distinctions."

"An account of the number of Students in the East-India Company's College at Haileybury, from Midsummer 1837 to Midsummer 1838, with the expense of their board and tuition."

"An account of the number of persons whose Petitions to become Students had been received, from Midsummer 1837 to Midsummer 1838."

"An account of the number of persons appointed to Writerships during the same time."

"An account of the Expense of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe, from September 1837 to September 1838."

"An account of the number of Cadets whose petitions had been rejected or agreed to within the same period."

Mr. Poynder inquired whether those returns would be printed?

The *Chairman* answered, that they never were printed.

Mr. Poynder said, as he had a strong feeling in favour of the College, he was rather desirous to procure all the information that he could on the subject.

The *Chairman*.—"Those documents are laid on the proprietors' table for their information."

Sir C. Forbes said, it was true the papers were laid on the table in the proprietors' room; but, out of upwards of two thousand proprietors, a very small number could profit by that circumstance. He thought, therefore, that it would be a good plan to print them.

The *Chairman* repeated that the documents were regularly laid on the proprietors' table. Surely, then, it would be putting the Company to a very unnecessary expense to have them printed.

GRANT TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. W. FRASER.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the Court that it is made special, for the

purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of September, granting the sum of £5,000 to the estate of the late Mr. William Fraser, upon the grounds therein stated. The report required by the by-law, cap. 9, sec. 4, shall now be read."

Sir C. Forbes felt it to be his duty, before the report was read, to object to this proceeding, on the ground of irregularity. Notice had formally been given of other motions, by two hon. proprietors, and he submitted that they ought to take precedence. He felt it necessary, on former occasions, to object to the course which was now about to be taken; and he would again assert, without the fear of being contradicted, that those notices which had been regularly given at the last Quarterly Court ought not to be thus summarily set aside, for the purpose of considering other business. It had become the practice to bring forward in this manner matters of very great importance, which required considerable time for their discussion—and thus the period allowed for the consideration of subjects relative to which notice had been regularly given was greatly narrowed. He thought, therefore, that those who had given notice ought to insist on their right.

Mr. Strachan said that, with respect to the notice which he had given, he did not mean that it should interfere with the motion of the hon. chairman. He was, however, obliged to his hon. friend for what had fallen from him. He was quite sure that, in taking the course now proposed, the Court of Directors had not the least intention to debar or interfere with the full discussion of any subject which might be introduced. (*Hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes said, they ought to be informed, expressly, now, whether motions originating with the Court of Directors were to take precedence of those relative to which regular notice had been previously given.

Mr. Weeding.—"This may be considered as a sort of message from the crown (*laughter*), and, therefore, ought to have precedence.

The clerk then read the following report:—

To the General Court of the East-India Company. The Court of Directors of the said Company, in pursuance of the by-law, cap. 9, sec. 4, do hereby report that they have passed a Resolution in the words or to the effect following; that is to say:—

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 8th of September 1838.

"Resolved by the ballot, that, having taken into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the death of Mr. William Fraser, who was assassinated on the 22d of March 1835, at Delhi, in consequence of the conscientious discharge of his duty as Commissioner in that territory, and Agent to the Governor-general, and considering that the pension of £900 per annum granted by the Court on the 30th of August 1837, to the mother of the deceased, cannot be long enjoyed by that lady, she having

attained the advanced age of eighty-one, this Court are of opinion that, as a special case, the sum of £5,000 should be granted to the estate of the late Mr. William Fraser, subject to the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India."

The grounds upon which the said grant is recommended are—the assassination of this meritorious officer whilst engaged in the conscientious discharge of his duty to the East-India Company, and the severe pecuniary evil inflicted upon his family in consequence, while the annuity granted by the Court, as a mitigation of its pressure, as personally affecting the mother of the deceased, cannot, from the advanced age of that lady, be long enjoyed.

The documents upon which the foregoing resolution has been founded are herewith annexed.

All which is submitted to the General Court. (Signed) J. L. Lushington; R. Jenkins; W. Astell; Wm. Stanley Clarke; Wm. Young; J. R. Carnae; F. Warden; C. Mills; J. Masterman; H. Alexander; J. Thornhill.

East-India House, the 5th Sept. 1838.

The Chairman then proceeded to address the Court as follows:—"Gentlemen, in submitting for your consideration the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th September, which has just been read, I trust I am not too sanguine in the confident expectation I entertain that it will meet with your support and approbation. For my own part, I can truly say, that on no occasion, since I have had the honour of a seat in the direction of your affairs, have I ever felt greater satisfaction, or more conscientiously justified, in giving my hearty concurrence to any measure of a similar nature to that now proposed to your favourable consideration. On the 22d March 1835, Mr. Wm. Fraser, agent to the Governor-general, and commissioner in the Delhi territory, was basely assassinated. He was prematurely cut off, after a long and meritorious public service. He was one of the most eminent civil servants of the Company, and met his deplorable death at a time when he was most efficiently filling a high and responsible office, and zealously, honestly, and fearlessly performing the important duties attached to it. I feel that I cannot impress upon this Court more justly or forcibly the merits of Mr. W. Fraser, than by quoting the precise words made use of in the despatch from the Governor-general in Council (on the 14th of July 1835), when reporting to the Court of Directors the lamentable intelligence of his untimely death. They are these:— 'Mr. Fraser had served many years, with equal zeal and ability, in the Delhi territory, and his character is probably not unknown to your Honourable Court. His merits as a public officer, and his intimate knowledge of the territory under his superintendence, cannot be too highly appreciated; and the Government has seldom had to deplore the loss of a more highly talented and distinguished officer. The estimation in which he was held by the natives was manifested by large spontaneous subscriptions, and offers of reward to aid the officers of justice in the

discovery and apprehension of the assassin.' Such (continued the Chairman) is the character given of Mr. Wm. Fraser by the Government under whom he served. The estimation in which he was held by the natives, and the high regard and respect they entertained for him, are strongly evinced by the spontaneous offers on their part of rewards for the apprehension or discovery of the assassin. Happily for the ends of justice, not only the perpetrator, but the equally guilty instigator of this most foul murder, were discovered, tried, convicted, and suffered condign punishment by the express order of the Governor-general in Council. The instigator of the murder of Mr. Fraser was the Nabob of Ferozepoor, Shumsodeen Khan; the assassin was employed by him. It has never been any where stated, or even supposed, that Mr. Fraser had given any personal offence to the nabob; and the only assignable and conceivable motive for the atrocious crime, was on account of the part Mr. Fraser had taken in favour of his two younger brothers, in a matter connected with their inheritance from their father; Mr. Fraser having expressed, in the most decided manner, his opinion on the question, detrimental to the nabob's pecuniary interest. Since it was established that Shumsodeen Khan was the author of the crime, it has been considered unquestionable that the hostility against his victim arose on account of the efforts he had made in favour of the Nabob's younger brothers, and to the recommendation which he felt it his duty to make to Government in their behalf. Surely, therefore, it may be fairly assumed, that Mr. Fraser lost his life owing to his fearless and conscientious discharge of his public duty. Such, at least, is the impression on the minds of the Court of Directors, and that sentiment is expressed in the resolution which has been read to you; a resolution in strict accordance with the usual practice of the East-India Company (a practice which, while it does them honour, is equally politic as it is just), to mark their approbation of such meritorious conduct in a liberal and benevolent manner, when the circumstances of the case require it should be so expressed. Gentlemen, I feel satisfied that this Court will perceive with much pleasure, that the Court of Directors have already done as much as in their power lay to lighten, in some degree, the distress of a family, occasioned by an event which has deprived us of a most valuable servant, and them of a relative, in whose continued existence rested their main hope of future comfort, and retaining that position in society which heavy embarrassments rendered most difficult when deprived of his aid. But I would submit to you that an annuity of £200 per an-

num, to cease on the demise of a venerable lady who is now in her eighty-first year, the mother of the hapless gentleman, whose cruel and disastrous fate we must all so greatly deplore, is but a slender reward, one not consistent with the usual liberality of the East-India Company, or worthy of their high character. We now, therefore, come to you, in the hope and the persuasion that you will confirm the resolution of the Court of Directors, for granting the sum of £5,000 to the estate of the late Mr. W. Fraser, and thus alleviate the severe pecuniary evil inflicted upon his family by his melancholy death. Policy, as well as justice, is, in my humble opinion, in favour of this grant. It will afford a convincing proof to the civil service that the Court of Proprietors duly estimate their services. It will encourage and stimulate all to an uncompromising and zealous discharge of their duty, however trying, however difficult the circumstances may be in which they may find themselves placed. Gentlemen, I feel that I have no right to trespass further on your indulgence; and I will, therefore, conclude by reading to you the concluding paragraphs of Mrs. Fraser's memorial to the Court of Directors:—'Already in the eightieth year of her age, it is more for the sake of her surviving family, than for her own, that she now ventures to address your Honourable Court; that family, once large, is now much reduced. Her only daughter, married to Affleck Fraser, Esq. of Ouldutbel, and mother of a numerous family, is settled in Invernesshire. Of five sons, who all at different periods went to India, two only survive; the youngest, George, who is a lieutenant of cavalry, in the Bengal service of your Honourable Company, and the eldest, who has already appealed to your Honourable Court in behalf of himself and of the family, of which he is now the head. Of the little property which he possessed, the greater part has been lost by his brother's untimely death; and in lieu of it, on him has now devolved the small family estate, with a rental of barely £500 a year net, and a debt of £19,000 due to strangers, and nearly as much to himself. It is to these particulars that the aged mother of your late servant humbly solicits the consideration of your Honourable Court; and trusting that in her situation, the desire of independence, and the power of assisting, rather than adding to, the difficulties of her already burthened family, will be understood and felt for, she earnestly hopes that the liberality which has ever marked the dealings of your Honourable Court towards its faithful servants, may now be extended, not only to soothe the last years of a widowed mother, but to alleviate, in some degree, the severity of those misfortunes which this sad catas-

trophe has entailed on those who may survive her.' Gentlemen, I shall indeed be much disappointed, greatly deceived in my expectations, and little understand the feelings of this Court, if the simple but affecting appeal of the bereft and aged mother has not the effect I most earnestly desire, that of your confirmation and approbation of the resolution of the Court of Directors. I shall now move :—

'That this Court approve the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of September, granting the sum of £5,000 to the estate of the late Mr. William Fraser, Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-general at Delhi, upon the grounds therein stated, subject to the confirmation of another General Court.'

The *Deputy-Chairman* (Sir R. Jenkins) said, he rose with sincere pleasure to second the motion. After the lucid statement which had been made by his hon. friend, it was not necessary for him to say much on this occasion, further than to declare that he completely concurred in every sentiment that had been expressed by him; and he should be much disappointed if that Court did not agree to the motion, and thus show their regard and sympathy for the dire misfortune which had occurred to one of their servants. Mr. Fraser was employed by the Government in the north of India, and he was assassinated in a base manner, in consequence of his persevering exertions to endeavour to procure redress for those unprotected orphans, on whom injury had been inflicted by the instigator of his murder. In revenge of his persevering and successful exertions, he fell a victim to assassination. When they reflected on the proceedings of Mr. Fraser in that righteous cause, which were as honourable to his own nature as they were worthy of the Government which he served, could they, he would ask, hesitate for a moment to show the high sense which they entertained of such meritorious conduct? It might, and perhaps it would be said, that the present was not exactly a case of charity. But he conceived that the interposition of that Court was open to cases of a more general nature; and sure he was, that the proprietors would not refuse relief in this instance, when they considered that the brother of their deceased most meritorious servant had sunk his property for the protection of a family, which had been left in a state of penury by the bereavement of their dearest relative. The confirmation of this grant would operate beneficially for the service of the Company in India. The proprietors would thereby greatly exalt themselves in the eyes of the natives as well as of the Europeans in India. It would be the means of inciting their servants to distinguish themselves, by their zeal, firmness, and integrity, on all occasions—and would

serve as an additional inducement to them to maintain, even under the most trying and critical circumstances, those principles of honour, probity, and good conduct, which were so essential to the welfare of our Government in India. It might also be said, that there was no precedent for a grant of this kind. But those who might think proper to adopt such an argument, ought to recollect, that extraordinary occasions and extraordinary circumstances could not be met by ordinary means, or be subjected to ordinary rules. (*Hear, hear!*) Never should it be forgotten, in considering this question, that Mr. Fraser fell a sacrifice to his fearless and uncompromising support of the sacred cause of justice. (*Hear, hear!*) Such being the plain and unadorned fact, it was not surely too much to expect, that the proprietors should take all the circumstances into consideration, and endeavour, in some degree, to follow up the wish of the deceased, by enabling his family to remain in their native country in possession of that property which had belonged to them for many generations. (*Hear, hear!*) Such services as those performed by Mr. Fraser would never, he was certain, be disregarded by that Court; and by marking them with their approbation, as they were called on to do by this motion, they would, he was sure, raise the character of the service in the eyes of the people of India, native and European. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Marriott* wished, before he gave his vote on this question, to receive information on one or two points. In the first place, he was somewhat at a loss to know how it was that so slender a recompense as £200 a-year had been granted to Mr. Fraser's mother, two years ago. Another difficulty on his mind was, that when so reasonable a request came before that Court, it had only received the signatures of eleven out of four and twenty directors. Three years and a half, he was aware, had elapsed, since this melancholy event, which happened on the 22d of March 1835, had taken place. At the time he had mentioned, Mr. Fraser was assassinated, when returning from a visit to the rajah—whether on business or pleasure, he did not know. How came it, then, that the subject had not been introduced before? As there were twenty-four directors, he should like to be informed, how many were present when the report and resolution were agreed to? It appeared, that the ground on which this motion was brought before the proprietors was, that the family estate of the late Mr. Fraser, worth about £500 a-year, was mortgaged to the connexions of Mr. Fraser for nearly £20,000, and that £19,000 was due to other parties. Now, if £5,000 were granted by that Court, it

was a question whether it would go to those other parties, or to the succour of the family. He now understood, that length of service would have entitled Mr. Fraser to a retiring pension, had he claimed it, long ago, which he thought was a very important circumstance. He wished for some information on these points before he gave his vote.

The *Chairman* said, as to the first point of inquiry, the Court of Directors could not grant a pension of more than £200 a-year without first coming to the Court of Proprietors. As to the second, there were only sixteen directors present when the resolution was agreed to. If there had been a larger number in attendance, he was certain that the signatures would have been more numerous. With respect to the retiring pension of £1,000 a-year, to which Mr. Fraser would have been entitled, looking at the period of his service, he must have subscribed a very considerable sum to the fund appropriated to that object to enable him to claim it, the whole of which was lost to his family.

Sir *Charles Forbes* said, that, in rising to make a few observations, he did not wish it to be understood that he meant to oppose the motion before the Court. He felt, however, that he, like many other members of that Court, was not at present in a position to form a correct judgment on this subject. The question had been discussed before the Court of Directors, but of what occurred there they were ignorant, as the Directors did not think proper to communicate to the proprietors their proceedings on subjects of this kind. It was worthy of remark, that upwards of three years had elapsed since this melancholy occurrence alluded to had taken place, and yet their attention was only this day, for the first time, directed to it. Now, it was strange that the Court of Directors (with the necessary documents before them) should have taken all that time to make up their minds on this question, and yet that they should expect the proprietors, on a notice of ten or twelve days, to form their judgment on a case of so much importance. This was not a small grant; this was not an inconsiderable grant, which the directors might allow without applying to the Court of Proprietors. It was not a question of a trifling annuity, such as was granted to Mr. Fraser's mother. That, indeed, was a very moderate provision; and here he must say, that if an annuity exceeding £200 had been proposed, and the directors had come to that Court, he was quite sure that the proprietors would have cheerfully and unanimously responded to the call. (*Hear, hear!*) But a large sum of money was now proposed to be granted; and the public, both here and in India, ought to be satisfied as to the

grounds on which the proprietors were called on to accede to the grant. This was the first time, since he had the honour of a seat in the Court of Proprietors, that he had found it necessary to say any thing for the purpose of delaying a grant of this kind; but he felt himself conscientiously bound to do so on this occasion. At the same time, he would at once say, that when he was sufficiently informed on the subject, it would give him pleasure to be enabled to vote for the motion; he therefore was anxious that he and others should be put in possession of such information as would enable them to come to a fair and honest conclusion. He felt that he was not in that situation at present, and he should therefore move, as an amendment to the motion—"That the further consideration of the grant of £5,000 to the estate of the late Mr. W. Fraser be postponed till the next General Court day; and, in the mean time, that the papers on the subject, including the dissents, if any, of such directors as voted thereon, be printed for the use of the proprietors." Now, after the lapse of three years and a half, surely an additional delay of two short months would not be objected to by the directors, in order to enable the proprietors to inform themselves accurately on the subject, and thus to come to a just and honest conclusion. He could not see any objection to such a proposition. He could not imagine that any reason could be assigned for refusing it; unless that it might be found convenient to press forward the motion now, considering the very small number of proprietors that were at present in town. The circumstances of the deceased gentleman's family affairs had been prominently put forward; but he saw a great deal of important matter in the papers that had been submitted to their inspection besides that which related to the mere pecuniary grant. He observed in those papers information which he wished had been laid before that Court a twelvemonth ago, and for which he had asked, but could not obtain it. That information related to a far more important subject than the grant of £5,000 which was now before the Court. It had reference to the case of that unfortunate man, the Nabob Shumsodeen, who, in his opinion, and in his judgment, had not received a fair trial, was unjustly condemned, and executed, which he looked upon as murder, because no man who had not received a fair trial ought to suffer the punishment of death. This he confidently asserted, although his declaration might excite a smile on the countenances of some gentlemen.

The Hon. Mr. *Melville* rose to order. The criminal alluded to was tried before a most fair and honourable individual, and

it was improper for the hon. bart. to express himself so as to imply a charge that the culprit had been unjustly treated. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes wished the hon. proprietor, before he called him to order, to point out a single word which he had uttered that was not applicable to the question, or that was not founded on the documents laid before the Court. The directors had laid those documents before them; they were now in the proprietors' room; and the hon. gentleman might go and examine them, and form his own ideas on the subject, as he (Sir C. Forbes) had formed his. He was not sufficiently informed to be warranted in saying, that the Nabob Shumsodeen did, or did not, cause the murder of Mr. Fraser to be committed; but what he would maintain was, that a man who was not fairly tried (and that, in his opinion, was Shumsodeen's case) could not be justly convicted and executed; and, under such circumstances, his execution amounted to murder. The hon. proprietor, who had lately come from India, might perhaps be in possession of more information on the subject than he (Sir C. Forbes) was. He, however, had anxiously called for information last year, which was refused. The hon. proprietor might be better instructed than he and others were on this subject, which involved a much more important question than that of the grant of £5,000; and if it were so, he should be obliged to the hon. proprietor, if he would enlighten the Court a little. With respect to the grant, it appeared that it was to be given to Mr. Fraser's creditors. Who these creditors might be he knew not; on that point they had no information before them; and he would ask, was it usual, in matters of this kind, to take the mere statement of the interested parties, without demanding those proofs which in such cases it was proper to call for? He contended that the documents laid before them were extremely scanty. They ought to have far more information, or none at all. The resolution was signed by only eleven directors out of twenty-four, namely—J. L. Lushington, Richard Jenkins, Wm. Astell, Wm. Stanley Clarke, Wm. Young, J. R. Carnac, F. Warden, Chas. Mills, Jno. Masterman, Henry Alexander, and J. Thornhill; but he did not perceive appended to the document the names of Campbell Marjoribanks, William Wigram, John Loch, John Petty Muspratt, Henry St. George Tucker, George Lyall, John Forbes, (though here he thought it right to say, that his honourable relation, of whose judgment and discretion he had a very favourable opinion, would, he believed, have supported the grant, had he been present.)—(*Hear!*), Henry Shank, Russell Ellice, John Cot-

ton, Patrick Vans Agnew, William Butterworth Bayley, and John Shepherd. Now, he should be extremely desirous of obtaining the opinions of those honourable directors—and more particularly of that portion of them who were present at the discussion in the Court of Directors, but whose names were not attached to the resolution. From what they had been informed, it appeared that there were sixteen directors present when the resolution was agreed to. Only eleven of them had signed the report, therefore there must have been five who did not approve of it. Now he should like to hear the sentiments of such those five directors as might have formally dissented, and the grounds on which they had so dissented. Surely they had a right to see and examine both sides of the question, or were they to meet in that Court as a grand jury, to hear the evidence on only one side?

Mr. Fielder rose to order. He begged to remind the hon. proprietor, who was taking so discursive a range, that when, on a former occasion, he (Mr. Fielder) wished to enter into the subject of the trial of Shumsodeen, he was told that it was very improper, and he was loudly called to order. Now, he would ask, whether the hon. proprietor ought to be allowed to take a different course?

Sir C. Forbes said, the hon. member of the Committee of By-laws would have an opportunity hereafter of correcting any supposed impropriety which he might be guilty of. In the mean time, he must say, that such interruptions did not tend to shorten the debate (*Hear, hear!*); and he hoped he might be allowed to contend, that he had an undoubted right to call on the directors, and to obtain a knowledge of the sentiments of such of them as had opposed this grant. (*Hear, hear!*) He begged it to be understood, that he did not commit himself on this question. All he desired for himself and his fellow-proprietors was, that they should possess that information which would enable them, after due consideration, to come to a fair and conscientious decision. They were not, he hoped, called on to meet in that Court, merely to approve of a measure agreed to between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. No; their duty was to take the whole subject into their serious consideration; and he, for one, could not agree to this grant until full information was afforded to the Court. He would not say a word that should seem to pledge him as to any course which hereafter he might think it advisable to pursue. He should act, as he deemed right, when he had the necessary information before him; but in the absence of such information, he could not

consent to vote away £5,000 of the revenues exacted from the people of India.

Mr. *Marriott* willingly seconded the amendment of the hon. baronet, because he was of opinion that they ought to have before them all the information that it was possible to obtain on this subject, before they decided. It was stated, that the nuwab's property, which produced a large sum annually, had been confiscated to the Company. They derived much profit from it, while Mr. Fraser's family were left in a state of suffering and privation.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he could not coincide with the hon. bart. on this occasion, and must therefore oppose the amendment. Looking to all the circumstances of the case, he thought it but fair to confide in the proceedings which had been adopted by the Court of Directors, who, he doubted not, had been guided by the best intentions, and had given the subject due consideration. Want of information was the only ground which the hon. bart. adduced for the postponement of this motion. Now, he took it for granted that every gentleman had read the papers connected with this case.

Sir C. *Forbes*.—"No! no!"

Mr. *Weeding* said, he must take it for granted that every gentleman who came there to vote on this question had read the papers (*Hear, hear!*), which plainly pointed out the grounds on which the resolution was founded. Assuredly, he had a right to suppose that gentlemen were so far instructed by those papers, as to enable them to come at once to a vote; but the hon. bart., it appeared, required some more information as to the situation in which Mr. Fraser stood with reference to the nuwab. But he could not see how the political matters connected with the question bore in any manner on the proposition now submitted to them. The two subjects were essentially and entirely distinct from each other. They had heard, what could not be controverted, that Mr. Fraser was assassinated in consequence of the uncompromising and fearless manner in which he had discharged his duty. He, therefore, was ready to believe that the Court of Directors had acted wisely and justly in bringing forward this proposition; and, putting full confidence in them, he was perfectly prepared to vote in favour of the grant. The tribute which was now offered, was but a very small compensation to the family of a man whose life was sacrificed in the performance of his duty. He could not conceive any more legitimate ground for a grant of this kind than that which had been advanced. Nothing could be more beneficial to the Company's government than such a proceeding as

that now proposed, since it would encourage men to do their duty, however dangerous or difficult, in a fearless and honourable manner. There was another point of view in which the question ought to be considered—namely, the duty which devolved on them to do justice to those for whom Mr. Fraser entertained the deepest affection, and who were thus suddenly bereaved of him. Here he must say that he regretted, with the hon. bart., that the proprietors had not been long since summoned to meet for the purpose of making the annuity to this unfortunate gentleman's mother a great deal more than £200. (*Hear, hear!*) The proprietors would, he was convinced, have been most happy to have lent their aid in so good and humane a cause. (*Hear, hear!*) He said these few words, in order to encourage the Court of Directors, in cases of this nature, to come at once to the Court of Proprietors, rather than to apply to the Board of Control. He wished earnestly that he could advance something in the way of conclusive argument, to remove from the mind of the hon. bart. the impression which he entertained, that the nuwab had not had a fair and just trial. In his opinion—an opinion not hastily formed—Shumsodeen had been treated with all due and proper consideration. A special commissioner had been appointed to try him. That special commissioner, whose honourable and just feelings were above all suspicion, had gone minutely through all the circumstances of the case. After he had formed his conscientious opinion, which was the result of deep consideration, the case was referred to the Superior Court at Allahabad, and the judgment was confirmed by it.

Sir C. *Forbes*.—"No! no!"

Mr. *Weeding* had read the papers, and from them it certainly appeared that the case was referred to the Superior Court, who, after considering it, concurred in the sentence, which was finally carried into effect. Sir Charles Metcalfe was the acting governor-general at the time of the trial; and he was quite sure, such were the discretion, the honour, and the humanity of that individual, that he never would have sanctioned the execution, if he were not convinced that the proceeding, however severe, was just and necessary.

Mr. *Fielder* observed, before he entered on the question, he would set himself right with the Court, and in particular with the hon. bart. (Sir Charles Forbes). In the observations he had made on the point of order, it was far from his intention to give the least offence to the hon. bart. (*Hear.*) He had merely submitted that, if the rule laid down on the point of order in the debate relative to the Marquis of Wellesley's grant of 20,000*l.*, and in

the debate as to the nuwab of Ferozepoor on former occasions were correct, then that, the present question before the Court being limited to the proposed gratuity to Commissioner Fraser's estate, all other matters relating to the nuwab's trial and punishment could not then be entertained, and the debate must be confined to the 5,000*l.* grant. He considered the present case of Commissioner Fraser's family claim not a common case, but one of a most peculiar kind, requiring the Court's serious consideration. It appeared by the documents that this unfortunate and lamented gentleman possessed great talents, high honour, integrity, urbanity, was equally beloved and respected in his high official and in his private capacity, and stood high in the estimation of the natives of India. He would not take up the time of the Court in entering more into the minutiae of this gentleman's worth, particularly after the speeches of the hon. Chairman and Deputy Chairman, so replete with information, eloquence and good feeling. (*Hear!*) He would, however, refer to the Governor-general's despatch of the 14th October 1835, containing the following extract from the report of the special commission at Delhi: "In a case where the laws of God and man have been violated and the supreme government insulted, clemency would be misconceived, lenity misconstrued, and the life of every public officer who, in the fearless execution of his duty, should chance to interfere with private wishes, would be left in jeopardy. I trust, therefore, to be excused in venturing an opinion, that justice to the deceased, justice to the government itself, and justice to the service at large, demand that the instigator, as well as the mere tool, should undergo the only punishment by which such a crime can be expiated." Such were the feelings and language of the special commission at Delhi—such the feelings and language of the government of India; and such must be the feelings and language of the Court of Proprietors. (*Hear!*) He considered that the terms "justice to the deceased" and "justice to the government of India," meant no other than that the East-India Company was bound, not merely to pay due tribute to the memory of such a man in language, but substantially to aid and assist the mother, sister and brother, in carrying into execution the deceased's known intention in their favour; and, secondly, that the terms "justice to the service" should be construed that it is the Company's duty to convince the service at large that, under such peculiar and affecting circumstances, wives, children, parents, and other near and dear relatives, will meet with due sympathy and assistance. He thought that, as it was clearly

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27. No. 107.

out of the Company's power to do any thing for their unfortunate and faithful servant who had so perished while in the conscientious and zealous discharge of duty to his God and fellow-men, during the long space of thirty-five years, the Company would cheerfully, and without further delay, do the utmost justice to his memory, and also justice to his afflicted relations, by aiding and assisting those relations in securing their family estate from the hands of strangers, for liabilities not contracted by Mr. Fraser's own conduct or for his own individual advantage, but from family calamity and losses. It would be relieving the estate for the exclusive benefit of Mr. Fraser's mother, sister, and brother. Had Mr. Fraser not been murdered, he would, out of his own earnings from long services—from the annuity he was justly entitled to, and without any assistance from the Company—have been able to return to the bosom of his family in his native land, and fully redeem his ancestor's estates from every incumbrance. It would, he conceived, be not only rendering justice to the family, but it would be sound policy to show to the service at large, in the event of any officer meeting a similar fate, that his relations near and dear to him would not be neglected by the Company; and thus a powerful stimulus would be kept alive for the due performance of duties, however arduous, however dangerous. (*Hear!*) He found that Commissioner Fraser had been about thirty-five years in the service, and that he had, out of his own hard earnings, contributed largely to the Annuity Fund. These contributions, as well as his large annuity, are for ever lost to his needy relations. Independently of these considerations, the Court could not but deeply feel that this meritorious officer himself was, by murder, deprived of leaving India with high honour and with handsome means to retire to his own relations and his own native land; and the Court must also feel that those relations, independently of the money concerns, have to deplore the irreparable loss of so valuable a relative. Looking, therefore, to all the peculiar circumstances of this affecting case (and every one must say it is a case of no common occurrence), the Court must agree that the proposed sum of 5,000*l.* was not too much. Even placing aside all feeling, and only viewing it as a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, he would inquire, if the murder had not taken place, and Mr. Fraser had returned to his native soil, whether he could not have sold the annuity he was entitled to for double the 5,000*l.* in question? And he would further inquire, whether the Annuity Fund and the Company, or either, ought, in point of honour, feeling, or justice, to derive a benefit from the murder?

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der of one of their best officers? It might be urged that the proposed grant would act as a bad precedent; and in that view he had looked into former cases, and would refer to several grants: *viz.* a grant in 1819, of 60,000*l.* sterling to Marquis Hastings, for purchasing estates, &c.; and a grant in 1827 of 20,000*l.* sterling to the Marquis's son, to enable him when of age to take possession of his paternal mansion. This case of 20,000*l.* grant to the second Marquis, he (Mr. F.) considered to be applicable to the present case, proposing to give 5,000*l.* for preserving the estate of the Frasers in the family. He would also mention the grant of 20,000*l.*, in 1814, to the executors of Viscount Melville; and also the recent grant of 20,000*l.* to Marquis Wellesley, in addition to the 5,000*l.* a-year pension enjoyed by him, commencing in 1819. He would not further trespass upon the Court than by saying that, with these examples, and with a case of such a peculiar nature, he had no doubt that the recommendation of their own executive body would be cheerfully responded to. He would only add, that if there were any question for consideration, it was not whether the grant proposed was too much, but whether it was not too little. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. H. St. George Tucker said, that as he had been personally alluded to by the hon. bart., he would so far respond to the call as to avow that he was one of the minority in the Court of Directors who could not concur in this resolution. But he begged the Court distinctly to understand, that where an individual came forward with a claim on the justice or liberality of that Company, he acted in the capacity of a judge or jury, and decided on the case to the best of his ability. He was not an advocate on any of those occasions. He left the individuals who were finally to be the judges to decide according to their own conviction. And if those gentlemen who had read the papers were prepared to decide the question, he wished them to decide without any reference to his opinion. Whenever he found that he had the misfortune to differ from his colleagues, he always stated his opinion, and the ground of his dissent. He had on this occasion done so, together with two of his colleagues, on whose opinion he placed the greatest reliance. If the Court thought it necessary to call for these opinions, they were within the reach of the proprietors; but he did not ask them to call for those opinions; on the contrary, he wished them to decide for themselves. He had, in the other room, when this question was under discussion, stated, at length, his objections to this grant, which he had regularly placed on record. In his opinion, this question ought not to be hastily decided; but every

man who voted on it ought, in the first instance, to make himself master of all its bearings. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder could not be content to give a silent vote on this occasion; he begged, therefore, to say, that if he were forced to vote at all, he should certainly vote against the grant. He should certainly feel unwilling to do so; but he thought that, before they proceeded farther, they ought to possess more information. It would not, he conceived, be fair or just to the Court of Directors, or to the proprietors themselves, to agree to this grant at present, when they were informed that certain dissents were recorded, which they must all feel were worthy of serious consideration; he hoped, therefore, that they would not be compelled, under existing circumstances, to vote on this important question. This, it should be observed, was what was called, in general society, a stale case. It was brought forward after a long lapse of time, and he could not see that it would be injured by a short delay. In wishing for the dissents to which allusion had been made, he had no desire of arraying the minority against the majority, because, in his opinion, such a proceeding would neither be wise nor expedient. When the Court of Directors had decided on a question, he would not press for their reasons, especially if they were mere flying words urged in the course of debate. But when they had dissents recorded, such as had just been referred to, he conceived that they ought to be put in possession of them. He hoped, therefore, that the subject would be permitted to stand over until the ensuing Court; and that, in the mean time, the necessary information would be afforded. In recommending this course, he trusted that he would be cleared from the imputation of harbouring any undue wish to defeat the resolution. He wished that the resolution might be agreed to after proper consideration. He thought that, as there were several parties connected with this proposition, they ought not to be called on, without further information, and more mature consideration, to vote so large a sum of money. After the very affecting statement of the case which they had heard from the chair, he certainly was anxious to vote for the resolution, and, finally, he hoped that the grant would not be refused. He trusted, however, that an opportunity would be given them to consider the case properly.

Colonel Sykes said, no man was more disposed to assist the connexions of those who had made personal sacrifices in their service than he was. Still, however, he considered that what was called a fair and just deliberation on this question, was a serious and solemn duty which they owed to themselves and to the people of India.

He wished, therefore, that some further information should be produced. Having read the papers in the proprietors' room, and considered the circumstances therein disclosed—seeing that a gentleman, who had performed his duties with zeal and ability, and had earned the highly favourable opinion of the Government and the Company, had lost his life in the performance of those duties—looking to these circumstances alone, he would not hesitate for one moment to vote 5,000*l.* in consideration of the services of this individual. But, he confessed, there were collateral circumstances, which appeared to him to call for delay; and, that being the case, he felt bound to vote for the proposed postponement of the question.

Mr. *Wedding* would ask, what circumstances there were, connected with Mr. Fraser's case, which they did not know at that moment? He was not aware of any.

Colonel *Sykes* inquired whether all the circumstances of the case, as referred to by the hon. director (Mr. Tucker), had been laid before the proprietors?

Mr. *H. St. George Tucker* said, what he had stated was, that he had had an opportunity of considering the question; that, having done so, he had deliberately formed his judgment, but that he did not wish to bias the opinion of any one. Every man, he conceived, before deciding, ought to read the papers, and judge for himself.

Mr. *Clarke* said, they all knew that this unfortunate gentleman had lost his life in their service, and they were also aware that the Company were in the habit of rewarding or assisting the connexions of those who suffered in the exemplary performance of their duties. But the great question before the Court was, whether the proprietors had sufficient information to satisfy their judgment on this important occasion? (*Hear, hear!*) Now, it had been plainly stated that there was not sufficient information; they had reason, therefore, to infer that all the information which they ought to possess, for the purpose of enabling them to form a correct judgment, was not before the Court. Then, if that were the case, he should say, "Let us, before we proceed further, have submitted to us, for our use and guidance, every circumstance that may have been laid before the Court of Directors." They were bound to institute a thorough investigation into the circumstances of this case; for, if the authority of the Court of Directors was to be deemed sufficient for agreeing to anything which they pleased to lay before the proprietors, then there was no use in their assembling. If such a doctrine were to be received, there would be no limitation to the power of the Directors. He should,

on all occasions, pay due respect to the authority of the Court of Directors; but he would not place that authority in competition with a judgment to be formed on proper information. Now, he thought, as the hon. baronet had very properly said, that they ought to have all the documents connected with the case laid before them. Now, he wished to know whether that had been done?

The *Chairman*.—"All the documents connected with this grant, which were in the possession of the Court of Directors, have been laid before the Court of Proprietors, as the by-law expressly directs."

Mr. *Clarke* wished to know if the Directors possessed any additional information on the subject, other than what was contained in the papers laid on the proprietors' table?

The *Chairman* said, if the hon. proprietor meant to ask whether all the documents connected with the trial of Shumsodeen, and so forth, he would at once say that they had not been produced. But that had nothing whatever to do with this question. This was an entirely different matter; they had nothing to do with the manner in which Shumsodeen had been tried. What was the case? Here was a meritorious officer, who had been thirty-five years in the service, and had lost his life in the fearless discharge of his public duties.

An *Hon. Proprietor*.—"How do we know that?"

The *Chairman* said, the papers clearly proved that Mr. Fraser was shot because he discharged his duties fearlessly. He felt very strongly on this subject. The question, stripped of all adventitious matter, merely came to this: "Will you afford a certain sum to relieve this gentleman's family?" To do so would not only be an act of justice, but an act of policy to the Company at large. (*Hear, hear!*) How, he would ask, could they expect that their officers would place themselves in situations of difficulty and danger, if, in a case so melancholy as this, when the family and the aged mother of a meritorious servant prayed for relief, the Court of Proprietors should turn round and say, "Oh! there is not sufficient information to authorize us to accede to this request?" (*Hear, hear!*) He contended that this question did not in any way involve the trial of Shumsodeen, although the hon. baronet had introduced it in the course of his speech—and, he must say, most unwarrantably introduced it. He had made an attack upon the Governor-general of India. ("No, no," from Sir C. Forbes.) "I say you did; you charged him with being guilty of murder." ("No, no!") Shumsodeen had been fairly tried and convicted, and of that he was sure every one was convinced who had perused the

papers on the subject. He was, therefore, perfectly astonished at hearing a charge of murder brought against the Governor-general.

Sir C. Forbes.—“Is the hon. Chairman replying, or making another speech?”

The Chairman said he was answering a question which had been put to him by an hon. proprietor. The whole of the documents connected with this case had been laid before the Court. As to the papers relative to the trial of Shumsodeen, they had nothing to do with this proposition. The circumstances of that trial were not brought under their consideration. The plain and simple question for them to decide was, would they grant relief to the family of a gentleman who had lost his life in their service? (*Hear!*)

Mr. Clarke wished to understand whether, separate from any matters relating to the trial of the nuwab, they had as much information before them as was required as to the proposed grant. If not, he thought it would be desirable to have the motion postponed. He much regretted to hear so serious a charge as that of murder brought by the hon. bart. against the Governor-general of India.

Sir C. Forbes.—“I wish to offer a few words in explanation on that point.”

Mr. Clarke.—“The charge was one which should not be made without very strong grounds; however, that had nothing to do with the real question before the Court. On that subject he did think that the decision of the Court of Directors should not be given in lieu of the information required.”

Sir C. Forbes begged to say, that he had not charged the Governor-general of India, or any of the authorities there, with murder. What he had contended for, and what he now repeated, was, that if any man were charged with any offence, and he had not had a fair trial, and was executed, it would be murder. It had been said that the nuwab had been the instigator of the murder of Mr. Fraser.

The Chairman.—“He was proved to have been *particeps criminis*.”

Sir C. Forbes.—“Even admitting that to be the case, still, according to the Mohammedan law, no man should be condemned to death for murder, except the actual perpetrator of the crime. If that were the law by which the nuwab ought to have been tried, by what law had he been condemned to suffer death?”

The Hon. Mr. Melville said, he had heard with great horror the charge of murder brought by the hon. bart., and that against one of the most honourable and upright men in the Company's service. With respect to the grant to the estate of Mr. Fraser, it should have his support. He, had not had the pleasure of knowing that gentleman, but from

every thing he had heard of him, he believed there was no man on whose honour and integrity a greater reliance might be placed. None of its public servants deserved better of the Company. On these grounds then, and on the ground of good policy, he thought the grant ought to be made.

Sir J. Bryant said, he came there to vote for the grant to Mr. Fraser's family, and was not prepared for any discussion on the trial of Shumsodeen, which had nothing to do with the question. He regretted the observations which had been made regarding the trial, and would assert, that the character of the judge on that occasion afforded every security for the rectitude of the verdict. He did not believe there was one dissenting voice in Hindustan on the guilt of the nuwab. The Directors had done their duty, and he hoped the Proprietors would do theirs. There were other claims on their consideration besides his melancholy death. Mr. Fraser, from a daring and adventurous disposition, had, with the permission of the Government, enrolled himself in Skinner's Horse, and on service with that corps had been twice wounded. A soldier losing blood was nothing—it was his vocation; but when a person in honourable pursuits, in the paths of peaceful life, seeks relaxation in scenes of danger in the service of his country, he must at least command our respect. Mr. Fraser had been murdered for the performance of his public duties. There was no private feeling—no mixed motive; it was the judge, not the man, that had excited the bad passions of the instigator of his atrocious murder. In this country, education and gratitude teach us to reverence the seat of justice; the judge here was safe in the respect and veneration of his countrymen. Not so in India. There the judge, the provincial judge, was a stranger in his own court—a stranger in language, colour, and religion; there was no sympathy between him and the community. It was, therefore, the duty of the Government, by every means, to render sacred the person of the judge; and if it failed, and the murderer's arm reached him, his successor would be fortified in his perilous office by the resolution of the proprietors that day—that a just Government would not abandon the family of a faithful servant, murdered in the discharge of duties assigned to him by his country.

Capt. Shepherd said, he would state very briefly his chief objection to the proposition before the Court, which he regretted he could not support. It was proposed to give £5,000 to the estate of the late Mr. Fraser; and it appeared by the statement of Mr. F.'s brother, that the small landed property which belonged to the

deceased was burdened to the extent of £19,000 to strangers, and with a similar sum to him (the brother); therefore, the Court knew not to whom they were granting the proposed donation. Were they prepared to establish the principle of granting money to the *creditors*, who could have no possible claim on the Company? (*Hear!*) Had the proposition been to grant an annuity of £500, or even double that sum, to the aged mother; or if there had been a widow or children, he should have been inclined to support it; but, in his opinion, it was positively necessary to prove that the parties who were to receive the money were dependent upon the deceased. (*Hear, hear!*) This point could not be established in the present case; and, moreover, there appeared no pressing urgency as to the pecuniary means of Mr. Fraser's brother, whose interest was not prominently committed by the present proposition, and to whom it was originally intended to grant the money. He (the brother) had, no doubt, sustained a great affliction by the melancholy death of his brother: but, in a pecuniary point of view, he was not in a worse position, but rather the reverse; he now succeeded to the landed estate, and had already realized £11,000 from his brother's property in India. He (Mr. Shepherd) did not consider, therefore, that his position was such as to call for a pecuniary grant from the Company. The case certainly appealed strongly, from the peculiar manner in which the deceased lost his life, to the feelings of the Court, and he therefore felt it painful to oppose it; but it was his duty not to allow his feelings of sympathy to guide his decision, when his objections to the principle on which it was proposed to vote so large a sum of money were so decided; he, therefore, joined his honourable colleagues, Mr. Tucker and others, in opposing it.

A *Proprietor* (whose name did not reach us) said, that the question was not who was to receive the proposed grant, but whether justice should be done to the services and merits of the late Mr. Fraser. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. director (Capt. Shepherd), who had just addressed the Court, had spoken without book, in his allusion to the circumstances in which Mr. Baillie Fraser had been placed by the death of his brother: he had, in fact, succeeded to little or nothing by that event. The money which he was to receive would not pay off the claims of strangers on the estate, to say nothing of the considerable sums for which he himself had a claim on it. But it should be borne in mind, that the primary ground of the claim was to do honour to the memory, and to give some reward for the eminent services, of an able and faithful servant of the Company;

and not merely for the benefit of his mother, or brother, or sister.

A *Proprietor*.—"No; but to his creditors."

The former *Hon. Proprietor*.—On the principle on which the grant was proposed, it mattered little to whom the amount should eventually go; it was given to honour the man, and as a testimony to his eminent services. Objections had been made on the ground of delay: if there were any hon. proprietors who had not read the papers laid before the Court on this question, he was sorry; but no one who had not read them could conscientiously vote against the grant, on the ground of delay being necessary. He would not trespass further on the attention of the Court than to remark, that any further delay on this matter would be a delay of justice.

Mr. *Astell* (who had risen at the same moment with the last speaker, but gave way to him) said, that he now rejoiced in having done so, as that hon. proprietor had given a much more able and conclusive answer to the observations of his hon. friend and colleague (Capt. Shepherd) than he (Mr. Astell) could have hoped to do. His hon. friend (Capt. Shepherd) had grounded his objection chiefly on the fact that he was not informed to whom the grant was to go. Now he must fully concur in the answer to that given by the hon. proprietor who last addressed the Court; namely, that the real question before them was not to whom the grant was eventually to go, but whether the circumstances of the case justified them in voting that amount to the estate of Mr. Fraser. If the Court affirmed that part of the proposition, the question of to whom it would eventually go was one into which, in his opinion, the Court ought not to pause to inquire. The hon. baronet (Sir C. Forbes) had taken a wider range of objection, and opposed the grant until the Court were put into possession of all the information, (which he seemed to think necessary,) as to the trial and execution of the nuwab Shumsodeen. That question he (Mr. Astell) must say had nothing whatever to do with the grant to the estate of Mr. Fraser. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. baronet's complaint of the want of sufficient information on these matters came, he must say, with a very bad grace from one who seemed, from his own statement, to know everything on all matters connected with India. The hon. baronet seemed to be minutely acquainted with what took place on this question in the Court of Directors. He could tell that on one occasion there were sixteen directors present; that five of them voted against the grant, and eleven in support of it; and that, probably, if there had been a full

court, the number of dissentients would have been greater. The hon. baronet had candidly admitted, that if his own son had been present he would have supported the grant. The hon. baronet had declared it to be his opinion that Shumsodeen had been murdered: this certainly was a most serious charge, which had, however, been repelled with becoming warmth by his hon. friend (the Chairman). Upon that he would, therefore, not dwell, further than to say that it was a charge which should never have been made, except upon the strongest grounds, arising from the fullest information. Where the hon. baronet had obtained all the information which he seemed to possess on these matters, he (Mr. Astell) would not pretend to say; but certain it was that, possessing such information, he ought to be the last man to plead ignorance, or to ask for delay, in order to learn more on the matters. The charge that had been made of smuggling this motion into the Court in the month of September, when the Court is usually very thinly attended, he (Mr. Astell) repelled, as being wholly without foundation. The Directors, as soon as they had made up their minds on it, brought it under the consideration of the Court of Proprietors, and that fairly and openly, in the face of day. (*Hear, hear!*) There was no concealment of any kind. Let hon. members who had any objection to this grant, consider that it was only a modicum of that to which Mr. Fraser would have been entitled, had he lived up to the present time. He had been thirty-five years in the Company's service, and he might have retired long ago, with a much larger claim on the Company than that now proposed to be added to his estate. At that very protracted period of service he lost his life, in consequence of the faithful discharge of his duty. The question then, under such circumstances, was, whether he was entitled to this mark of the Company's respect for his long and faithful services. To him (Mr. Astell) it mattered but little whether the grant was to go to the mother, or the brother, or the estate. The principle was all that he contended for; he looked to that principle as a just one, and on these grounds he would give his cordial support to the motion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes said, he felt it due to the Court, as well as to himself, to again set himself right with respect to the charge which he had been supposed to have made of murder against the Governor-general of India, or against the judge before whom the nuwab Shumsodeen was tried. He had made no charge of murder against anybody. What he had contended, and would again contend for, was, that the nuwab was not tried either according to

British or to Mohammedan law, and that, being thus illegally convicted, he ought not to have had sentence of death executed on him. The hon. baronet was proceeding, when

Mr. Fielder again rose to order, and submitted that the line of argument pursued by the hon. baronet was altogether irrelevant to the question before the Court.

Sir C. Forbes contended that he was not out of order, and would not allow the hon. proprietor to interrupt him, but suggested that the hon. proprietor, as being a member of the By-law Committee, should endeavour to introduce a by-law for the purpose of regulating their debates according to his own notions of propriety. He would again contend, that the trial and conviction of the nuwab were illegal, and ought not to have been acted upon. He had a strong opinion on this subject, and he had as much right to express that opinion there, as others had to express similar opinions elsewhere. He would also repeat, that this question ought not to have been brought forward at a time of the year when so few members of the Court were likely to attend. To get the fair sense of the proprietors on so important a question, it should be delayed till the next General Court. He did not know how far this amendment would be supported, but those who might oppose it would, if successful, be depriving themselves of the means of getting much better information than they were now in possession of.

Mr. Hankey thought that it was the duty of a corporation like the East-India Company, to take into consideration the claims arising from the long and faithfully discharged duties of their servants. In the present case, the claims were twofold. First, the actual services during a protracted period of employment in high and responsible situations; and next, the suffering, to a sacrifice of life, for the faithful performance of his official duties. These claims on the part of the individual, when considered in conjunction with the high character of the Company itself, ought to weigh with the Court in awarding a liberal mark of the estimate in which they held the faithful discharge of his high functions by their long-tried servant. If they admitted, (and that seemed to be the case on all hands,) that the deceased had well deserved the mark of favour, it ought not to be a question whether the sum granted was to be divided amongst his family, or to go to the benefit of any particular member of it. Had Mr. Fraser been enabled to return home with the retiring allowance to which his services would have entitled him, his family would have been much more benefited than they could be by the division of this sum

amongst them. On these grounds he should give his hearty concurrence to the grant. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. Wigram observed, that not having put his name to the dissent to the resolution of the Court of Directors, for making this grant to the estate of the late Mr. Fraser, he felt it necessary to offer a few remarks as to the grounds of his vote. Several of his hon. friends, who were in favour of the grant, looked upon it as one of principle. He was disposed to consider it in the same point of view; but he must beg to deny that the future application of the grant was of no importance. As to the principle itself, he would say, that many cases could be cited in which assassination of servants of the Company had taken place, and had not been followed by grants like the present to the estates of the individual. He would most willingly assent to grants of a fixed sum of money, or of annuities to those relations, such as the wife, mother, child or sister, who might have been dependent on a deceased servant of the Company; but he did not feel disposed to give such grants to relations not dependent on such servant. He could not understand the principle of giving the sum to a collateral relation to whom the family estate might descend. He did not think that, standing there as the servant of the Company and one of the guardians of its revenues, he should be justified in adopting a principle which would tend to make a serious inroad upon those revenues; for, if the principle were adopted with respect to civil servants, he did not see why it should not be extended to persons in the other branches of the Company's service where a loss of life was incurred; and these cases would at last become too great for the funds from which the grants were to be supplied. For these reasons he would oppose the motion. It was unnecessary for him to go, on this occasion, into the question of the trial of the nuwab Shumsodeen. That he did not think was necessarily connected with the motion before the Court. The charges brought by the hon. bart., connected with the trial and execution of the nuwab, were no doubt very serious, but he presumed that they would not have been made if the hon. bart. did not think that he had good grounds for them. He (Mr. Wigram) would, however, not further allude to them.

The *Chairman* regretted that he should have to differ from several of his colleagues on this question, the weight of whose opinions he was ready to admit. His hon. friend and colleague (Mr. Wigram) had said that the Company did not make such grants as the present to the families of men who had fallen by assassination. His hon. friend would find instances in which such grants were made,

where the families of the individuals were in circumstances to require pecuniary assistance. Aid of this kind was not given in the case of the death of Mr. Cherry, whose family were not in circumstances to require it. With respect to the brother of Mr. Fraser, it was shown that the sum which he had received by the death of that gentleman was not sufficient to pay off the incumbrances on the family estate which had descended to him. It was objected that this grant would go to the creditors. He saw no objection to its going to the creditors. In going to them, it would relieve the incumbrances on the estate to that extent, and of course it would relieve and assist the family to the same extent. With respect to the revenues of India being insufficient to pay off such grants as the present, if the precedent which it would create should be extended to the other branches of the Company's service, he should only express his hope that cases of this kind would be so rare as to occasion very little risk of pressure on the funds of India. As to the remarks of the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes) on the trial and execution of the nuwab, he would observe, that no doubt the hon. bart. would not have used such strong expressions if he had not felt very strongly on the subject—but still he must say that charges of that kind should not be made lightly. He was glad to think that the Court would come to a decision on this question to-day, and that they should have no further postponement. Nothing could have been more fairly put than the remarks of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hankey) on the question. With respect to the remark that this motion had been brought on at the September Court, when the attendance was very thin, he would appeal to any member present, whether the present Court was not as numerous as attended as on many occasions when the town was full? (*Hear, hear !*) The subject had been submitted to the Court of Proprietors as soon as all the information which could be reasonably required had been collected, and as soon as the Directors had made up their minds on the course they ought to take on it.

Sir C. Forbes said, that if any reliance were to be placed on precedents, most of those that might be cited were opposed to the grant. There was the case of Major Davis, of the Bombay army, who was shot at the head of his corps: he had not heard of any grant being made to that officer's family. There were also the cases of the Vaughans, two Madras officers, who had been brutally murdered on the Ghauts. There was the more recent case of Mr. Blake, who had been murdered in the execution of his duty. There were three sisters of that deserv-

ing public servant now in London, who had applied, or were about to apply to the Company for some provision in consequence of the death of a brother on whom they were chiefly dependent. He should be glad to learn that the principle in which this grant originated would be acted upon with respect to those ladies. He might also mention the case of Mr. Macdonald, of the Madras civil service, who fell by assassination in the execution of his duty, and who had left a wife and children. Had any thing been done for them by the Company? But they had been told that grants such as these should be extended to military as well as civil officers. He was glad to hear this, for it seemed to be held by some that no provision should be made for the families of military officers, inasmuch as they went out to India to be shot at by contract, as it were.—(*Hear, hear! and a laugh.*) In looking at this grant, the Court should take into consideration that the late Mr. Fraser was a single man, and had left no children, at least none that were legitimate. He had, however, it was understood, left several illegitimate children, who were now destitute orphans. He hoped that their condition would not be overlooked by the Court of Directors. On the whole, he repeated, that he could not vote for the grant at present, and he hoped the Court would support him in the endeavour to delay it until they had further information. On former occasions, he had seen the Court strongly disposed to get the fullest information on matters submitted for their approval—why should it be otherwise on the present occasion? They had heard of a dissent by the hon. director (Mr. Tucker), in which others had joined. He should like to hear that dissent read; it would no doubt throw considerable light on the question. He would, therefore, suggest that that document should be read, and he did not think the Court could better dispose of half an hour than in listening to it.

Mr. D. Salomans had not intended to take any part in the discussion when he entered the Court, but he could not now give a silent vote on it. As to the having the dissent or protest of an hon. director read to the Court, he did not think that the circumstances of the case called for it. However respectable the opinion of any single director might be, it ought not to weigh with the Court as against the opinions of a large majority. The simple questions which they were called upon to decide were—first, whether Mr. Fraser had lost his life in the service of the Company; and next, whether his services had been of that nature and importance that called upon the Company, as well from regard to its own cha-

racter as from the example which it would hold out to others of its servants, to mark its sense of them by a liberal grant? He was of opinion that Mr. Fraser had acquired very strong claims on the liberality of the Company, and would therefore most willingly support the grant. The trial of the murderer of Mr. Fraser had nothing whatever to do with the question before the Court, unless they were to assume that Mr. Fraser had hired the assassin to commit an act of suicide on him. (*Hear, hear!*)

The question was then put on the amendment, which

The *Chairman* declared to be negatived; adding, that the original motion was now the main question before the Court.

Sir C. Forbes expressed a hope that so important a question would not be decided except by the ballot. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Astell said that, now the original motion having become the main question, any nine proprietors signing a requisition to that effect, could have the question decided by ballot, but that must be done before the question was put from the chair.

The *Chairman* (in answer to a question from Mr. Wedding) stated that the requisition must be put in writing, signed by at least nine proprietors, before the main question was put from the chair.

The following requisition was then handed in by Sir C. Forbes:

We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India stock, duly qualified according to law, desire that the question of the proposed grant of £5,000 to the estate of the late Mr. Fraser may be decided by ballot.

(Signed)	Charles Forbes,	Chas. Grant,
	Thos. Marriott,	W. Wigram,
	Chas. Blake,	John Cotton,
	Fleider Jenkins,	John Shepherd,
	J. Poynder,	H. St. G. Tucker.

The *Chairman* immediately declared that the question would be decided by the ballot on Tuesday, the 9th of October.

PILGRIM TAX.

The *Chairman* said, that he had now to lay before the Court an annual account of the amount of Pilgrim Tax, as far as the same could be made out, in conformity with the motion of Mr. Poynder at the last Quarterly Court.

In answer to a question from an hon. proprietor,

The *Chairman* said that the accounts had been made out more extensively than had been asked for.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. Sirachan said, that several communications had passed between the Court of Directors and the Government on the subject of idolatry in India; and, in consequence, a despatch had been sent out to the Government in India. He

wished to know whether the hon. baronet in the chair was at liberty to state the result?

The *Chairman* said, that as the result of the communications referred to in the question of the hon. proprietor, a despatch had been sent out, on the 8th of August last, to the Government in India, relating to the despatch which had been sent out in the year 1833. In anticipation of another question which it was probable the hon. proprietor intended to put, he would say, that he should refuse to state the contents of the last despatch, and also resist any motion that might be made for its production. He would beg to recal to the hon. proprietor's recollection, that a similar question to that which he now put had been put in the House of Commons, in July last, to the minister at the head of Indian affairs; who answered, that he could not consent to the production of the despatch, or even to state its substance. The despatch referred to had not, in fact, reached the Government of India, and, therefore, was not yet acted upon there. Under these circumstances, it would be exceedingly inconvenient, and therefore most improper, to publish even its substance. He had, however, no doubt that, eventually, the despatch would be made public; and when that time arrived, he hoped it would give as much satisfaction to the hon. proprietor, as it did to the Court and the Government. Having given this explanation, which was as much as he could give at present, he hoped the hon. proprietor would not press any further questions on the subject. He himself must be aware of the great inconvenience of putting questions that might bring on discussions which could lead to no practical result.

Mr. *Strachan* begged to thank the hon. Chairman for the answer he had given to him, and, in compliance with his suggestion, he would not press any further question on the subject at present; but as the hon. Chairman had referred to what took place on the subject in the House of Commons, he must recollect the answer that was then given to the questions respecting it, which was, in effect, that the last despatch sent out was intended to carry into effect the despatch of 1833, relieving the Christian officers of the Company from compulsory attendance on the idolatrous rites and ceremonies of the natives. As that was so, and as the hon. Chairman had said, that when the despatch should be produced it would give him (Mr. *Strachan*) satisfaction, he (whose opinions on the subject were well known) felt fully satisfied with what had fallen from the hon. Chairman.

The *Chairman*.—"I wish to set the hon. proprietor right as to one point; I

did not say that when the despatch should be produced it would give him satisfaction; I said only that I hoped it would, and I think it ought. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Strachan* said that, under all the circumstances stated, he was at present fully satisfied, and would wait until the time when the despatch could be made public; and would, therefore, now withdraw the notice of motion which he had given on the question.

Mr. *Poynder* said that, before he proceeded to the business of the day, on the motion of which he had given notice, he wished to present to the Court two petitions which had been confided to his care. The first was from Wingfield and Fakenham, in the county of Wilts, and most respectably signed. The petitioners showed the very strong interest they took in the question, and how much they deprecated the compulsory attendance of Christian officers at the idolatrous rites and ceremonies of the natives of India. The petitioners referred to the memorial presented to the Governor of Madras, signed, not only by the bishop and all the clergy of that presidency, but also by many civil and military officers. They also referred to the despatch sent out on this subject in 1833, and they prayed the Court to take steps to carry the principles of that despatch into effect. The next petition was from Bury St. Edmunds, forwarded to him by the Rev. C. Fitzroy, the rector, and its prayer was to the same effect.

The petitions having been handed in,

The *Chairman* asked, whether it was the intention of the hon. proprietor to found any motion on them?

Mr. *Poynder* replied, that he should feel himself fully warranted in so doing; but that, at present, he wished to confine himself to the Norwich and Huntingdon memorials, which he had presented at a former Court, and which referred to precisely the same points. That from Huntingdon had been forwarded to him by the Rev. Chas. Grey, the vicar of Godmanchester, who was also a member of this Court, as a proprietor of India stock—an important fact, which should not be lost sight of. The petition or memorial from Norwich had been signed by the lord-lieutenant of the county (Lord Wodehouse), by the dean, the mayor, and several other individuals, lay and ecclesiastical, in such numbers, as to show how general was the interest felt on the subject. In urging the subject of those petitions on the attention of the Court, and in pressing the motion of which he had given notice, namely, "that the petition of the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, signed by the lord-lieutenant of the county, and also the petition of the clergy and laity of

Huntingdon and its vicinity, praying the Court to carry into effect the despatch of 1833, by withdrawing all patronage and encouragement of idolatry in India, be taken into consideration," he repeated his regret that, in urging this motion, he should be obliged to differ from his hon. friend (Mr. Strachan), and not, as he did, to rest satisfied with waiting till they had further information from India.

Mr. *Strachan* observed, that what he had said was, that, under the circumstances stated by the hon. Chairman in explanation, he should be content to wait for the production of the despatch sent out to India.

Mr. *Poynder* owned that he was not disposed to go so far as his hon. friend in his reliance on the steps taken to discontinue the patronage and encouragement hitherto given to idolatry in our Indian possessions. He might perhaps have joined with his hon. friend if he had seen the contents of the last despatch. He presumed he might infer, from the answer that had already been given by the Chairman, that there still existed an objection to the production of the despatch; indeed this had already been intimated to him distinctly by the Chairman in private, in answer to a request he (Mr. Poynder) had made to him. He supposed it was not thought proper, at the present time, to lay that despatch before the Court.

Chairman.—"The hon. proprietor, I must state, with his leave, wrote a letter to me as chairman, requesting to have a private perusal of the despatch. It was quite clear that such a request could not be complied with. (*Hear, hear!*) The despatch is a document of a private and confidential nature; it is directed to the confidential servants of the Company, and to have granted such a request as that of the hon. proprietor, would have been nothing else than a breach of confidence on the part of the Directors. The hon. member's request was an application of a very different kind from a motion for the production of the despatch in that Court, and the proprietors will see, that to have acceded to the wishes of the hon. gentleman would have been in the highest degree improper. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Poynder* continued.—"If it were the wish of those gentlemen with whom he generally acted to wait the effects which the despatch might produce, instead of taking any further step at this time—if they thought it better, on the whole, to see, by the event, what were the views of the Directors, and what were the proceedings they had adopted in consequence of those views—then he certainly, for one, would by no means wish to press the subject unfortunately at this conjuncture. He the rather inclined to this course from an unwillingness to go over the

ground he had already so often traversed in that court, as well as from a conviction that he would be at the best discharging a painful and disagreeable task, rendered doubly irksome from the consciousness that whatever he advanced would be advanced to unwilling ears. He should submit as readily as themselves to the delay, but not without expressing his sorrow that so long an interval must elapse before the arrival of authentic and definite information on this most interesting and most important subject. He must be permitted to observe, that he exceedingly regretted, not for his own sake (for what personal interest could he be supposed to have in the matter?), but for the sake of that Court, for the sake of the public, for the sake of the best interests of our Indian dominions, that members of the court, anxious to procure information on subjects in which they felt concern, should be put off, as they now were, cavalierly—should be balked by the Court of Directors, with regard to any despatches or communications, the production of which might be deemed necessary. It was a fact that reflected no credit on the Directors, inasmuch as it showed an utter want of attention to the desires of the proprietors, and an absence of all wish to afford desirable information, that the greater part of the instructions and despatches transmitted to India by the Directors, of which he had had occasion to take notice, had literally come back to him from that country, he having found it impossible to procure them in any other way. He deeply lamented that, in their intercourse with that Court, the Directors should think it necessary to take such a tone as they at present did—a tone of asperity, of mystery, of jealousy, such as was not calculated to satisfy the public; such as ill showed a tendency to conciliate the true friends of the inhabitants of our Indian possessions. He regretted, too, that so little disposition had been shown to-day to accede to the wishes of a considerable portion of the Court. He, and those with whom he thought, could have no object inconsistent with the public good, or opposed to the welfare and prosperity of our Indian dominions; they could have no wish to thwart the measures, to embarrass or distract the councils of those entrusted with the governing power, so long as those measures were conformable to justice. Why then this incessant suspicion, distrust and aversion, on the part of the Directors? Why this distance? Why this reserve? It was painful to him and to his friends, to be put on such a footing; it was painful to find themselves the objects of unjust suspicion and dislike—to incur odium which they did not deserve. Such

were not the feelings that ought to influence the breasts of wise, impartial, and liberal rulers—such was not the course best fitted to promote the great ends of harmony and co-operation; yet it could only have been such feelings that had actuated the Directors in refusing to produce the information that had been asked for to-day. He humbly trusted, with his friends who had preceded him (though he confessed he could not, with truth, say he confidently anticipated), that this despatch would meet the hopes, the wishes, the expectations of the Christian public. He would here anxiously impress on all who heard him, lest there should be any mistake, lest his wishes on this head should be misrepresented, that he and his friends wished for nothing like coercion or violence towards the natives. The friends of the diffusion of Christianity in India would view with dislike and regret the employment by Government of any harshness towards the deluded natives; none would more warmly disapprove any offensive interference with the religious customs, or even the prejudices of the Hindus; none could be more fully alive than they were to the injudiciousness of such a course, and to the danger of exciting the hostility of a superstitious and bigoted population. (*Hear, hear!*) They desired not to harm a hair of the heads of the idolaters, however, blindly wedded they might be to a system of soul-destroying delusion; for other than those of violence were the weapons with which the genuine friends of the Gospel combated. All that they asked was, that the Company's authorities should withdraw from all patronage of idolatry by themselves or their officers; that they should abandon all fellowship with "the accursed thing;" that they should not continue to uphold that monstrous abomination of idol worship, to countenance and to foster it in the face of the loudly-expressed wishes of the British public, in the face of the authority of the great council of the British nation. They asked that the Directors should adopt and act upon such a set of resolutions as would effectually remedy the evils and abuses which they at present beheld with apathy, or with favour, and would prevent the Christian soldier or the Christian magistrate in India from being obliged to do honour to ceremonies which he could not look upon without loathing or disgust. That was the simple object which he (Mr. Poynder) had in view. He would wait with patience, and endeavour to hope for the best; and he trusted earnestly that the despatch would be found to be in perfect accordance with the feelings of the public. He was glad to see, from the language of the Bishop of Lon-

don and Sir J. C. Hobhouse, on occasions to which he need not allude particularly, that they were alive to the importance of this subject, and friendly to the views he (Mr. Poynder) entertained; and he derived from hence a ray of hope which warned him not to despair, and which he accepted with joy as an augury of the future triumph of right and justice. If the despatch met the wishes of the public, it would be hailed with gladness by all true friends of Christianity; if, on the contrary, it disappointed them, it would only generate feelings of disgust and of aversion against those who were entrusted with the management of our Indian affairs. A few months more, and six years would be accomplished since the despatch of February 1833 had been sent out, yet the aspect of the question was at present infinitely less encouraging than it then was. He must again repeat, that that despatch had never been acted upon; that not the slightest pains had been taken to enforce the instructions contained in it. He would not now offer any observations on the spirit that had actuated the proceedings of that Court relative to the question, aware as he was of the temper with which the naked truth would be received; but he would say, that the whole conduct of the Directors and their servants had been in direct, open, and decided opposition to their own despatch of 1833. He was under the necessity of stating this, the honest and simple truth, however offensive it might be.

Mr. Astell.—"I rise to order. What right has the hon. proprietor thus broadly to accuse the Directors of a breach of faith and honour, in acting contrary to their own declared opinions? I say the hon. proprietor is not at liberty to make such a charge as this on light and insufficient grounds; I defy him to prove it; I deny that he is justified in holding up the Directors unwarrantably to public scorn and odium; and I recommend him to be more cautious, before he asperses innocent men, for his own sake as well as that of others." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder continued.—He could substantiate his assertions; he had advanced nothing that he could not prove; he had ample evidence to bear out every tittle of his statements. It would be more for the advantage of the character and credit of the Directors if he were to refrain from doing so; but if the hon. Director challenged him to the proof, he was ready to obey the call, and he thought he should be able to effect the object within an hour for he was unwilling to occupy their time longer than was absolutely necessary. He could bring such proofs as he was sure the hon. gentleman himself would not question.

The Chairman.—"I beg simply to re-

mind the Court, that, on a former occasion, they agreed to a resolution, that the continued agitation of such questions is fraught with danger to the stability of British authority in India. I may well then entertain doubts of the competency of any proprietor to excite such a discussion as that which the hon. gentleman who has just spoken seems to wish for. I confess I did not expect that the hon. proprietor would have ended his speech in a way so different from that in which he commenced. I never heard him express, on any occasion, sentiments more in unison with the feelings of the Directors, than those which fell from him at the commencement of the address he has delivered; but he proceeded, in the conclusion of it, to cast imputations on the Court of Directors in a manner quite unworthy of him, which none can be further from deserving than the present members of that body. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor is greatly mistaken in supposing that it has ever been the intention of the Directors to do away with, or to annul the orders issued by them on the 20th February 1833; the only question has been, as to the best time and manner of carrying those orders into effect. (*Hear, hear!*) I hope the answer I have already given to a question formerly put to me has been satisfactory; I shall only make one observation, which does not appear to have occurred to the hon. proprietor. Is it possible for the Court of Directors to constitute themselves sole judges of the measures to be taken with reference to this question? Is it possible for them to prevent the promises which have been made by Lord Melbourne and Sir J. Hobhouse from being carried into effect? (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor ought to bear this in mind, that no despatch can go out to India from the Court of Directors without the sanction and authority of the Board of Control. I submit, therefore, that the hon. proprietor is throwing imputations which he has no right to do on this Government, when he insinuates that the despatch which has gone out to India will not be satisfactory to the public. I hope the conversation that has arisen on this subject will be here brought to a close, and that the hon. gentleman will see the propriety of refraining from a premature and useless discussion. If he has any motion, founded on petitions presented by him, to make, I shall have great pleasure in putting it to the Court; but I beg him, most earnestly, to allow due weight to Christian feelings of moderation and forbearance, and to avoid stirring up unnecessary irritation. (*Hear, hear!*) I admire his zeal, but I am afraid that his discretion is not equally praiseworthy. The Court of Directors, I am persuaded, are animated by these Chris-

tian feelings which I hope find an echo in his breast; but it is too much to sit still and bear such imputations cast upon them, while they consider their mouths to be closed by the resolution of this Court in March last, 'that the continued agitation of this subject is fraught with danger.' That is the reason why the hon. proprietor has been permitted to indulge in expressions which otherwise would not have gone uncontradicted or unrebuked. I do trust that the despatch transmitted to India will prove to be satisfactory to him; and I call on him to desist from any further insinuations, which can only have the effect of unjustly prejudicing the public against the Government of India. The hon. gentleman warms with his subject, and is betrayed into language which he had much better avoid; and I can assure him that its only effect is to retard the object which he has in view. (*Hear, hear!*) I hope he will, without further preface, hand me the motion he means to make, which I shall be happy to put."

Mr. Poynder begged leave to say, that in any observations into which the warmth of debate might have betrayed him, he disclaimed being actuated by a personal feeling. On this branch of the subject he would say no more. He would content himself with proposing his motion, so modified as to preclude, he hoped, any opposition. He had only a single observation to make, relative to the Board of Control, and that was, were the Board a deliberative body, as it once had been, which examined and discussed questions brought before it, it would constitute a court of very solemn appeal on all subjects relating to the Government of India. But the present president of that Board had stated distinctly to him (Mr. Poynder), "I am the Board of Control; there is no party or body but myself responsible; you must look only to me." If, therefore, the individual composing, as it appeared, the Board of Control, happened to be opposed to the feelings and wishes of the Christian public on Indian subjects, by no possibility could there exist a real or effective counterbalance to any mischief or injury that might result from the orders of the Directors. This it was due to his own feelings to state; and he now begged leave to move, with a view to record the petitions he had presented.

"That the petition of the inhabitants of Norwich and its vicinity, signed by the lord-lieutenant of the county, &c.; and the petition of the clergy and laity of Huntingdon and its vicinity, praying the Court to carry into effect the despatch of 1833, by withdrawing all patronage and encouragement of idolatry in India, be recorded on the minutes of this Court."

Mr. Strachan rose for the purpose of explaining what had fallen from him when

he previously addressed the Court. He had not meant to express confidence in the intentions and proceedings of the Directors on this question: he was very far from entertaining such an unqualified sentiment. All that he had wished to say was, that he hoped the despatch which had been transmitted would be such as to meet the wishes and expectations of Christianity. It was impossible at present to arrive at a knowledge of the real contents of that despatch; and, under these circumstances, he would reserve any remarks he might have to offer upon it till it came before them in an authentic form.

Mr. *Hankey* seconded the motion of the hon. proprietor near him. In so doing, he begged to say that he was sorry he should be obliged to retire from the Court with a smaller measure of satisfaction than he had anticipated. The answer of the Chairman to a question put to him by a member of the Court was, in the highest degree, vague and indefinite. If he understood its purport, the despatch had gone out to India, and when its contents were made known, it either would be, or at least ought to be, satisfactory to those who had petitioned the Court on this question. If that impression were right, he must say, the answer was ill-calculated to give his mind any satisfaction whatever. What did this answer mean? It was very hard to extract any meaning from it, as no definite object to which the despatch had reference was pointed out. Certainly the information now afforded, was much less than had been given on former occasions. When Mr. *Baines* made an application to Sir J. *Hobhouse* in the House of Commons on this question, a specific answer had been received. He had himself been one of a deputation from Nottingham on that occasion, and he was sorry that he was satisfied with the specific promise then made in reply to the application. But in this case, no one of the objects to which the despatch applied had been specified, nor was the public anxiety to be set at rest, with regard to any one of the points to which it had been so long directed. He had understood from the answer of Sir J. *Hobhouse*, that the orders which would be issued would certainly relieve the consciences of those who felt aggrieved by being forced to attend on the religious services and ceremonies of the *Hindus*, and that the honours paid to idolatrous rites would be dispensed with. The answer of the Chairman, he regretted to observe, fell far short of this promise, and gave them little or no substantial ground of hope. They were told, indeed, that certain hopes might be entertained; but they all knew how their hopes ~~had been blasted, and that hope~~ ^{long desired, as theirs had been, made}

the heart sick; but he had expected to have quitted that Court with better grounds of satisfaction than he had attained. He had expected that the Directors would have communicated to them the points to which the despatch related, and given them such ground of satisfaction that they might have encouraged the friends of the great cause of Christianity to wait patiently, and with a firm certainty of not being disappointed. The answer with which they were obliged to be contented was by no means calculated to dispel alarm, or to induce them to soothe the apprehensions which the former conduct of the Directors was too well fitted to inspire. They could not help themselves; and, therefore, they must wait; but their hopes would be chequered with fears and mingled with anxiety, when they reflected that the knowledge of the proposed remedy, which might be positively injurious, must be so tardy. Time after time, the expectations of the Christian public of Great Britain, on a subject so important, and appealing so directly to their religious feelings, had been disappointed; and he felt that the prospect of the future was clouded with gloom and uncertainty. He must say, therefore, that he should be utterly unable to impart to those who might set any value on his opinion such a measure of confidence and hope in relation to this question, as he could have wished.

Sir C. *Forbes* wished to make a remark on an important point, arising out of what had fallen from the Chairman, and deserving, in his opinion, the most anxious consideration. Before doing so, he would say that he understood the object of the despatch to be the release of the Company's civil and military servants from compulsory attendance at the religious ceremonies of the natives. He could put no other construction on the answer of the Chairman; and he therefore took it for granted that such would be the case. If that were so, he, for one, would be perfectly satisfied. But he wished to know, if, as the Chairman had intimated, the members of that Court were to keep their mouths shut on subjects relating to India, on account of the resolution come to in March last; and because it was the opinion of some gentlemen on the other side of the bar that the discussion of such questions would be attended with danger in the present state of India? Why, the dangers they had to apprehend in their Indian empire were from concealment, from not speaking out, from parties acquiescing with the condition of its affairs being forbidden to speak out. That was his opinion; and he should always contend for speaking out in that Court on every subject that came within the sphere of their superintendence, and which could

properly form the subject of discussion in such a body.

Mr. Marriott said, he fully admitted that there was much agitation throughout the country on this question, and that it was desirable to get rid of that agitation. The only way to effect this, he would assure them, was to remove the cause, and then they might depend on it the effect would cease. When this was done, unless the consciences of the civil and military servants of the Company were released from those heavy burdens which now pressed upon them, they need not expect to see a termination of discussions like the present. This question excited the most lively interest among the members of all the religious persuasions of the country. The Wesleyan Methodists, for example, thus declared their sentiments in the minutes of their last conference, page 133 (the passage was so excellent, that he would make no apology for quoting it). "We take this opportunity," they said, "of expressing our satisfaction and thankfulness for the readiness with which so many of you responded to the call to address the Legislature on the subject of the direct countenance afforded by the East-Indian Government to the idolatrous practices of the country. We trust that the steps which have been taken will be sufficient to remove the evil of which British Christians felt they had reason to complain. Should further petitions be found necessary, we doubt not that you will be ready again to adopt this constitutional method of expressing your opinion, and exerting your influence." At page 87, they return thanks to the members of their provisional committee, for their exertions to procure the abolition of the sanction now unhappily given to idolatry in India. Such being the sentiments of the religious public on this important question, he sincerely hoped that the necessity of such discussions might be put an end to, that the despatch sent out by the Directors would prove to be satisfactory, and that the instructions of February 1833 would be fully and faithfully carried into effect without further delay. Unless this were done, it would be vain to expect that the anxiety of the public could be stilled.

Mr. Fielder regretted that the Directors had found it impossible at present to give any positive assurance of the steps that were to be taken to effect the proposed object.

An Hon. Proprietor inquired if recording the petitions on the minutes of the Court was to be taken as equivalent to laying them on the table?

Mr. Poynder. — "Yes."

The motion was then put, and carried without a division.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Mr. Weeding inquired whether the Chairman had any information to lay before the Court respecting the late famine in the Upper Provinces of India?

The Chairman. — "The hon. proprietor is aware that the information of the Company is not now of a very late date. We have no information of a late date on the subject to which he alludes. By the last accounts the famine had not ceased, but the distress and the mortality had greatly diminished. Some rain had fallen, and the Governor-general was in hopes that the famine would soon disappear. (Hear, hear!)"

Mr. Weeding. — "Would the Court of Directors have any objection to lay before us copies of any communications received as to the cause, progress, and present state of the famine?"

No answer was returned to the hon. proprietor's question.

Mr. Poynder said, that so long as idolatry was openly countenanced, and a revenue drawn from its worshippers in India, so long they must not look for a cessation of famine, or any other of the peculiar judgments with which that country had been so frequently visited.

Mr. Weeding begged to give notice of a motion for the production of copies of any such communications as those to which he had referred.

LAND REVENUES OF INDIA.

Mr. Montgomery Martin gave notice of his intention to bring under the consideration of the next Court the state of the land revenues in India; and to move for the production of certain documents connected with this important subject, which he said had, for more than ten years, pressed deeply on his mind. He had intended to give notice of the motion at the last meeting of the Court; but it having broken up suddenly, he was prevented from doing so. With that feeling of deference to the Court of Directors which he always wished to cherish, and whose rights and privileges every well-wisher of India ought to support, he had sent in the notice in a written communication a few days afterwards; but he was told, that it would be more in conformity with order to give notice at a Court. As he thought it of importance, in all great transactions, to adhere to points of form, he now begged to give notice of a motion on this subject, for the next quarterly meeting of the Court.

The Court then adjourned.

East-India House, October 17.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leaden-hall Street.

GRANT TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. WILLIAM FRASER.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) said, he had now to acquaint the Court, that it was specially summoned "for the purpose of submitting to the proprietors, for confirmation, the resolution of the General Court of the 9th instant, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of September, granting the sum of £5,000 to the estate of the late Mr. William Fraser, commissioner and agent to the Governor-general at Delhi, upon the grounds therein stated." As he was satisfied, after the expression of the sentiments of the proprietors, by the ballot, at the last General Court, that the present motion would receive their approbation, he should merely move—

That this Court confirm the resolution of the General Court of the 9th instant, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of September, granting the sum of £5,000 to the estate of the late Mr. William Fraser, commissioner and agent to the Governor-general at Delhi, upon the grounds therein stated, subject to the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Sir Richard Jenkins) seconded the motion.

Sir C. Forbes said, it was not his intention to offer any factious opposition to the motion; and, in taking the course which he was about to pursue, he was only acting in accordance with what he conceived to be his duty. He felt it due to himself, and to the proprietors in general, to maintain their just rights; and he must again state that the proprietors had been called on to decide this question, without sufficient information being laid before them to enable them to form a correct judgment on it. With the view of obtaining such information, it was his wish, when the question was first introduced, that the consideration of it should be postponed to the next General Court. He had hoped, after so long a period as three years and a-half had elapsed since the occurrence took place out of which this proposed grant arose, during which time, as it appeared by the papers before them, the Directors themselves were not able to come to a satisfactory decision on the question of voting a large sum for the benefit of Mr. W. Fraser's family, or of his estate, he had hoped that, under these circumstances, the delay of a month or two would not have been considered unreasonable, in order to obtain such in-

formation, and which, he conceived, ought still to be opened to them. He was desirous that the dissent or dissents of such hon. Directors as were opposed to the grant should be laid before them, and the papers printed, that they might have the same means of judging as the Directors possessed, and to see on what grounds those hon. Directors had acted who felt it their duty not to agree to the grant. It appeared that only eleven Directors had voted in favour of the proposition, that number not forming a majority of the Court of Directors. One of the objects, therefore, of his motion, at the former Court, was, to obtain, for the information of the proprietors, the dissent which, it was understood, had been formally recorded; and he had now to request that the hon. Chairman would have the goodness to allow the dissent of Mr. Tucker to be read to the Court. In making this request, he hoped that he was asking nothing unreasonable, nothing but what they had many precedents for demanding; he trusted, therefore, that there would be no objection to it, but that it would be at once agreed to. The question then before the Court was supported on the ballot by 162 proprietors out of upwards of 2,000; and he was, he confessed, a little surprised to find even forty-four negative votes placed in the glasses, considering the time of the year, the few proprietors in town, and that those whose object and interest it was to carry the grant had made every exertion to bring over proprietors to vote for it. That he could state, upon information from the lips of the parties who had been canvassed in favour of the question; while, he believed, not one single vote had been canvassed on the other side. On the contrary, so far as he was concerned, when he was asked what he meant to do, his answer was, that he was not in a position to vote at all. Under these circumstances, and knowing, as he did, that many proprietors who, on this occasion, voted for the grant, had since seen reason to repent their vote; but having given their promise, they could not go back from it, he should not be surprised if a second ballot were taken on this question (which, he believed, any proprietor was still competent to demand, upon nine signatures to a requisition)—he should not, he said, be at all surprised, under these circumstances, to see the grant negatived. He now asked the favour of the hon. Chairman to allow the dissent to which he had referred to be read. They certainly had a right call on the Directors to afford them that information which had influenced themselves in voting either for or against this proposition.

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. bart. has really placed us in a very peculiar situa-

tion. I cannot acquiesce in his request; not from any objection which I myself feel to producing the dissent on this subject; but I base my objection on the ground that the resolution of the hon. bart. at a former Court, when he called for this document, was decided against him. (*Hear, hear!*) I cannot, therefore, produce a paper, with reference to which a motion has already been made, and negatived by the General Court. (*Hear, hear!*) I cannot, with propriety, consent to such a proceeding. (*Hear, hear!*) As to what the hon. bart. has chosen to say, with respect to the canvass on this question, I can only declare, on the part of myself and many others, that we were decidedly of opinion that no canvass should be made. I made none. Indeed, I should have been ashamed to do so; because I consider that this grant to the family of Mr. Fraser rested on such just and equitable grounds as to render any such proceeding unnecessary. (*Hear, hear!*) I do not conceive, under the circumstances I have stated, that it would be proper to read this document; but, so far as I am personally concerned, I have no objection to the proposition." (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes thought that the reasons assigned for not allowing the dissent of Mr. Tucker and other Directors to be read, were very unsatisfactory. He could see no just ground for such a refusal. He knew of nothing to prevent a proprietor from calling for papers, from one Court to another, all the year through, when they were known to bear on any subject which was brought under the consideration of the proprietors. He must, therefore, protest against the refusal; and he called on the hon. Chairman, as a matter of right, to produce this dissent. Did the hon. Directors who had signed it object to the production of it? He hoped and believed not; and he should much like to know the grounds of the opinions of such men as Mr. Tucker and others, who, he understood had signed the dissent, and expressed themselves hostile to the grant. The Court, for its own character, ought to produce this paper. What he had said about the canvassing was perfectly true. It would not be denied that Mr. Fraser and his friends did canvass on this occasion; and, what was more, he did not blame them for having done so. What he argued was, that, if there had been a canvass on the other side, the result would probably have been very different. Hereafter they would see, however, whether the higher authority, the Board of Control, would consider themselves warranted in sanctioning the grant of so large a sum of money as £5,000 from the revenues of India on the recommendation of 162 proprietors out of 2,000. He must again

press on the hon. chairman to allow the dissent to be read. If the hon. Chairman would not do so, then all he could say was, that he would not be treating the proprietors fairly. He did not mean to say that the hon. Chairman wished to treat the Court unfairly: the hon. Chairman could have no object in doing so; but he thought it would be wrong to withhold from the proprietors that information which he conceived it would be but fair and right to lay before them.

The Chairman.—"I can only reply, that, although sitting here as Chairman of the Court, I have no more power than any other proprietor (*Hear, hear!*); and the hon. baronet has as much right to ask for the production of any paper as I have. (*Hear, hear!*) I have resisted his request out of respect to hon. proprietors themselves; because the General Court has already negatived the proposition of the hon. baronet, when formerly he called for this document; and, till I get the leave of the proprietors to produce it, I cannot comply with the hon. baronet's suggestion. It is in the hon. baronet's power to make a motion for this paper; but, till I procure the acquiescence of the proprietors, I do not feel myself justified in granting this document." (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes thought it extremely hard towards himself and other proprietors who felt anxiety on this subject, that they should not be indulged with the information for which they called. The hon. Chairman had stated truly, that, on a former occasion, his (Sir C. Forbes's) motion, which called for this dissent, was negatived. But, be it observed, that motion, or rather amendment, embraced another, and, perhaps, more important question than the production of this paper—namely, to delay the consideration of the question till the next General Court-day, when there would be a more full attendance of proprietors. That was the chief object of his motion; and, he believed, the principal causes of its being negatived was, because it sought for delay. He was not bound to make any motion on this occasion. He had a right to call for the document alluded to, and he did so. They had heretofore called for the dissents of Directors. That had repeatedly been done; and, over and over again, the dissents had been granted. Would any one, therefore, assert, that he had not a right now to call for the production of such dissents as were connected with this subject? He thought it was impossible to resist their production with any degree of justice; and, he must say, that this was the first time he ever recollected the refusal to produce a document of the kind. He could not conceive why even those gentlemen who were in favour of the grant should be hostile to

his proposition; for, surely, it was desirable that they should all know the grounds on which five Directors out of sixteen, who attended the Court when the resolution was carried, objected to it. Was an important business of this nature to be carried on in a secret manner? Were the proprietors to be told that they must decide upon *ex parte* statements?

Mr. King said, that, according to the customary mode, some reasons should be adduced in support of this grant. He was not there to make any objection to the proposition, but he should like to know the grounds on which it was brought forward.

The Chairman. — “The grounds on which the resolution is founded are already before the Court. The papers have been regularly submitted to the General Court.”

Mr. Weeding said, he knew that the hon. baronet had a right to call for any dissents of the Directors, in order to afford the proprietors information on this or any other subject. If the hon. baronet had called for them on a former occasion, the point might have been conceded.

Sir C. Forbes. — “I did—I did call for them.”

Mr. Weeding continued. — The matter was now in a very different situation from that in which it formerly stood. They had had a ballot, by which this question was decided in the affirmative. It then became a question of expediency, whether these dissents should be produced, and, looking at all the circumstances, he conceived that it would now be extremely inexpedient to produce them. (*Hear, hear!*) It should be remembered that, at the last General Court, some of the Directors, who opposed the grant, had stated their reasons for taking that course. One of those reasons was, that the sum voted would go to collaterals, and would not directly benefit the family. But, surely, what they bestowed on the brother, for the purpose of relieving the family property, they bestowed on the nearest connexions of their late officer. After the result of the ballot, he thought that it would be inexpedient to call for the dissents. It would not be fair, thereby, to show a certain degree of distrust of the Directors, instead of manifesting that confidence which ought to be placed in them. The hon. baronet seemed to hope that the Board of Control would not sanction this grant. It was carried, on the ballot, by a majority of nearly four to one; and, he believed, if all the proprietors had voted, the proportion would have been the same. Therefore, he felt confident that the Board of Control would not, on this occasion, withhold their sanction.

Mr. Marriott said, as they were now called on to confirm this resolution, he

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27. No. 107.

should, he confessed, before he gave his vote, be very glad to receive some farther information on the subject; the more particularly, as he had heard Mr. Tucker, at the last Court, state that, if the proprietors called for the dissent which he had signed, he had no objection to its being produced. Such being the fact, he should like to hear such information as the dissent contained.

Mr. Fielder said, they certainly had a right, on the second reading, as he might call it, of a proposition of this nature, to demand any information that might be deemed necessary; but he took it for granted, as the dissent was not read, but was refused, at the last Court, that it would not be called for now. He, therefore, was not prepared to discuss the point; and, therefore, he hoped and trusted that the hon. baronet would not press his question.

The Chairman. — “I say again, that, out of respect to the Court of Proprietors, after they have negatived the proposition for having the dissent laid before them, I cannot consent to produce it; and more particularly so, because the hon. baronet has it in his own power, by regular motion, to call for the document. As a Proprietor, as a Director, or as Chairman, I have not the slightest objection to its production; but the Court having decided not to hear the dissent read, I think they will agree with me, that I cannot comply with the hon. baronet's request, without, in the first instance, I obtain the assent of the proprietors. If the hon. baronet will agree to make a formal motion, I am quite ready to propose the question to the Court. It will be recollected, that two out of three of the Directors, who dissented, addressed the Court on a former occasion, and stated, that they were perfectly willing to have their dissent read, if the Court called for it. It was not, however, called for; and it did appear to me that one of the hon. Directors did not seem anxious that it should be called for. Having given his statement, *vidé voce*, he did not appear desirous that the dissent should be produced.”

Mr. H. St. George Tucker. — “Having been appealed to, I shall now state distinctly what I formerly stated to the Court. I stated, then, that it was my custom, when I had the misfortune to differ from the majority of my colleagues, to place my opinion on record, as a justification of myself in that Court if it should become necessary. I said that, on this occasion, I had thus recorded my opinion, which opinion was open to the Court, if they wished to call for it. But I also stated to the Court, that I was anxious for the proprietors themselves to examine the merits of the case, and to decide on (2 B)

it according to those merits. I stood not here as an advocate, but as a judge, where cases of humanity, liberality, or benevolence were brought before the Court. I repeated that, on such cases, I appeared not as an advocate, but as a judge; and, on that principle, I stated that I decided with reference to this particular claim; but that, if the Court wished to make themselves acquainted with the grounds of that decision, they were placed on record, and might be called for. I did not, I said, desire to make a parade of my own individual opinion. I was not so presumptuous or infallible as to suppose that I might not take an erroneous view; but there was my opinion, and I was ready to stand or fall by it. I did not enter into the merits of the case at that time, nor do I mean to do so now. My opinion is placed on the records of the Court, and I do not think it necessary to go into the merits of the case, particularly after the question has been decided by a ballot, at which a considerable number of proprietors voted. Under these circumstances, I think that it would be more out of season to enter into the merits of the case at present than even on the former occasion. Having declined to appear here as an advocate, I put my opinion on your records, as I conceived to be my duty. The Court may call for that document or not, at their discretion. I do not object to its being produced, if the proprietors wish to know what my opinion is. Not my opinion, I should say, but the opinion also of some of my hon. colleagues, on whose judgment I place great reliance. At present there is no question before the Court, but that of confirming the resolution approved of on the ballot; and I hope that it will be confirmed by the proprietors. As to the grounds of my opinion, they are to be found in a more condensed form on the records of the Court than they could be embodied in a casual speech."

Sir C. Forbes said, that in being required to decide on this question, the proprietors were not placed in the same position as the Court of Directors. The proprietors had seen only one side of the case. They were required, on *ex parte* statements, to vote away a sum of £5,000, which had, it appeared, been objected to in the Court of Directors, by five members of that body. After what had passed, however, he should not press the matter farther. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no factious object in view—he entertained no concealed feeling of hostility—and, personally, he did not object to the motion (*Hear, hear!*); but he felt that he should be compromising, in some degree, the right which, as a proprietor of that Court, he claimed, to call for this dissent, or for any other document of a public nature that might be deemed necessary, whether

it emanated from an individual Director, or from the Court at large, if he had not taken the course which he had adopted.

Mr. H. St. George Tucker said, he had always been of opinion, when cases of this nature were brought forward, that all the matter connected with them—all the information on both sides—should be laid before the Court. (*Hear, hear!*) That was his decided opinion; and he was bound to presume that such a fair statement had been submitted to the Court of Proprietors in this instance. (*Hear, hear!*) If that were doubted, then it was for those who raised the objection to show in what specific point the information was defective. He (Mr. Tucker) had had full access to the necessary information on this question. He had received all the information he could require. He had no reason whatsoever to complain; and he believed that equal information had been laid before the proprietors for their guidance.

The Deputy Chairman said, it was unequivocally stated, at the last Court, that all the information connected with this case had been laid before the proprietors. The question was pointedly asked by more than one hon. proprietor; and the answer was distinctly stated, over and over again, that all the information on which this resolution was founded had been submitted to the proprietors. As to the dissents, they were documents of a different character. He thought, therefore, that the hon. baronet had no right to assert, that they were called to act on *ex parte* statements.

The Hon. Mr. Melville said, he understood the hon. Director (Mr. Tucker), on a former occasion, to have stated, that there were matters contained in his dissent that did not relate to the present question.

Mr. H. St. G. Tucker said, the hon. proprietor laboured under a mistake. He (Mr. Tucker) stated no such thing. There was nothing in the document alluded to that did not bear on the question.

Mr. Marriott was not satisfied; and should, therefore, move—"That the dissents be now read."

Mr. Wedding could see no necessity for such a motion.

Sir C. Forbes said, he knew his hon. friend (Mr. Marriott), whose straightforward conduct in that Court he greatly admired, was actuated by the best motives in making this motion; but he put it to his hon. friend, whether it would not be better not to press the motion, after what had been said.

Mr. Marriott—"I shall follow the advice of the hon. baronet, and withdraw the motion."

Sir C. Forbes said, he rose to request information on a point which might be of

great importance to that Court on a similar occasion. This question, so far as the approval went, had been carried by the ballot on the 9th instant; and he now asked, with reference to the position in which the Court stood, whether it was not competent for that Court to demand another ballot?

The *Chairman*.—"I have no hesitation in answering that question in the affirmative. Certainly, it is in the power of the Court to call for another ballot; but I must declare that such a course would be most unprecedented. (*Hear, hear!*) I say this, not from any fear of the result of another ballot, for I believe that this very discussion would render the result of such a ballot more successful than even the former. (*Hear, hear!*) There is no doubt whatever about the right of the Court to demand another ballot, if it so please them."

Sir C. *Forbes* said, as to the probable result of another ballot, it was matter of opinion; and he might be allowed to entertain some doubts as to the correctness of the hon. Chairman's anticipation. He knew that certain proprietors, who had voted in favour of the resolution, declared, that if the thing were to be done again, they would not support the proposition in the absence of more extensive information. He assured the Court, that he did not wish (when he asked the question which he had recently put) to raise any factious opposition on this occasion (*Hear, hear!*); but he stood up to have a doubt cleared away for his own information, and he certainly had a right to state his own opinion on the matter. He was glad that the hon. Chairman concurred with him in the view which he had entertained as to the right of that Court to call for a second ballot. On a former occasion, an hon. proprietor (Mr. *Weeding*) appeared unwilling to have any ballot at all on this resolution—for he asked, whether a ballot could be demanded after the

amendment was lost, forgetting that the main question was then to be put. He could say, that he was perfectly satisfied with the statement which the hon. Chairman had made on the subject of a second ballot. Such a course, he admitted, would be most ungracious and most unprecedented. In that respect, he thought the by-laws might be amended. He thought that there should be no second ballot allowed; and that, after a question was approved by ballot, it ought to be considered as final, and to stand in lieu of any confirmatory proceeding.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he remembered, on the former occasion, that he inquired, for information, whether the notice of ballot ought not to be given before the amendment was put. He found that he was mistaken, and that the proper time was on the main question. He had no desire to prevent a ballot.

The question was then put from the chair, and carried in the affirmative.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Mr. *Weeding*.—"I wish to know whether the Court of Directors have recently received any information as to the state of the famine in the upper provinces of India?"

The *Chairman*.—"We have received no despatches recently. They are, I believe, on their way, and may be expected next week."

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT GRANT.

Mr. *Marriott*.—"Can the hon. Chairman inform me whether the rumoured death of Sir R. Grant, Governor of Bombay, is true?"

The *Chairman*.—"Private accounts to that effect have been received, but we have no information which would justify me in stating that such was actually the fact."

The Court then, on the question, adjourned.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

APPOINTMENT OF POST-MASTERS.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 1, 1838.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-general, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct officers commanding stations, at which there may be no person already appointed by Government to discharge the duties of post master, to place themselves immediately in communication with the post-master general on the subject, offering, at the same time, the name of an officer, from under their command, for the duties of the situation.

The appointment will be promulgated in Gov. G. Os. ; it will have effect from the date of the officer's taking charge, and will continue while the corps remains at the station, and the duties are satisfactorily discharged.

Pending the result of this reference, an officer is to be appointed in station-orders to the charge of the post-office, and it has been communicated to his Exc. that a certified copy of that order, countersigned by the post-master general will be held a sufficient voucher by the civil auditor, to enable him to pass the authorized allowance to the party performing the duty.

In the event of a sudden vacancy in the office of post-master at any military station, a temporary successor is to be appointed in station-orders, in the same manner as directed in the case above stated, pending a reference to the post-master general.

It is to be clearly understood, that the appointment of post-master at any military station is not to interfere with any of the duties to which the officer nominated may otherwise be liable ; and no one is to be selected, who, in the ordinary performance of regimental duty, would be subject occasionally to be detached from the station.

MONTHLY REPORTS BY OFFICERS ABSENT FROM THEIR CORPS.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 1, 1838.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that all officers absent from their corps or departments, on leave of absence or on duty, shall, if stationary, report monthly to the adjutant general of the army their places of residence ; and if moving, a report of their progress is to be made also monthly, or as often as opportunities offer for the transmission of

letters. These reports are to be sent direct to head-quarters.

TREATY BETWEEN THE RAJA OF KOTA AND HIS MINISTER.

Political Department, Simla, May 1, 1838.—A treaty having been concluded between his Highness Ram Singh, Muha Rao of Kota, and Raj Rana Muddun Singh, hereditary minister of that state, on the one part, and the Hon. the East-India Company on the other part, whereby the said Raj Rana Muddun Singh, in consideration of his receiving in perpetual sovereignty the districts noted in the margin,* heretofore forming a portion of the principality of Kota (the revenues of which portion are estimated to amount to about 12 lakhs of rupees per annum) agrees to the annulment of the supplementary article, dated the 20th Feb. 1818, of the treaty with Kota, which provides that the "entire administration of the affairs of the principality shall be vested in the Raj Rana Zalum Singh, and after him on his eldest son, Koonwur Madhoo Singh, and his heirs in regular succession in perpetuity." It is hereby notified for general information, that the said Raj Rana Muddun Singh has assumed the government of the tract ceded to him by the present treaty, under the title of Maha Raj Rana Muddun Singh, Rajah of Jhalawur.

PURCHASING OUT IN THE ARMY.—THE RETIREMENT OATH.

Simla, May 2, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India has much pleasure in publishing to the army the following paragraphs of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, to the address of the Governor-general of India in Council, dated the 29th of Nov. last.

Reply to Military Letter, dated 14th Feb. 1837. Submit for Court's favourable consideration, five memorials from officers of the Bengal army, praying that, for the reasons stated, the Court will recall their orders of 6th June 1798, requiring from an officer, about to retire on pension, a declaration on oath, that he had not received, and would not receive, any pecuniary or other gratification or compensation for so retiring. Government consider, that the practice which has for some time obtained, although now for the first time brought to notice, of inducing time expired officers, under the rank of lieutenant, to retire from the service, must conduce to the contentment of the officers, and to the efficiency of the army.

* Cheechut ; Sukelt ; the Chowmuhulla, comprising Puchpahar, Ahora, Dukut, and Gangrar ; Jhabre Petun, commonly called Oormal ; Raschwara ; Bukanee ; Deilunpoor ; Koha Bhatta ; Surreera ; Rutlat ; Munohur Thanna ; Phool Baroda ; Chechurnee ; Kakoornee ; Chippa Baroda ; and the portion of Shergurh, beyond or east of the Purayun or Newuj and Shahabad.

Para. 1. "The memorials now submitted to us arise out of the memorial of Lieut. Col. Powell, of the Bombay army, the important subject of which we informed the Government of Bombay we would notice in our correspondence with the Government of India.

2. "We now desire, that you will cause Lieut. Col. Powell to be informed, through the Government of Bombay, in reply to that part of his memorial which indicates a wish for line promotion in certain cases below the rank of major, that we cannot contemplate the possibility of sanctioning any measure which would infringe upon the integrity of regimental rise; and, in reply to the remainder of this memorial, that we see no necessity for interfering with the arrangements which the junior officers of a regiment may make, in individual cases, for adding to the comforts of a senior officer, on his retirement from the service, upon the pension to which he may be entitled.

3. "The regulation of 1793, requiring officers upon retirement to make oath that they have received no pecuniary consideration for quitting the service, has not been enforced by us in any single case of retirement in England, during the period of nearly forty years, which has since elapsed. It was established chiefly upon financial grounds, to prevent (as observed by Lord Cornwallis, when recommending other rules for the same object), "an unreasonable load of pensions." This presumed necessity for the rule has, however, not yet been felt; on the contrary, additional facilities have been required and have been given, for enabling officers to retire upon full pay: we shall therefore continue to suspend the operation of the rule, and officers retiring from time to time will not be called upon to make the declaration, unless the financial necessity to which we have referred (and of which due notice shall be given) shall at a future period be fully realized."

RUPEES FOR RE-COINAGE.

Financial Department, Mint, May 9, 1838.—The public is hereby informed, that the mint master of Calcutta has been authorised, until further orders, to receive Bombay and Furruckabad rupees in like manner as Madras rupees, and generally the rupees issued from any mint of the British Government that may still be a legal tender in any part of India, for re-coinage, without demand of seignorage duty. Rupees of any such coinage will be received by weight, according to the forms of the mint for the receipt of bullion, and if of equal standard a mint certificate will be granted, entitling the holder to Company's rupees of equal weight. If the coin brought be better than standard, the advantage will be given according to the

tables; but counterfeit pieces, as well as drilled, plugged, and other bad coin, will of course be rejected. The mint of Calcutta will not, however, receive a less quantity of the coins above specified than 1,000 tolahs; but for the convenience of officers, and soldiers, and other persons in public employ, less sums than 1,000 tolahs will be exchanged, on the same terms, at the general treasury; the sub-treasurer having been authorised to collect them for transmission to the mint.

RETIREMENT UPON HALF-PAY.

Fort William, May 28, 1838.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extract of a military despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 21st Feb. 1838, the directions contained in which are declared to be equally applicable to this presidency, be published in general orders:—

Reply to Letter, dated 30th March 1837.

Para. 19. "We observe that you had permitted an officer (Lieut. Pearson) to retire in India upon half-pay. No authority to permit of such retirements has yet been given by us to the local governments; and as we think it undesirable that officers, whose health requires them to return to Europe, should be granted a pension on retirement, except upon their satisfying us at the close of their furlough that their health will not permit their continuing to serve in India, we desire that you will not again grant a similar permission."

SECOND GRADE OF JOINT MAGISTRATES AND DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Simla, June 4, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general, having been pleased to revise the list of officers exercising the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector, has resolved that a certain number of them shall constitute a lower grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, with the salaries formerly allotted to head assistants. (See Civil Appointments, date June 4).

BRAZILIAN CONSUL GENERAL.

Political Department, June 13, 1838.—Colonel Pedro Jose Da Costa Pacheco has been appointed by the Brazilian Government to be Brazilian consul general in the British dominions in Asia, and, under the orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, the authorities of the several presidencies in India are hereby required to recognize the said consul general as representing the said Government of Brazil accordingly.

HOUSE RENT AND TENTAGE.

Fort William, June 18, 1838.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased

to direct, that the following extract of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 10th April 1838, be published in General Orders:—

Para. 20. "In our military letter to Bombay, of the 10th April, 1838, Para. 5, we stated that we would convey to you our reply to the memorial of Major Moore, the deputy military auditor general at that presidency, relating to his claim to superior house-rent or regimental tentage, and we take the present opportunity of fulfilling that intention.

21. "We learn from that memorial and its accompanying proceedings, that three different systems obtain in respect to the house-rent, or house-rent and tentage, of the staff officers stationed at the capitals of each of the three presidencies; those stationed at Madras draw regimental tentage and regimental house rent, whilst those at Calcutta and Bombay draw no tentage; but those at Calcutta receive a superior rate of house-rent, and those at Bombay draw house-rent according to regimental rank.

22. "The Bengal system was established on the principle of giving to staff officers, at the presidency, house-rent, exceeding by fifty per cent. the rates previously drawn by them. This principle received our sanction, and we now direct that it be extended to the staff officers stationed at the capitals of the three presidencies.

23. "In our letter to Bombay, of the 2d May 1827, we directed that officers holding stationary staff appointments should not be allowed to draw tentage, that being an allowance intended solely to cover the expense of providing tents and tent-carriage, to which such officers were not liable. This order has not yet been extended to Madras, but we now desire that it may be made applicable to that presidency also."

MESS CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE PROVISIONAL BATTALION M.M. SERVICE.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 21, 1838.—In conformity to the principle laid down at page 125 of her Majesty's General Regulations for the Army, and in compliance with special instructions received from the General Commanding in Chief, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India is pleased to direct, that her Majesty's regiments serving in India shall hereafter transfer to the credit of the Provisional Battalion, to which the 10th company of each regiment is attached in England, one-tenth of the amount of their mess contributions, for the purpose of forming a fund in aid of the officers' mess of the Provisional Battalion alluded to.

This arrangement is to have effect from the 1st Jan. 1839; and commanding offi-

cers of corps will take care, that the necessary steps may be taken, and due authority given to their respective regimental agents, to place the amount required, half-yearly, at the disposal of the Provisional Battalion.

COMMAND ALLOWANCES.—COLONELS SUCCEEDING TO OFF-RECKONINGS.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 23, 1838.—The following extract of a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the address of the Supreme Government, is published for the information of those who concurred in the memorial of Col. W. C. Faithfull, C.B., praying that command allowance may be granted to colonels of regiments, who are sharers in the Off-Reckoning Fund, whilst serving with their corps:—

Extract of a Military Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 14th March 1838:

Letter dated 26th June 1837.—Forward for Court's consideration copy of a memorial from Col. W. C. Faithfull, C.B., of the 17th N.I., praying, on behalf of himself and other officers, whose names are attached to it, that command allowance may be continued to colonels of regiments when serving with their corps, notwithstanding they may be sharers in the Off-Reckoning Fund.

Para. 33. "We must decline to alter the established regulations, which limit the grant of regimental command allowances to officers who are not already in receipt of allowances of equal amount from the Off-Reckoning Fund, as colonels of regiments.

34. "We take this opportunity of apprizing you, that colonels of regiments, who have succeeded to off-reckonings, may be permitted to reside in India unemployed, in the same manner and with the same allowances as major generals similarly circumstanced."

ADVANCES ON GOODS CONSIGNED TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Fort William.—Financial Department, June 27, 1838.—The Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal directs that the following extract from a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the financial department, dated the 28th March 1838, be published for information.

14. Relates to application from Messrs. Bruce, Shand, and Co., for advance upon goods consigned to Liverpool, the bills being payable in London, which was refused.

5. "In our despatch to Bombay in this department, dated the 6th July 1836, a copy of which was forwarded for your information, we authorized the Bombay Government so far to relax the regulations for effecting remittances, as to make advances on goods consigned to Liverpool, in consideration of its being almost exclusively the port of the great cotton district of England; but with the proviso that the bills must in all cases be made payable in London, and we shall not ob-

ject to sanction a similar relaxation of the regulations at your presidency. You will distinctly understand, however, that no modification of this kind can be permitted without previous reference to us; and in case of such reference becoming necessary, we desire that you will furnish us with any information which you may be able to obtain as to the probability of an extensive or permanent demand for remittance to the proposed port, in order that our judgment may be assisted in deciding upon arrangements with which considerable trouble and expense are connected, for local management and superintendence.

6. "Glasgow being the chief port for the cotton district of Scotland, as is Liverpool for that of England, we shall not object to advances on goods consigned to that port; such extension must take place upon the same conditions in every respect as those which we have laid down with regard to Liverpool."

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.

Simla, June 29, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general directs the following augmentation to be made to the native army on the Bengal establishment:

To each infantry regiment of the line, ten privates per company.

To the 2d, 3d and 4th corps of Local Horse, one duffadar and nineteen sowars per ressalah; and to the 5th corps of Local Horse, one additional ressalah.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to issue such orders as may be necessary for giving early effect to this measure.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 30, 1838.—With a view to giving the earliest effect to the G. O. by the Right Hon. the Governor-general, dated the 29th instant, directing an increase of ten men per company to the infantry of the line, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to authorize officers commanding regiments to detach small recruiting parties into such districts as they may consider the best, and where men fit for the ranks are the most likely to be obtained; and it is desired by his Excellency, that immediate notice of the augmentation be given to the men now on leave from the different regiments, in order to induce them to bring candidates of unexceptionable description for the service.

His Excellency feels confident that the best exertions of commanding officers will not be wanting to complete their corps, as soon as practicable, so that the required number of recruits may join with the men returning from furlough, or, through the aid of the recruiting parties, as much earlier as circumstances permit.

Descriptive rolls of recruits, as they reach the head-quarters of the corps, and are passed by the surgeon, are to be forwarded direct to the adjutant-general of the army.

Officers commanding regiments are requested to take the necessary steps for subsisting the recruits on their way to join, as sanctioned in minutes of council of the 8th Aug. 1796, and Govt. G. Os. of the 4th Dec. 1823.

Officers commanding corps of local horse, mentioned in the order above quoted, are expected to use their utmost efforts to complete their regiments, without delay, with the most efficient men and horses.

LOCAL CORPS FOR DARJEELING.

Fort William, July 2, 1838—It having been resolved in the political department that a Local Sibundee Corps of Sappers and Miners shall be raised for the settlement of Darjeeling, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that it shall consist of two companies, and be of the following strength, viz.—2 soobadars, 2 jemadars, 10 havildars, 10 naicks, 2 buglers, 180 privates; 1 native doctor, 1 drill havildar; 1 drill naick; 2 pay havildars, non-effective; 1 tent laskar, and 1 bhiste, per company.

An European serjeant and corporal, being deemed indispensably necessary, will be allowed to each company.

The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, buglers and privates, will receive the scale of pay drawn for the same grades in the Assam Sibundee corps.

The European non-commissioned officers will be entitled to the pay and allowances of the corresponding ranks in the Corps of Sappers and Miners.

The corps will be armed with fuzils, and have black leather appointments.

The clothing to be the same as the Assam Sibundee Corps.

A monthly allowance of twenty-five rupees per company, for the repair of arms and accoutrements, and for writers and stationery, will be granted to the officer in charge of the companies.

A staff-serjeant's tent for the European non-commissioned officers of each company will be allowed.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

MAJOR C. F. URQUHART.

Head-Quarters, Simla, June 30, 1838.—At a general court-martial assembled at Meerut, on the 15th May 1838, Major C. F. Urquhart, 54th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For neglect of duty, and disobedience of the general orders of the 15th April 1836, and of the instructions

contained in the 14th paragraph of the 20th section of infantry standing orders, while commanding the left wing of his regiment at Allypurl, in Feb. 1838; in consequence of which, a box containing 1,355 rupees, the property of an officer, of non-commissioned officers and sepoy, and the heirs of deceased sepoy, of the said regiment, was, on the night of the 17th Feb. 1838, stolen from the quarter-guard.

Finding.—The court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Major C. F. Urquhart, 54th regt. N. I., is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner, Major C. F. Urquhart, 54th regt. N. I., to be admonished.

A letter from the Judge Advocate-general, dated Head Quarters, Simla, 31st May 1838, returning the proceedings for revision, is read to the court.

Revised Sentence.—The court having re-considered their sentence, in obedience to the orders of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, as contained in the letter from the Judge Advocate-general of the army, annexed to these proceedings, beg, with much deference, to observe, that they see no reason to change their opinion, and therefore adhere to their former sentence.

Disapproved,

(Signed) H. FANE,

Gen. Com.-in-chief, East-Indies.

June 28th, 1838.

Remarks by His Exc. the Com.-in-chief.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, having felt it his duty to disapprove the revised sentence of this court-martial, considers it essentially necessary to call the attention of the officers of the army to the case, because he deems that, unless what is due to discipline is better considered by future courts, great injury to the army must be the result.

The case is as follows :

With a view to prevent the loss of either public or private treasure, so often necessarily entrusted to military guards, a standing order for the army, directing a certain practice to be followed in all guard rooms, was issued by the then Commander-in-chief, in the year 1828.

The existing orders having proved insufficient, a further standing order, having the same object, was issued by the Commander-in-chief on the 15th of April 1836.

In the wing of the 54th regt., which was detached, under the command of Major Urquhart, to Allypurl, both the standing orders referred to were entirely neglected, and in consequence of that neglect, a sum of 1,355 rupees, the property of officers and soldiers, was stolen

from the guard room of the wing of the regiment mentioned.

Major Urquhart, commanding the wing, having been arraigned for the breach of the two orders quoted (which breach had led to such serious results), offered three pleas in his defence.

1st. That he did not "know" that any treasure was in charge of the guard.

2d. That he had "no recollection" of the order of the 15th of April 1836.

3d. That disobedience to the order of 1828 was "an oversight."

The court found the prisoner "guilty" of the charge; and their sentence was, that Major Urquhart should be "admonished," which sentence they have adhered to on the proceedings having been returned for revision.

The Commander-in-chief need hardly point out to the army, that Major Urquhart ought to have known what was in charge of his guard; because, had he exercised any of the vigilance due from the commanding officer of a body of troops, both personal inspection, and the guard reports, should have given him the requisite information.

The sentence of this court-martial records, that it is the opinion of the members who compose it, that the standing orders of the army may be swerved from, or neglected, upon such pleas as having "no recollection" of one order, and "overlooking" another, without incurring more of culpability than is deserving of a simple "admonition." His Excellency feels bound to condemn such an opinion; and he informs those members, that it is the duty of every officer above the rank of a young ensign in the army, to know, and to recollect, and not to overlook the standing orders; and that it is the duty of those whose rank places them in situations of trust, such as Major Urquhart filled, to see that those orders are in all cases obeyed.

It is also the duty of a court-martial, when they have found a verdict of "guilty" of "neglect of duty, and disobedience of general orders," to award an adequate punishment.

It is his Excellency's opinion, that the members composing this court-martial have taken a very erroneous view of their duty, in adhering to the inadequate sentence they had first awarded.

Major Urquhart is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

VARIOUS.

At Agra, on the 22d Jan. 1838, Sergeants William Mummery and Francis Goodwin, 4th comp. 4th bat. Artillery, were tried "for having, at Agra, on the night of the 27th Nov. 1837, feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away, a box,

containing a watch, wearing apparel, and 97 rupees, 12 annas, the property of Sergeant William Davis, of the same company." The Court found the prisoners guilty of the crime laid to their charge, and sentenced them to be transported, as felons, for a period of seven years each.

At Cawnpore, on the 14th April, Private F. Sullivan, H.M. 16th Foot, was charged "with highly irregular and unsoldier-like conduct, in having been drunk in barracks, at Cawnpore, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock on the night of the 3d April 1838; also with mutinous conduct, in having, then and there, struck his superior officer, Lance Sergeant P. Kennelly, of the same regiment, two blows with his clenched fist, he, the said Lance Sergeant P. Kennelly, being at the time in the execution of his office." The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer solitary confinement for a period of twelve months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 25. Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to continue to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Boolundshuhur until 1st June, when he will proceed to his new appointment of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad.

30. Capt. W. M. Ramsay to be invested with general powers of a joint magistrate in zillah Sarin, in addition to special powers which he now exercises under direction of Superintendent of Operations for Suppression of Thuggee.

Capt. N. Lewis to be invested with similar powers in zillah Moonshehabad, in addition to his special duties in Thuggee department.

Lieut. J. Sleeman to be invested with similar powers in zillah Mymsing, in addition to his special duties in Thuggee department.

Lieut. J. M. Turnbull to officiate as postmaster at Hansi, during absence of Lieut. J. Skinner, on leave, to visit the hills, on med. certificate.

May 4. The following provisional appointments by the Commissioner of the Saugor division sanctioned, until further orders:—Mr. D. T. McLeod to officiate as principal assistant at Saugor, during absence of Capt. M. Smith, on sick leave; Lieut. C. R. Browne to officiate as first junior assistant at Seonoe, during absence of Mr. McLeod; and Lieut. R. W. C. Doolan to officiate as first junior assistant at Dumoh, during absence of Lieut. Browne.

9. Assist. Surg. James Steel, M.D., to be postmaster at Goruckpore.

11. Mr. R. Hampton to officiate as special deputy collector of Rajeshye, Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, and Pubna, during absence of Mr. J. Stanforth.

Mr. G. P. Leicester authorized to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Bancorah, under Mr. Halkett.

Assist. Surg. G. Rae to have temporary charge of medical duties of civil station of Hooghly, during absence of Dr. Wise.

15. Mr. Charles Steer to be magistrate of zillah Nuddea.

Mr. A. S. Annand to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tipperah until further orders, and Mr. W. Bell to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Chittagong, during Mr. Annand's absence.

16. Mr. G. H. Smith, collector of customs N.W. frontier, to be vested with powers of a deputy opium agent under Reg. VII. of 1824, in districts of Delhi and Meerut divisions.

19. Mr. W. C. S. Cunningham to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazipur.

Attn. Journ. N.S. Vol. 27. No. 107.

21. Mr. M. P. Edgeworth to be a deputy collector for investigation of claims to hold land exempt from payment of revenue, in district of Moosufurnuggur.

22. Baboo Madub Chunder Mullick to be deputy collector under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833, in Dacca.

28. Mr. R. D. Mangles to be a temporary member of Sudder Board of Revenue, v. Mr. H. Walters.

Mr. F. J. Halliday to be secretary to Government of Bengal in judicial and revenue departments, v. Mr. Mangles.

Mr. E. Currie to be secretary to Sudder Board of Revenue, v. Mr. Halliday.

Mr. G. F. Brown to be commissioner of revenue of 12th or Bhagulpor division.

Mr. T. H. Maddock to officiate as secretary to Government of India in legislative, judicial, and revenue department, until further orders.

30. Mr. R. S. Maling to be superintendent of Midnapore salt chokies, v. Mr. F. Campbell dec.

Mr. J. A. Terraneau to be superintendent of salt chokies at Jessore, in room of Mr. R. S. Maling promoted.

Major Richard Benson, 11th N.I., to be resident at Ava, with rank of colonel.

Capt. Wm. McLeod to be assistant to ditto.

Mr. G. T. Bayfield, late assistant to resident at Ava, to remain in separate charge at Rangoon, under orders of resident at Ava.

Mr. J. B. Thornhill re-admitted to Bengal civil service, in cancellation of his retirement on pension allowed to servants of late China establishment.

The following gentlemen to be postmasters at stations, viz.—Lieut. T. Beatson, at Muttra; Lieut. G. M. Hill, at Loodhecanah; and Lieut. N. A. Staples, at Dacca.

31. Mr. Wm. Bell authorized to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Nacolly, instead of at Chittagong as directed on 15th May.

June 4. Lieut. John Maitland, Madras Artillery, to be an assistant to commissioner for government of territories of H.H. the Rajah of Mysore.

Lieut. R. Cannon, 40th regt. Madras N.I., to be ditto to ditto ditto.

The following officers to be joint magistrates and deputy collectors of second grade, with salaries formerly allotted to head assistants, at stations noted below, viz.—Messrs. F. Williams, Bareilly; T. H. Sympton, Bjmore; J. A. Craigie, Budaon; H. C. Tucker, Azimgurh; E. H. C. Monckton, Shahjehanpore; H. St. G. Tucker, Juanpore; F. R. Davidson, Benares; S. J. Becher, Futtehpoor; R. Alexander, Agra; E. Thomas, Saharanpore; J. Maberly, Moosufurnuggur; H. S. Ravenshaw, Pancepoot.

5. Mr. M. Johnston to be deputy collector of Calcutta, in suc. to Mr. C. Francis dec.

6. Mr. John Trotter to be temporary member of Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of Marine Board.

Mr. H. S. Lane to be opium agent of Benares division, v. Mr. J. Trotter.

Mr. Wm. Balhetchet to be assistant to resident councillor at Singapore, v. Mr. R. F. Wingrove proceeded to Europe.

Mr. W. T. Lewis to be assistant to resident councillor at Penang, v. Mr. Balhetchet.

Mr. J. B. Westerhout to be assistant to resident councillor at Malacca.

8. Mr. A. Littledale to be assistant to magistrate and collector of Dacca.

12. Lieut. H. Marsh, interp. and qu. mast. 3d L.C., to be an assistant to general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee, v. Lieut. W. T. Briggs dec.

Moulavee Nujumool Huk to be sudder ameen of Moonshehabad, v. Moulavee Mohummud Khoorshad.

Shahk Obedoolah to be principal sudder ameen in Chittagong, v. Mr. G. Doucet dec.

Moulavee Ashraf Alee to be sudder ameen in Chittagong, v. Shahk Obedoolah.

Roy Radha Govind Soom to be principal sudder

a'meen of 24-Pergunnahs, v. Hafeezooddeen Ahmed dismissed.

Hussun Alli Khan Behadoor, Baboo Omachurn Bhattacharjee, Mohomed Irfan Khan Behadoor, Baboo Radhanath Gangoolie, Mr. J. R. B. Bennett, and Baboo Hurrechur Dutt, to be deputy collectors under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Zillah of Hidgellee.

Baboo Rogomoth Bose, Issur Chunder, and Doorgapursaud Ghose, to be ditto ditto under ditto in Zillah Chittagong.

Mr. W. N. O'B. Dennehey, a ditto ditto under ditto, in Jessore, placed under Commissioner of Sunderbuns, and Mr. G. Herklots, a ditto ditto under ditto, transferred to Jessore, under Mr. F. Lowth.

13. Mr. William Brown, uncovenanted deputy collector at Balasore, to be ex-officio postmaster at that station.

18. Mr. J. B. Mill to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector at Boolundshuhur.

Mr. G. C. Barnes to be an assistant under commissioner of Rohilkund division.

Mr. A. A. Roberts to be an assistant under commissioner of Benares division.

Lieut. C. E. Mills, assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee, to be invested with general powers of a joint magistrate in Zillah Meerut.

19. Syud Jaffer Alee, Syud Ooddeen, Ulice Buksh Khan, Ameer Buksh, and Abdool Hyud Khan, to be deputy collectors under Reg. IX. of 1833, in central division of Cuttack.

Ruggoonauth Bose, Mowajib Oollah, Ragoobanund Doss, Gooropersaud Huse, Junaroon Bose, and Neelmony Birhin to be ditto ditto under ditto, in southern division of Cuttack.

Mr. G. P. Leicester authorized to exercise temporarily powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Zillah Hooghly.

Mr. T. C. Trotter authorized to exercise similar powers in Zillah Midnapore.

Baboo Doorjoodun Doss and Burmanund Doss to be deputy collectors under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Zillah Balasore.

20. Mr. C. T. Le Bas, assistant under commissioner of Agra division, placed under orders of collector and magistrate of Muttra.

Mr. H. Aubert to officiate, v. Mr. William Adam, for Mr. J. B. Marriage, as clerk to committee for controlling expenditure of stationery.

23. Mr. A. R. Bell to be magistrate and collector of Delhi.

Mr. C. Lindsay to be magistrate and collector of Goorgaon. Mr. Lindsay to officiate as judge of Delhi till further orders.

Mr. H. W. Dean to be magistrate and collector of Moozuffurnuggur.

Mr. W. R. Timins to be magistrate and collector of Budaon, with retrospective effect from 2d March.

Mr. F. Williams to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pillibheet.

Mr. F. Stirling placed at disposal of Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal.

26. Mr. W. N. Garrett to be additional judge in Zillah Shahabad, v. Mr. H. S. Lane.

Baboo Ram Churn Surma to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Zillah Mymensing.

Mr. H. Thompson to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, under Mr. Special Deputy Collector Taylor in Zillahs Hooghly, Burdwan, Bancoora, and Beerbhoom.

Mr. J. M. Sutherland to deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833 in Jessore.

27. Capt. T. J. Taylor 7th Madras L.C., late secretary to post-office and customs committee, to be agent of government of India for conducting special inquiries in Post-office department.

29. Mr. J. H. Young to officiate, until further orders, as deputy secretary to government of Bengal in Judicial and Revenue department.

30. Messrs. S. Smith, J. Mullett, J. Rowe, W. Davis, W. Smith, and T. Wilson, to be an honorary Committee of Conservancy within Intally division, for purposes of reporting from time to time upon state of the roads, drains, public nuisances, &c. &c.; date 21st Nov. 1837.

Capt. D. A. Malcolm, 3d Bombay N.I., and

assistant to general superintendent of Thugs, to be assistant to Resident at Hyderabad, v. Major Cameron dec.

July 3. Moulvee Mueenooddeen Sudfar to be sudder ameen in Zillah Rungpoor.

Mr. J. Dunsmure to be ditto ditto in Bancoora.

Baboo Huru Chunder Ghose to be ditto ditto in Hooghly.

4. Capt. G. T. Marshall to be secretary to College of Fort William, v. Capt. J. W. J. Ouseley.

Mr. W. T. Taylor to act as assistant to secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

6. Mr. W. Cracroft to officiate as special commissioner under Reg. III. of 1821 for division of Moorshabad, v. T. H. Maddock.

Mr. T. P. Biseoe to officiate as civil and session judge of 24-Pergunnahs, v. Mr. Cracroft.

10. Mr. W. M. Dirom to officiate as magistrate and collector of Rajshahy.

Mr. C. K. Hudson to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833 in province of Assam.

11. The services of Mr. H. G. Astell placed at disposal of Governor-general for North-western Provinces.

Capt. J. W. J. Ouseley confirmed in situation of Superintendent of affairs of Mysore Princes, retaining, for the present, his app. of Secretary to Madrissa of Calcutta and to Law Examination Committee.

The appointment of Mr. L. Magniac, under date the 28th March last, has been cancelled.

Sir Charles Metcalf Ochterlony, Bart., having passed an examination on the 10th June, and being reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages, the order issued on the 9th May for that gentleman's return to England is cancelled.

Lieut. W. F. Eden, 3d assistant to the resident at Indore, joined his station on the 15th May.

Messrs. A. Grant and J. H. Young, members of the Tanjore Commission, reported their arrival at Calcutta on the 26th June, consequent upon the adjournment *sine die* of the sittings of the Tanjore Commission at Fort St. George.

Mr. C. C. Hyde reported his return to this presidency from the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th June.

Furloughs, &c.—May 9. Capt. J. H. Johnston, controller of steam vessels, leave of absence for one month, from 7th May.—15. Mr. F. B. Kemp, leave for one month, to proceed to presidency, preparatory to his applying for leave to proceed to England on private affairs.—18. Mr. Wm. Crawford, to England, for health.—June 13. Mr. G. A. C. Plowden, officiating deputy sec. to gov. in judicial and revenue depart., to Singapore, for six months, for health.—22. Mr. J. Stanforth, to Cape, for two years, for health (eventually to N.S. Wales).—July 4. Mr. C. C. Hyde, to Europe, on furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 4. The Rev. H. S. Fisher to officiate for the Rev. T. Dealtry as chaplain of Old Church of Calcutta, while the Rev. Mr. Dealtry may be officiating as domestic chaplain to Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

6. The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta permitted to accompany the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and to officiate as Bishop's chaplain on his visitation as far as Singapore, in his lordship's diocese.

The Rev. H. Fisher and the Rev. H. S. Fisher, as the two Cathedral chaplains for time being, to act in consequence as Bishop's commissaries under seal during absence of Archdeacon Dealtry from Calcutta.

The Rev. S. C. Malan, B.A., of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, professor of Bishop's College, was on the 10th June ordained deacon, to whom the Lord Bishop has since granted his license to officiate at the collegiate chapel of Bishop's College.

The Lord Bishop has also licensed the Rev. James Bowyer to officiate as missionary minister at

Howrah, in the archdeaconry and diocese of Calcutta.

Furloughs, &c.—May 19. The Rev. Charles Parker, to Europe, for health (permitted to proceed from Bombay).—23. The Rev. Wm. Palmer, junior presidency chaplain, to remain at Nusseerabad for six months, for health.—June 6. The Rev. Charles Rawlins, to proceed to the hills, for one year, for health.—The Rev. Richard Arnold, chaplain at Cuttack, leave for one month.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-General).

Simla, May 3, 1838.—Lieut. John Stubbs, 49th N.I., to be second in command of the Joudpore Legion.

May 23.—Assist. Surg. M. M. Rind, 68th N.I., app. to medical charge of political agency at Mundalair, v. Assist. Surg. A. W. Steart prom.

June 5.—The services of Lieut. J. R. Lunley, 9th N.I., placed at disposal of Com. in chief.

June 15.—Capt. T. S. Burt, of Engineers, to act in room of Lieut. Willis, as ex-cutive engineer in 5th or Benares division, department of public works, until further orders.

June 27.—Assist. Surg. J. T. Pearson to be assist. surgeon in medical charge of Darjeeling.

June 29.—Capt. F. Smalpage, 8th L.C., to be commandant of 3d Local Horse, v. Major Hawkes permitted to resign that situation.

(By the President in Council).

Fort William, May 14, 1838.—47th N.I. Ens. Robert Renny to be lieut., from 18th April 1838, v. Lieut. J. G. B. Paton dec.

Capt. S. F. Hannay, 40th N.I., to be second in command of Assam Light Infantry, v. Capt. Charlton resigned.

Lieut. T. D. Colyear, 7th L.C., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 15th May 1838.

Cadets of Infantry C. S. Reynolds, F. T. Paterson, H. J. Edwards, R. R. Mainwaring, G. E. Ford, and J. P. Caulfield, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. J. A. Dunbar admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

The services of Assist. Surg. Foaker placed at disposal of Deputy Governor of Bengal, for medical duties of civil station of Tippera, v. Dr. T. W. Wilson, who is, at his own request, placed under orders of Commander-in-Chief.

May 21.—57th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. M. Sherer to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. James Masson to be lieut., from 8th July 1838, in suc. to Capt. W. A. Smith retired.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Edward Darvall to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. B. Lunley to be lieut., from 4th Aug. 1838, in suc. to Capt. A. T. Davies retired.—The rank of capt. by brevet assigned to Lieuts. Sherer and Darvall in 1836 and 1838 cancelled.

74th N.I. Ens. George Riley to be lieut., from 30th April 1838, v. Lieut. W. T. Briggs dec.

Lieut. S. A. Lyons, 34th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 17th May 1838.

Cadet of Infantry A. G. C. Sutherland admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. John Gilmore, corps of engineers, placed under orders of Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, employed on special duty on N.E. frontier, for purpose of superintending construction of roads in vicinity of Darjeeling.

May 28.—Lieut. Charles Boulton, 47th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 23d May 1838.

Cadet of Artillery R. D. Bruce admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets of Infantry T. W. Gordon, F. J. Smalpage, E. P. T. Napean, J. M. Lockett, A. S. Mills, and J. G. Wollen, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

June 4.—Regt. of Artillery. 2d-Lieut. A. C. Hutchinson to be 1st-lieut., v. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Hotham retired, with rank from 25th April 1838, v. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. L. Mowatt prom.

European Regt. (left wing). Ens. John Fagan to be lieut., v. Lieut. G. C. S. Goodday retired, with rank from 5th March 1838, v. Lieut. A. Stewart prom.

Assist. Surg. Robert Rankine to be surgeon, v. Surg. Alex. Scott retired, with rank from 17th March 1838, v. Surg. H. Tytler, m.d., dec.

Cadet of Infantry F. G. Crossman admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

June 11.—The undermentioned officers of Regt. of Artillery to have rank of capt. by brevet, viz.—1st-Lieut. F. Dashwood, G. Campbell, W. S. Pillans, G. H. Swinley, W. E. J. Hodgson, Geo. Ellis, F. R. Bazely, Jas. Abbot, and F. B. Boileau, all from 6th June 1838.

Cadet of Infantry Thos. Pottinger admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

June 18.—Lieut. Hamilton Vetch, 54th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 15th June 1838.

16th N.I. Lieut. E. R. Mainwaring to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. B. Bosanquet to be lieut., from 20th Feb. 1838, in suc. to Capt. C. S. Barbarie retired.

46th N.I. Capt. W. B. Girdlestone to be major, Lieut. H. W. Burt to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. A. Herbert to be lieut., from 1st March 1838, in suc. to Major Alex. Horsburgh retired.

47th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Charles Bolton to be capt. of a comp., v. Capt. and Brev. Major H. Blake dec., with rank from 15th April 1838, v. Capt. H. T. Raban dec.—Ens. A. H. C. Sewell to be lieut., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Charles Boulton prom., with rank from 18th April 1838, v. Lieut. J. G. B. Paton dec. (N.B. The rank of capt. by brevet recently assigned to Lieut. Charles Boulton cancelled).

Assist. Surg. William Stevenson, m.d., junior, to be surgeon, from 5th April 1838, v. Surg. Thomas Stoddart retired.

Lieut. George Salter, 4th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet from 20th June 1838.

Cadets of Infantry W. L. M. Bishop, Wm. Fraser, Robert Campbell, and R. C. Stevenson, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. John Loughton, corps of Engineers, appointed to survey and improve road from Cachar to Munnipore, under direction of Lieut. Guthrie, v. Lieut. J. G. Allardice, whose state of health compels him to give up the appointment. Lieut. Loughton to join the 5th comp. of Sappers and Miners at Luckpore.

June 25.—Assist. Surg. Allan Webb directed to attend on the Lord Bishop of Calcutta during tour of visitation about to be undertaken by his lordship.

Assist. Surg. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, m.d., to be secretary to Committee on Indian Materia Medica; date 16th Oct. last.

July 2.—Regt. of Artillery. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. W. S. Whish to be colonel, from 25th April 1838, v. Maj. Gen. C. Brown, c.b., deceased. (This cancels the recent prom. of Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. J. P. Boileau).—Major Thomas Chadwick to be lieut. col., from 25th April 1838, v. Lieut. Col. W. S. Whish prom.—Capt. George Blake to be major, from 25th April, v. Major T. Chadwick prom.—1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell to be capt., from 25th April, v. Capt. G. Blake prom.—2d-Lieut. Henry Apperly to be 1st-lieut., from 25th April, v. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Dalzell prom.—2d-Lieut. Michael Dawes to be 1st-lieut., from 12th June, v. 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. E. J. Hodgson dec.

Cadet of Infantry G. M. Brodie admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Mr. Edmund Boulit admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

Lieut. Henry Rigby, corps of Engineers, to officiate as executive engineer, 17th division, department of public works, in room of Lieut. W. H. Graham, on leave to visit presidency, preparatory to applying for permission to proceed to Cape of Good Hope.

Assist. Surg. H. Taylor to perform medical duties of civil station of Gyah, during absence of Assist. Surg. Fagan, on med. certificate.

The undermentioned officers confirmed in their provisional appointments to Talain Corps, authorised to be raised in Tenasserim Provinces, viz.—Capt. Williams, 3d Madras N.I., to be coman-

dant; Ena. Smith, 13th Madras N.I., to be adjutant.

July 9.—48th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Raban to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. C. Hasell to be lieut., from 30th June 1833, in suc. to Capt. D. Sheriff dec.

Lieut. F. C. Burnett, regt. of Artillery, to officiate as assist. secretary to Military Board, during absence on leave of Brev. Capt. and Lieut. F. Dashwood.

Cadet H. T. Repton admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. Arch. Donaldson, M.D., to perform medical duties of civil station of Zillah Sarun, v. Rankine prom.

2d Lieuts. R. Pigou and C. B. Young, corps of Engineers, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regimental duty, and directed to join head-quarters of Sappers and Miners at Delhi without delay.

July 16.—Cadets of Infantry R. J. Meade, Joseph McCance, L. P. Faddy, M. Dunsford, H. B. Lumsden, P. J. Comyn, G. R. Cookson, J. R. McMullen, and Geo. Holroyd, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. H. H. Bowling, Wm. Veal, and Andrew Paton, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

16th N.I. Ena. J. T. Gardiner to be lieut., from 30th June 1833, v. Lieut. W. H. Balders dec.

42d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Dalryell to be capt. of a comp., and Ena. J. S. Knox to be lieut., from 6th July 1833, in suc. to Capt. A. McKinnon retired on pension of a major.

The undermentioned Officers of Infantry to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from dates expressed, viz.—Lieut. Chas. Hascelly, 51st N.I., from 10th July 1833.—Lieuts. Chas. Graham and Edw. Meade, 55th N.I.; W. B. Gould, 43d do.; J. H. Hampton, 50th do.; J. W. V. Stephen, 41st do.; W. L. Hall, 36th do.; G. B. Michell, 9th do.; J. H. Wakefield, 17th do.; H. Hunter, 58th do.; H. Kirke, 12th do.; H. Alpe, 41st do.; R. M. Hunter, 73d do.; W. F. Grant, 63d do.; F. Gresley, 14th do.; Charles Cheape, 51st do.; and Ralph Smith, 29th do.; all from 11th July 1833.

(By the Commander-in-chief.)

Head-Quarters, Simla, April 25, 1833.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Capt. W. Geddes (on furl.) from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat., and A. Wilson (officiating assist. adj. gen. of artillery) from latter to former bat.—1st Lieuts. Z. M. Mallock (on furl.) from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 8th comp. 7th bat.; A. M. Seppings from 8th comp. 7th bat. to 1st comp. 4th bat.; R. Walker from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. H. Maclean (on furl.) removed from Mhairwarrah Local Bat. to 6th N.I.

Assist. Surg. A. Mackean removed from 9th L.C. to Mhairwarrah Local Bat.

May 1.—Ena. F. B. Bosanquet, 16th N.I., to act as adj. to Hurriannah Light Inf. Bat., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Colebrooke.

May 2.—Assist. Surg. J. V. Leese, 10th N.I., to perform medical duties of residency and Thug gal at Lucknow, in addition to his present charge, consequent on departure, on leave, of Assist. Surg. W. Stevenson; date 6th April.

May 3.—The following station order confirmed:—Lieut. R. W. Ellis, acting interp. and qu. mast. 28th N.I., to act as station staff at Mynpoorie; date 7th Feb. last.

25th N.I. Lieut. R. R. W. Ellis, 23d N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast.

May 4.—Surg. J. Atkinson, 70th N.I., to afford medical aid to 3d do., during absence, on duty, of Assist. Surg. Guise; date 10th April.

Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M.D., of Artillery, to perform medical duties of 71st N.I., in room of Assist. Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D., medical store-keeper; date 21st April.

Col. W. H. Kemm (new prom., and on furlough) posted to 63d N.I.

Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie removed from 6th N.I. to right wing European Regt., and Lieut. Col. James Eckford (new prom.) posted to 6th N.I.

Surg. John Smyth, M.D. (new prom.) posted to 34th N.I. at Futtahgurh.

Assist. Surg. George Rae, now doing duty under orders of Superintending Surgeon at Barrackpore, directed to join and do duty in hospital of H.M. 9th Foot.

May 5.—Assist. Surg. G. S. Cardew to do duty with H.M. 31st regt.; date Dinapore 15th April.

Mr. Wm. McDermott to do duty as a veterinary surgeon with Horse Artillery at Loodianah, on a monthly allowance of Rs. 200, until he may be permanently admitted into service.

May 7.—Lieut. Y. Lamb, acting interp. and qu. mast. to 51st N.I., to officiate as station staff at Dinapore, during absence, on duty, of assist. adj. gen. of division; date 22d April.

Lieut. G. P. Brooke to act as adj. to 68th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Bryant; date 24th April.

Assist. Surg. E. Foaker directed to proceed and join H.M. 44th Foot at Ghazepore; and Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., 8th L.C., now doing duty with former corps, on being relieved by Mr. Foaker, to rejoin regt. to which he belongs at Sultanpore.

Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale to proceed and do duty under orders of Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore.

Ena. F. Maitland, 4th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 50th N.I. at Mirzapore.

Cornet F. N. Edmonstone posted to 4th L.C. at Kurnaul, and directed to join.

May 11.—Brigadier Gen. J. Cock appointed to command of Benares division.

Brigadier G. Pollock, C.B., to command Dinapore division, during absence, on leave, of Maj. Gen. Richards, C.B., or until further orders.

Brigadier A. Lindsay, C.B., appointed temporarily to command of troops at Barrackpore.

Lieut. G. Ramsay, 25th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. Cock.

May 13.—Lieut. S. J. Saunders, 41st N.I., and Ena. F. B. Bosanquet, 19th do., to do duty with Hurriannah Light Infantry Battalion.

Ena. Henry Nicoll, 47th N.I., to do duty with Rangpur Light Inf. Battalion. (This app. has since been cancelled at his own request.)

May 23.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Col. J. P. Boileau (new prom.) to 3d brigade Horse Artillery.—Lieut. Col. G. Everest (new prom., and on staff employ) to 3d brigade Horse Artillery.—Maj. T. Timbrell (ditto ditto) to 7th bat.—Capt. R. Roberts (on furl.) from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 4th tr. 2d brig. Horse Artillery; H. P. Hughes (on leave to Cape) from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.; E. F. Day from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp. 8th bat.; F. Brind (new prom.) to 1st comp. 4th bat.—1st Lieuts. J. Abbott (on staff employ) from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.; E. Buckle (do.) from 1st tr. 1st brig. Horse Artillery to 2d comp. 2d bat.; K. J. White (on furl.) from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 3d comp. 7th bat.; W. K. Warner (new prom.) to 1st comp. 6th bat.; C. Steward (do.) to 1st tr. 1st brig. Horse Artillery; C. Boulton (do.) to 4th comp. 7th bat.; T. J. W. Hungerford (on furl.) from 3d comp. 7th bat. to 3d comp. 1st bat.; J. Elliot (brought on effective estab.) to 1st comp. 4th bat.; J. Mill (do.) to 1st comp. 1st bat.; H. Lewis (do.) to 4th comp. 1st bat.

Ena. T. E. Ogilvie, at his own request, transf. from 39th to 15th N.I., as junior of his rank.

May 24.—Ena. F. B. Bosanquet to act as station staff at Hansi, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Colebrooke; date 15th May.

May 25.—Ena. H. Hopkinson (recently admitted to service) to do duty with 15th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Assist. Surg. J. A. Staig (at present doing duty with troops in Arracan) posted to Arracan Local Bat., of which he will receive medical charge.

May 26.—1st Lieut. F. A. Miles, interp. and qu. mast. to 7th bat. Artillery, removed in that situation to 6th bat., v. Mowatt prom.

1st Lieut. J. H. Campbell, 1st comp. 3d bat., to be interp. and qu. mast. to 7th bat. Artillery, v. Miles removed to 6th bat.

1st Lieut. A. M. Seppings, of Artillery, now doing duty with Assam L. Inf. Bat., permitted, at his own request, to rejoin his regt.

Assist. Surg. H. Taylor posted to 63d N.I. at Jubbulpore, and directed to join.

May 30.—Lieut. Col. H. L. White (on furl.) removed from 36th to 67th N.I.; W. G. Mackenzie (proceeding on furl.) from right wing European regt. to 86th N.I.; and R. Chalmers from 67th to right wing European regt.

May 31.—Ens. W. E. Mulester, 28th, at his own request, removed to 64th N.I., as junior of his rank.

June 1.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Boswell (on furl.) removed from 32d to 3d N.I., and Assist. Surg. T. W. Wilson, M.D., posted to 32d do. at Dacca.

June 2.—The following young officers (lately admitted to service) to join and do duty:—Ensigns G. E. Ford with 58th N.I., at Barrackpore; F. T. Paterson, 66th do., at ditto; C. S. Reynolds, 65th do., at ditto; R. R. Mainwaring, 18th do., at Secrore, Benares; H. J. Edwards, 15th do., at Barrackpore; J. P. Caulfield, 56th do., at Berhampore.

June 5.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—1st Lieuts. E. P. Master from 1st comp. 2d bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.; K. J. White (on furl.) from 3d comp. 7th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat.; L. Smith from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. W. J. Loch (now doing duty with 43d) to proceed to Allahabad and afford medical aid to 68th N.I.

June 8.—8th L.C. Lieut. George Murray to be adj., v. Moore permitted to resign the appointment.

June 15.—1st Lieut. R. R. Kintieside to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 3d brigade Horse Artillery, v. Brind prom.; date 2d June.

June 18.—Lieut. J. Smith, 49th N.I., to resume his duties as officiating interp. and qu. mast. to 1st L.C.; date 2d June.

June 19.—2d L.C. Cornet E. K. Money to be interp. and qu. mast.

Lieut. R. Price to act as adj. to 67th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Rainsford; also to officiate as district and station staff in Arracan, v. Rainsford; date 16th May.

June 20.—The following young officers (lately admitted to service) to join and do duty:—Ensigns A. G. C. Sutherland and J. G. Wollen with 3d N.I., at Barrackpore; A. J. Vanrenen and E. D. Vaurenen, 12th ditto, at Barrackpore; T. W. Gordon and F. C. Crossman, 13th do., at Barrackpore; J. M. Lockett, 58th do., at Barrackpore; A. S. Mills and E. P. T. Nepean, 56th do., at Berhampore; F. J. Smalpage, 50th do., at Mirzapore.

Lieut. E. R. Lyons, second in command of Sylhet L. Inf. Bat., to receive charge of 5th comp. of Sappers and Miners on Eastern frontier, during absence, on med. cert., of 2d Lieut. J. G. Allardyce; date 17th May.

June 23.—Ens. F. J. Smalpage to join and do duty with 11th N.I., at Saugor; date 6th June.

June 27.—Surg. J. Johnstone, M.D., 31st, to afford medical aid to 68th N.I., on departure of Assist. Surg. Rind; date Allahabad 15th June.

Ens. A. G. C. Sutherland to do duty with 15th instead of 3d N.I.

51st N.I. Lieut. Y. Lamb to be interp. and qu. mast., v. W. Lamb proceeded on furlough.

June 29.—Surg. R. Rankine (new prom.) posted to 68th N.I., at Allahabad.

Permitted to Reside, &c.—June 5. Maj. J. Barclay, inv. estab., in hills north of Deyrah, and to draw his pay and allowances from Meerut pay-office.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—June 18.—Capt. Alex. McKinnon, 42d N.I., on pension of a major.—July 16. Surg. Joseph Langstaff, 1st member of Medical Board, under rules published in G.O. of 11th Nov. 1831, from 23d July.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 21. Lieut. W. J. Martin, 9th N.I.—28. Major Richard Benson, 11th N.I.—June 4. 2d Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford, Artillery.—18. Lieut. Wm. Cumberland, 11th N.I.—July 16. Lieut. J. T. Gordon, 15th N.I.—Ens. F. H. Hawley, 37th N.I.

FURLOUGHs.

To Europe.—May 14. Brev. Capt. J. R. Revell, regt. of Artillery, for health (commuted from leave

of absence granted to him on 18th Jan. 1836).—21. Ens. Samuel Arden, 27th N.I., for health.—28. Ens. C. G. Walsh, 14th N.I., on private affairs.—June 4. Lieut. E. P. Bryant, 68th N.I., on ditto, July 9. Lieut. R. E. T. Richardson, 62d N.I., on ditto.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough).—May 21. Ens. C. H. Wake, 34th N.I., from 2d July to 31st Jan. 1839.—June 23. Capt. G. G. Denniss, Horse Artillery, from 10th July to 10th Jan. 1839.—29. Lieut. and Adj. A. Park, from 20th July to 20th Jan. 1839.

To Cape of Good Hope.—July 2. Lieut. Wm. Smith, 19th N.I., for one year (commuted from leave to proceed to Europe granted to him on 15th Jan. last).

To New South Wales.—May 14. Capt. J. V. Forbes, 15th N.I., for two years, for health (aid Isle of France).—June 18. Surg. George Smith, for two years, for health.

To Durrjeeling.—June 4. Assist. Surg. J. Pagan, for six months, for health.

To Singapore.—June 18. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Dashedow, Artillery, assist. sec. to Mil. Board, for six months, on private affairs.—July 9. Capt. W. T. Savary, 46th N.I. (eventually to N.S. Wales), for two years, for health.

To visit the Hills.—May 4. Lieut. T. Hutton, assist. revenue surveyor, for six months, on private affairs.

To visit ditto, north of Deyrah.—April 21. Ens. J. S. Knox, 42d N.I., from 15th March to 15th Nov., for health.—May 5. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Lord H. Gordon, 23d N.I., from 15th April to 15th Nov., for health.—21. Lieut. Col. A. Warde, 2d L.C., to 1st Jan. 1839, for health.—June 8. 2d Lieut. T. Brougham, Artillery, from 1st June to 1st Nov., for health.—19. Ens. R. A. Ramsay, 35th N.I., from 14th June to 1st Dec., for health.—2d Lieut. M. Dawes, Artillery, from 10th June to 1st Nov., for health.

To visit Simla.—May 5. 2d Lieut. J. Rogers, Artillery, from 25th April to 10th Nov., for health.

OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.

May 10.—Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, 4th L.C., to have medical charge of 2d regt., v. Assist. Surg. H. Taylor, whose app. is cancelled at his own request.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

The following officers to have rank of capt. by brevet, in East Indies only, viz.—Lieut. C. D. C. O'Brien, 43d F., from 25th March 1838; Lieut. T. Gibson, 4th F., from 16th May 1838; Lieut. W. B. Farrant, 9th F.

Col. T. Thackwell, K.H., 3d L. Drags., to take rank as major general by brevet, in East Indies only, from 10th Jan. 1837.

FURLOUGHs.

To England.—May 17. Assist. Surg. Grant, 4th L. Drags., for two years, for health.—24. Capt. L'Esrange, 44th F., for ditto ditto.—Cornet H. Hamilton, 13th L. Drags., for eighteen months, on private affairs.—Lieut. J. S. Short, 4th F., for two years, for ditto.—28. Capt. Meldrum, 2d F., for two years, for health.—Capt. C. B. Daubeney and A. Sharpin, 55th F., for ditto ditto.—June 14. Lieut. T. W. Geils, 4th L. Drags., for ditto ditto.—Lieut. J. Maule, 26th F., for ditto ditto.—21. Capt. A. Lockhart, 17th F., for ditto ditto.—Lieut. Col. G. G. Tuite, 3d L. Drags., for purpose of retiring on half-pay.—Lieut. Stuart, 44th F., for two years, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MAY 15. Forth, Saunders, from Mauritius, &c.—22. Isabella, Munro, and Larkine, Ingram, both from London and Madras.—24. Bolton, Young, from London and Madras.—25. Susanna, Ridley, from Mauritius and Ceylon; Frank, Smout, from Mauritius.—26. Victoria, Potter, from Rangoon.—27. Moulmein, Morris, from Moulmein.—30. Bengal Zucker, Steward, from China, &c.—JUNE

1. *Imogen*, Riley, from Liverpool; *Antonia Pereira*, Christie, from China, &c.; *Neptune*, Ferris, from Moulinein; *Sylph*, Viall, from China, &c.; *Ann Lockerby*, Burt, from Liverpool.—2. *Stalket*, Jellicoe, from Moulinein; *Carthage*, Terry, from Boston.—3. *Roselind*, Little, from Liverpool.—4. *Falcon*, Anstruther, from Glasgow.—6. *Ernaad*, Hill, from Judda and Mocha; *Diadem*, Walker, from Ceylon; *Genito*, Hollis, from Boston.—8. *Mermaid*, Roche, from Rangoon.—9. *Sarah*, Lyster, from Rangoon; *Dorothy Gales*, Moore, from Mauritius.—10. *H.M.S. Rattlesnake*, Hobson, from Madras; *Seymour*, Dare, from Mauritius.—11. *Mary Malloby*, Grey, from Mauritius.—12. *Samuel Baker*, Wild, from Mauritius; *Lord Auckland*, Wyllie, from ditto and Madras.—14. *Clyde*, Kerr, from Cape; *H.C. sl. Amherst*, Jump, from Bombay and Madras.—16. *Irt*, Ludlow, from Liverpool.—18. *Lysander*, Currie, from London.—19. *Tunierlane*, McKenzie, from London; *Janet*, Holmes, from Penang and Acheen; *Addingham*, Sedgwick, from Madras; *Standard*, Peile, from Demcrara.—20. *Gallardon*, Rapson, from Sydney; *Haidee*, Symers, from Mauritius and Madras.—*Courier*, Smith, and *Ethor*, Pickering, both from Liverpool.—21. *Bombay*, Waugh, from Amherst.—22. *John Panter*, Elsdon, from Mauritius; *Herefordshire*, Isaacson, from Madras; *Liverpool*, Row, from Liverpool.—25. *Ariadne*, McLeod, from Greenock; *Abberton*, Shuttleworth, from London, Cape, and Madras; *Ann*, McGowan, from China; *Mary Edie*, Paterson, from Mauritius; *Tom Thumb*, McGill, from Penang.—26. *Upton Castle*, Williams, from Sydney and Madras; *Augustina*, Perry, from Newcastle, Cape, &c.—28. *Patriot Queen*, Hoodless, from Liverpool.—29. *Lyndal*, Browne, from London and Mauritius.—30. *Ariel*, Warden, from China and Singapore.—JULY 1. *Eliza*, Law, from London and Madras; *Sir Arch. Campbell*, Cooke, from Singapore.—2. *Cventish Bendick*, McKenzie, from Mauritius; *Caniopon*, Winram, from Liverpool and Mauritius.—4. *William Lockerby*, Parker, from Liverpool, Cape, &c.; *Mary Somerville*, Hookey, from Liverpool.—6. *Patrice*, Marshall, from Penang.—7. *Keltie Castle*, Buchan, from London and Madras; *Apollon*, Langlois, from Mauritius; *Mary Sharp*, Gray, from Greenock.—10. *William Lee*, Shepherd, from Hull.—12. *John Hepburne*, Robertson, from Moulinein, &c.—13. *Snipe*, Spain, from Moulinein.—14. *Sir Edward Ryan*, Pybus, from China, &c.; *Ayrshire*, Brown, from Rangoon.

Departures from Calcutta.

MAY 23. *Lady Clifford*, Grainger, for London.—26. *Washington*, Thurber, for Philadelphia; *Eugene*, Glass, for Boston.—27. *Favourite*, Robinson, for Madras.—29. *William Gray*, Bartoll, for Boston.—31. *Nouvelle Louise*, Le Flock, for Havre.—JUNE 1. *Gasper*, Pool, for Boston.—4. *Indian Oak*, Rayne, for Mauritius.—JULY 3. *Cashmere Merchant*, Smellie, for Madras and Mauritius; *Edward*, Morton, for Mauritius.—9. *Samuel Baker*, Wild, for Ceylon.—10. *Ann Lockerby*, Burt, for Liverpool.—11. *Imogen*, Maxwell, for China.—12. *Frack*, Smoult, for N.S.Wales.—13. *Falcon*, Anstruther, for Mauritius.—14. *Bolton*, Young, for China (since returned damaged); *Mary Edie*, Paterson, for Mauritius.—16. *Neptune*, Ferris, for London.

Sailed from Saugor.

MAY 20. *Betsy*, Suffield, for Bombay.—22. *Emma*, Hudson, for London.—*Selma*, Luckie, for Singapore and China.—25. *Hindoo*, McGill, for Liverpool.—27. *Lawrence*, Gill, for Liverpool.—JUNE 6. *New Grove*, Johnston, for London; *Calcutta*, Bentley, for London.—8. *Alfred*, Jamieson, for London.—9. *Pearl*, for Bristol.—13. *Thalia*, Graham, for Liverpool.—18. *Antonio Pereira*, Christie, for China; *Burong*, Gordon, for Moulinein; *Sylph*, Viall, for Singapore and China.—22. *Victory*, Burt, for Liverpool; *Cuba*, Gray, for Mauritius; *Waterloo*, Cow, for London; *Susanna*, Ridley, for Mauritius; *Hannah*, Fraser, for Bombay; *Margaret Connal*, Morris, for Greenock.—27. *Bengal Packet*, Stawart, for China; *Maas*, Velthoven, and *Cherobon*, Puckert, Kenrish, both for Batavia.—28. *Justina*, Young, for London; *Snarlagore*, Heron, for China; *H.M.S. Rattlesnake*, Hobson, for Rangoon.—30. *Mary*, Munyard, for Mauritius and Hobart Town; *Elizabeth*, Starling, for Swan River.—JULY 1. *Kyle*, Fletcher, for London; *Onage*, Fleming, for United States.—2. *Ernaad*, Hill, for Bombay.—5. *Attaran*, Jackson, for Singapore and China.—6. *Mary and Susan*,

Parrot, for Boston; *Moulinein*, Pike, for Singapore and China; *Larkins*, Ingram, for Cape and London.—10. *Tom Thumb*, for Penang.—11. *Bus-sarah Merchant*, Moncrieff, for London; *Victoria*, Potter, and *Seymour*, Dare, both for Mauritius; *Ann*, McGowan, for China; *Ganges* steamer, Warden, for Moulinein.—13. *Furth*, Landers, for Singapore and China; *Mary Mallaby*, Grey, for Mauritius; *Elizabeth*, Brown, for Swan River.—16. *Princess Victoria*, Lee, for London; *John Panter*, Elsdon, for Mauritius.

Freights to London (July 18).—Broken Stowage, £2. 10s. to £3 per ton; Sugar and Saltpetre, £4. 15s. to £5; Rice, £5. 5s. to £5. 15s.; Oil Seeds, £5. 10s. to £6; Oil, in cases, £5. 15s. to £6. 6s.; Hides, £4 to £4. 4s.; Jute, Safflower, Shell Lac, and Lac Dye, £4. 10s.; Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £6 to £6. 6s.; Raw Silk, £6. 6s. to £6. 10s.

The Overland Mail from London of 12th May, and *via* Marseilles of 16th May, arrived at Calcutta on the 14th July.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 30. At Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. Thos. Roberts, invalid estab., of a son.
May 6. At Chittagong, the lady of Adam S. Anand, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
8. At Landour, the lady of W. J. Conolly, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Hazareebaugh, the lady of Lieut. C. B. P. Alcock, Engineers, of a son.
9. At Hooghly, the lady of Wm. Taylor, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
11. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. Col. Moseley, commanding 38th regt., of a son.
12. At Arrah, the lady of G. D. Wilkins, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— The lady of J. A. Faris, Esq., of a son.
13. Mrs. P. K. Klyphinstone, of a son.
14. At Jampur, the lady of Capt. Carleton, 36th regt. N.I., of a son.
— At Agra, the lady of J. D. D. Bean, Esq., of twin daughters.
15. At Nessindpore Factory, Jessore, the lady of P. Durand, Esq., of a son.
16. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. P. Grant, Esq., of a daughter.
17. At Hussingabad, the lady of J. H. Chowne, Esq., 60th regt. N.I., of a son.
— At Nussereabad, the lady of Major Spens, 74th N.I., of a daughter.
18. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Charles Peter, jun., of a son.
19. Mrs. James Eede, of a daughter.
— At Boolundshuhur, the lady of G. H. M. Alexander, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
20. At Cuttack, the lady of the late Mr. J. W. Pritchard, salt department, of a son.
— At Dinapore, the lady of Edward Lugard, Esq., 11th M. 31st regt., of a daughter.
— At Allighur, the lady of Capt. F. Knyvett, 64th Native Infantry, of a son.
21. At Calcutta, at the Ballygunge Tannery, Mrs. W. Scott, of a son.
22. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Lefever, of a son.
— At Balasore, the lady of W. S. Dicken, Esq., civil surgeon, of a daughter.
23. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Swaris, of a son.
24. At Chowringhee, the lady of William MacKenzie, Esq., of a daughter.
25. At Entally, the lady of Capt. D. Sheriff, 48th N.I., of a daughter.
27. Mrs. F. Lavellette, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, in Middleton-row, the lady of Charles Lyall, Esq., of a daughter.
28. Mrs. Rayne, of a daughter.
— At Singhepur Factory, Furneah, the lady of William Duff, Esq., of a daughter.
29. Mrs. J. Gash, of a daughter.
31. At Calcutta, the lady of A. A. Apear, Esq., junior, of a son.
— Mrs. W. P. Madge, of a son.
June 1. The lady of George Alexander, Esq., civil service, of a son.
2. In Chowringhee, the lady of W. Linton, Esq., of a daughter.

3. Mrs. F. Dormieux, junior, of a son.
- Mrs. James Low, of a daughter.
- Mrs. B. F. Harvey, of a son.
4. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Wood, Esq., of a son (since dead).
5. At Hingolee, the lady of Major George Twemlow (captain, Bengal Artillery) commanding Hingolee division, Nizam's army, of a son.
7. At Monghyr, the wife of J. W. Caston, Esq., merchant, of a daughter.
9. At Serampore, the wife of Mr. N. J. Gantzer, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, the lady of the late H. F. King, Esq., of a son, still-born.
- At Tirhoot, Shahpore, the lady of George Drummond, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, in Chowringhee, the lady of E. Macnaghten, Esq., of a daughter.
10. Mrs. G. E. Rodgers, of a son.
11. At Calcutta, the lady of James Colquhoun, Esq., of a daughter.
12. At Bowring Factory, the lady of George Rogers, M.D., of a daughter.
14. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Trevor Taylor, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
15. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Pennefather, 3d L.C., of a daughter.
18. Mrs. Samuel Webb, of a son.
20. At Patna, Mrs. M. Hunter, of a son.
21. At Chinsurah, the lady of the Rev. W. Morton, of a daughter.
- At Kurnaul Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of John Howell, Esq., of a son.
22. At Rungpore, the lady of H. C. Metcalfe, Esq., civil service, of a son.
26. At Midnapore, the lady of T. C. Trotter, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
27. At Garden Reach, the lady of W. F. Douron, Esq., of a still-born child.
28. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Russell, pension establishment, of a son.
29. At Calcutta, the lady of the late A. E. Dobbs, Esq., of a son.
- At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Capt. A. R. Macdonald, major of brigade, of a daughter.
- Mrs. J. R. Robinson, of a son.
30. At Ghazepore, the lady of Lieut. P. W. Willis, Engineers, of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Joseph Munook, of a daughter.
- At Allahabad, Mrs. J. McLeod, of a son.
- July 1. Mrs. James Howatson, of a son.
3. At Sylhet, the lady of R. R. Sturt, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
- At Barrackpore, the lady of Major L. Bruce, 18th regt. N.I., of a son.
4. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Caine, of H.M. Cameronians, of a son.
- Mrs. F. De Meece, of a son.
5. Mrs. Wm. Perry, of a daughter.
7. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. Ryper, Gurranhutta Dispensary, of a son.
10. At Howrah, the lady of the late Ens. S. C. Hampton, 57th N.I., of a son.
12. At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Charles Carter, H.M. 18th Foot, of a son.
- At Calcutta, the lady of J. C. Grant, Esq., of a daughter.
15. At Calcutta, the lady of John Lackersteen, Esq., of a son.
16. At Barrackpore, the lady of Major Garstin, superintending engineer, Lower Provinces, of a son.
17. At Calcutta, the lady of Johannes Avdall, Esq., of a son.
- Lately. At Calcutta, the lady of Baboo Gooroodoes Dutt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- May 7. At Bareilly, Mr. George Thomas Smith to Miss Louisa Frances Conway.
8. At Agra, A. U. C. Plowden, Esq., civil service, to Ellen, second daughter of the late Capt. John Carnin Carne, Bengal Artillery.
11. At Calcutta, Mr. John Vallette, assistant in the Arsenal, to Mrs. Sarah Trantum.
12. At Calcutta, Mr. G. F. Bowbear, an assistant in the Sudder Board of Revenue, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Echaud.
14. At Mhow, in Malwa, Capt. George Lawrenson, Horse Artillery, to Charlotte Bowen, niece of Brigadier Herbert Bowen, commanding Malwa field force.
15. At Simla, Capt. Michel, nephew and aid-de-

camp to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and eldest son of General Michel, of Dulish in Dorsetshire, to Louisa Anne, only daughter of Major Gen. Churchill, quartermaster general of H.M. forces in India.

— At Burdwan, Mr. Felix D'Rozario, Church Missionary Society, to Miss Jane Egan, formerly a ward of the European Female Orphan Asylum.

17. At Cawnpore, the Rev. J. J. Carshore, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin, to Hannah Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. P. Brooke, M.A., officiating joint chaplain of that station.

20. At Pubnah, Mr. W. A. Leslie, of Banleah, to Miss Jane D'Cruz.

23. At Calcutta, Capt. Edward A. Cumberlege, 73d N.I., to Charlotte, third daughter of the late Capt. George Hunter, S.A. commissary general.

24. At Calcutta, M. A. Bignell, Esq., to Sophia Amelia, daughter of the late Robert McClintock, Esq.

— At Chandernagore, Monsieur F. Dubois de Saran to Mademoiselle Lise Perine Saubolle, daughter of Doctor Saubolle, of that place.

25. Mr. D. Wilson to Mrs. Mary Mandy.

29. At Calcutta, Lieut. T. C. H. Birch, 31st N.I., to Dorothy, youngest daughter of James Curtis, Esq., civil service.

— At Burdwan, J. T. Mellis, Esq., civil service, to Jane, youngest daughter of George Stedman, Esq., of Kinross, Scotland.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. C. C. Rabeholm, salt department, to Miss Louisa Duchosoin.

June 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Rebello to Mary Philippina, only daughter of the late Wm. Skinner, Esq., officer in charge of H.C. powder magazine, at Moyapore.

2. At Mynpoorie Park, Capt. G. C. Smyth, 3d regt. I.C., to Miss Jane Ross.

4. At Calcutta, Capt. Joseph Grimwood to Caroline, relict of the late Capt. Daniel Sterling.

— At Calcutta, Francis Barker, Esq., to Miss Hannah Lish.

8. At Calcutta, Philip D'Ormeux von Sireng, Lieut. H.M. 13th Light Infantry, to Mary Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Major Gen. Carnegie, Bengal Artillery.

11. Mr. S. G. Wyatt to Miss S. Gallagher.

14. At Calcutta, Charles C. Bruce, Esq., to Miss Louisa Du Bois de Jancigny.

— At Calcutta, Wm. C. Braddon, Esq., to Margaret Selina, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. W. Patton, Bengal Native Infantry.

15. Mr. R. W. Chew to Miss L. S. Newton.

16. At Calcutta, Capt. William Tilden to Miss Amelia Jane Smith.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Johnson, firm of Ranken and Co., to Miss E. M. Bennett.

18. At Dum-Dum, Lieut. Robert Walker, Artillery, to Mary, only surviving daughter of the late William Curling, Esq., of Sandwich, Kent.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Emil Von Dehn to Miss Anna Matilda Read.

23. At Simla, Lieut. C. O'Brien, adjutant of the Nussuree Battalion, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Major G. Young, judge advocate general.

— At Calcutta, Mr. William Hawkesworth, assistant to Messrs. Burn and Co., to Miss Flora Sanches.

25. At Delhi, E. R. Mainwaring, Esq., 16th N.I., to Georgiana Caroline, widow of the late Lieut. George Byron.

— At Calcutta, L. T. Watson, Esq., assistant surgeon H.C. service, to Miss Margaret Julia Dove.

— Mr. H. P. Caspers to Miss C. D'Rozario.

26. Ag Meerut, Capt. J. L. Taylor, 26th N.I., to Eliza, youngest daughter of Capt. Williams, paymaster H.M.'s 10th Lancers.

27. At Nuchindeepore, Kishnaghur, James Hills, junior, Esq., to Barbara, youngest daughter of the late Archibald Hills, Esq., Edinburgh.

29. At Allahabad, Mr. David Smith to Mrs. Mary McMillan.

July 2. At Hazareebaugh, Mr. James Melhuish to Mrs. Jane Kilfayle.

— At Patna, Mr. J. Wright to Miss E. Shavler.

7. At Calcutta, Henry John Leighton, Esq., merchant, to Miss Mary Anne Bryce.

— At Calcutta, R. M. Thomas, Esq., attorney at law, to Miss Henrietta Bryce.

16. At Calcutta, Charles T. Stapleton to Isabella Eleanor, third daughter of Mr. T. L. Barber.

Lately. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Jacob Grimwood to Mrs. Caroline Sterling.

— At Calcutta, Mark Lackersteen, Esq., to Miss Rosa De Costa.

DEATHS.

April 11. At Comelliah, Zillah Tipparah, Mr. James Evans Lumsden, aged 41 years.

16. At Moulmein, Mr. Francis Lopez, late of the firm of Phillips and Lopez, aged 33.

29. Between Penang and Malacca, on his passage to Singapore, Charles Francis, Esq., deputy collector of Calcutta, aged 45.

31. At Nyagaon, 12 miles west of Bunde, of cholera, Lieut. Wm. Thos. Briggs, 74th N.I., assistant to the General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee, and officiating assistant to the Rajpootana Agency.

May 4. At Mussoorie, Mrs. Gibbon, lady of George Gibbon, Esq.

7. Accidentally, William Hunter, Esq., joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazepore. He was endeavouring to leap a spirited horse over a ditch or drain; on the third attempt the horse reared, which suddenly unseated him; he fell on his head, crushing the crown upwards, and was taken up senseless: medical aid was called in, but he died in an hour after.

— At Dinapore, Mrs. Russell, wife of C. C. Russell, Esq., Loll Sarlah Factory, Tirhoot, aged 29.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. P. A. Chater, aged 80.

9. At Calcutta, Marian, wife of Mr. Abraham Rose, firm of Messrs. Hunter and Co., aged 37.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. John Cox, assistant to Messrs. Monteith and Co., aged 23.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. Peter D'Costa, registrar of the Special Court of Commission, aged 46.

— At Dacca, Mrs. Catherine M. Simeon, lady of Marques Simeon, Esq., zemindar of Duckinsabazepoor, aged 18.

13. At Calcutta, Joanna, daughter of the late Mr. John D'Cruz, aged 13.

16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Robinson, lady of the Rev. W. Robinson, aged 40.

— At Calcutta, Mr. H. G. A. Howe, head assistant Mil. Account. Gen.'s Depart., aged 51.

18. At Howrah Ensign S. C. Hampton, 57th regt. Native Infantry, aged 27.

— Near Chandney Choke, Calcutta, Mary, widow of Mr. J. M. Wickens, aged 50.

19. At Calcutta, Capt. G. D. B. Kirby, deputy postmaster, Diamond Harbour, aged 37.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Jan Adams, relict of the late Capt. Walter Adams, aged 60.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. M. Morton, wife of Mr. J. S. Morton, veterinary surgeon.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Pratt, aged 36.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Jones, of the Fire-engine Department.

— At Calcutta, Duncan MacNaught Liddell, Esq., merchant, aged 36.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph D'Souza, aged 27.

23. At Allipore, Mrs. Mary Nicholson, relict of the late James Nicholson, Esq., attorney at law, aged 39.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Stone, aged 32.

24. At Calcutta, R. H. S. Reid, Esq., aged 33.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. G. Bert, aged 34.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. A. Hay, wife of T. W. H. Hay, Esq., of Cawnpore, aged 61.

26. At Howrah, J. Thomas, Esq., aged 50.

27. At Calcutta, Maria Zelia Chill, wife of Mr. Robert William Chill, aged 22.

— At Calcutta, Mr. John Hobbs, aged 29.

— At Jeypore, the Rawul Beree Sal,

28. At Calcutta, at Colvin's Ghaut, J. D. Watt, Esq., surgeon of the ship *Justina*, aged 25.

29. At Calcutta, Matilda, daughter of the late Mr. Pereira, aged 21.

— Mr. Wm. Wood, mariner, aged 36.

30. At Calcutta, Catherine, wife of Mr. C. B. McNeale, aged 18.

— At Mirzapore, of inflammatory fever, William Barlow, Esq., aged 38.

31. Mrs. Clara Goldsmith, aged 65.

June 1. At Patna, Monsieur L. H. Carville.

2. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. E. Stanley, wife of the late Mr. T. Stanley, aged 51.

— At Muttra, D. H. Crawford, Esq., C.S., youngest son of Wm. Crawford, Esq., M.P., of Upper Wimpole-street, London.

3. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ann Lidiard, aged 65.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Sally Bagnell, aged 25.

6. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Gash, aged 45.

10. At Delhi, Mr. Edward Parsons, assistant commissary of ordnance.

— At Jubbulpore, Caroline, daughter of Lieut. Wheatley, 8th Light Cavalry.

12. At Mhow, in Malwah, 1st-Lieut. W. E. J. Hodgson, Bengal Horse Artillery, aged 33.

— At Burisaul, Rose Jessie, second daughter of A. Smelt, Esq., civil service, aged 18.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Smith, wife of Henry Smith, Esq., merchant, aged 35.

13. At Ajmere, of cholera, Mr. Augustus Vanezy, deputy assist. com. of ordnance, aged 56.

14. At Calcutta, Mr. John Williams, aged 34.

15. At Midnapore, Charlotte Ann, wife of W. F. Pennyngton, Esq., aged 28.

— At Bhaugulpore, Angelina, wife of Felix Lopes Esq., indigo planter, aged 21.

17. At Dinapore, Mrs. James Duhan.

18. At Asseerghur, Jessie, wife of Lieut. T. L. Jameson, 3d N.I., aged 20.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Ellen Gallagher, wife of Wm. Gallagher, Esq., aged 26.

22. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Parker, assistant to Messrs. Peters and Co., aged 39.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. George Farrow, late assistant to Messrs. Watts and Co., aged 57.

— Mrs. Lewis Cornelius, aged 72.

27. At Cossipore, Mrs. Abigail Calder, wife of Duncan Calder, Esq., aged 19.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. Chrus Dossa. He committed suicide by hanging himself from the ceiling of his bed-room.

30. At Delhi, Lieut. Wm. H. Balders, adjutant 10th N.I., after a short illness.

— At Allipore, Capt. David Sherrieff, 48th regt. Native Infantry, aged 45.

— At Dacca, Mr. C. E. Kemp, of the firm of Kemp Brothers, of Calcutta, aged 29.

July 2. At Calcutta, Margaret Keigia, fourth daughter of the late Capt. Agg. Bengal Engineers.

3. At Seranapore, the Hon. Capt. William Hamilton, pension establishment, aged 45.

4. At Alahabad, Mrs. Ovinger, widow of the late Assist. Commissary Ovinger, aged 56.

6. Mr. Thos. Walters, of the ship *Imogene*.

— Eliza, wife of Mr. George Gray, aged 22.

7. At Patna, the Rev. Charles Rawlins, chaplain Bengal establishment, aged 43.

— At Calcutta, Henry Charles Frederick, son of G. T. F. Speed, Esq., aged 12 years.

10. Mr. Thomas Francis, of the *Palom*, aged 50.

— At Entally, Mr. P. H. Penny. He committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

11. At Sylhet, 2d-Lieut. J. G. Allardyce, of the Engineers.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. J. C. Smith, assistant Military Board Office, aged 31.

— Mr. Alfred Myers, hotel-keeper.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Peter LeBlanc.

17. At Calcutta, Maria, daughter of James Lumsdaine, Esq., M.D., aged 21.

Lately, At Moosamuggur, suddenly, R. E. Loane, Esq., assistant collector of Ilumerpore, aged 28.

— At one of the outposts, near Agra, Mr. Dunn, an officer in the Preventive Service, formerly a member of the late firm of Maxwell, Burnett, and Co., Cawnpore. The unfortunate gentleman shot himself while suffering under a sudden and violent recurrence of illness, from which he had recently recovered.

— At Gowhatty, in Assam, Mr. Charles Moore, senior, aged 49.

— At Sealdah, Mr. James Blaquiére, aged 19.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 17. G. M. Swinton, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Bird on other duty.

E. E. Ward, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Southern division of Arcot.

A. Sutherland, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

20. Mr. N. Cormack to be postmaster at Hyderabad, v. Lieut. Walker, of H.M. service, transferred from 55th to 88th regt.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, July 30, 1838.—The services of Capt. W. L. G. Williams, of 3d, and Ena. J. Smith, of 15th Madras, N.I., placed at disposal of Supreme

Government, from 2d July, with a view to their being nominated to Talain corps in Tenasserim provinces.

Head-Quarters and Adj. General's Office, July 16, 1838.—Assist. Surg. C. H. Auchinleck, M.D., removed from 18th to 39th regt., and Assist. Surg. J. W. Maillardette from 39th to 36th do.—Assist. Surg. Robson, M.D., on being relieved, to do duty under orders of senior surgeon at Cannanore.

Assist. Surg. J. Williams removed from H. M. 54th regt., and app. to afford medical aid to Golundauze Bat. of Artillery, during absence of Assist. Surg. Thompson.

July 18.—Supernum. 2d Lieut. W. C. Baker removed from 2d to 1st bat. Artillery.

The following young officers to do duty:—Ensigns James Cadenhead with 1st N.I.; Henry Crisp with 44th do.

July 19.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Surg. R. Sutherland from C.E.V. Bat. to 22d regt.; Surg. G. Beeton from 22d regt. to C.E.V. Bat.; Assist. Surg. J. Cadenhead, to 22d regt.; Assist. Surg. H. C. Snowden from doing duty with 17th to 25th regt.

July 20.—Capt. J. Richardson, 16th N.I., to act as cantonment adj. at Palaveram, v. Capt. White permitted to resign that appointment.

FURLOUGHS.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—July 16. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. F. Mackenzie, 2d L.C.

To Cape of Good Hope.—July 20. Capt. C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C., barrack master of presidency, for 18 months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 2. *Addingham*, Sedgwick, from Mauritius.—3. *Jane Blain*, McAlister, from Mauritius.—5. *Lord Auckland*, Wyllie, from Mauritius.—11. *Hersfordshire*, Isaacson, from sea.—13. *Kellie Castle*, Buchan, from London; *Augustina*, Perry, from Cape and Mauritius.—14. *Claudine*, Kemp, from London and Cape; *L'Artemise*, La Place, from Pondicherry.—17. *Upton Castle*, Williams, from Sydney.—19. *Abderton*, Shuttleworth, from London and Cape; *John William Dare*, Evatt, from Coringa.—23. *Elisa*, Lay, from London.—25. *Tropique*, Roy, from Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—26. *Isadora*, Shreeve, from Vizagapatam.—28. *H.M.S. Victor*, Crozier, from Penang.—30. *Tenasserim*, Bell, from Mauritius; *Clarissa*, Andre, from Coringa.—JULY 1. *Miswra*, Hodson, from Vizagapatam.—4. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkoll, from London and Cape; *Orestes*, Smith, from Sydney.—6. *Francis Smith*, Edmonds, from London; *John Fleming*, Rose, from London and Cape; *Favourite*, Robinson, from Calcutta.—7. *Phonix*, Vidal, from Mauritius.—19. *Jeune Nelly*, from Bombay and Pondicherry.

Departures.

JUNE 1. *Lonach*, Seager, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—3. *H.M.S. Rattlesnake*, Hobson, to sea.—6. *Anna Robertson*, Hamilton, for Singapore and China.—7. *Lord Auckland*, Wyllie, for Calcutta.—10. *H.C.S. Amherst*, Jump, for Calcutta.—11. *Addingham*, Sedgwick, for Calcutta.—13. *Haidco*, Symers, for Calcutta.—17. *Hersfordshire*, Isaacson, for Ganjam and Calcutta.—21. *Abderton*, Shuttleworth, *Augustina*, Perry, and *Upton Castle*, Williams, all for Calcutta; *John William Dare*, Evatt, for Mauritius; *L'Artemise*, La Place, for Penang.—25. *Elisa*, Lay, for Calcutta.—28. *La Gloire*, Furmeaux, for Bordeaux (since returned in a leaky state).—JULY 1. *Duke of Northumberland*, Wood, for London; *Tropique*, Roy, for Pondicherry; *Kellie Castle*, Buchan, for Calcutta.—3. *H.M.S. Favourite*, Crother, for Vizagapatam; *Lord Elphinstone*, Towle, for Coringa.—10. *Jane Blain*, McAlister, for Penang and China.—11. *H.M.S. Victor*, Crozier, for Penang.—14. *John Fleming*, Rose, and *Francis Smith*, Edmonds, both for Calcutta.—20. *Claudine*, Kemp, for Cape and London.—21. *Favourite*, Robinson, for Calcutta.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 57. No. 107.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 12. At Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. G. S. Wilkinson, 39th N.I., of a son.
21. At Seonie, Mrs. Percell, of a daughter.
June 1. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. P. Thomson, 39th N.I., of a son, still-born.
4. The lady of Capt. Chisholm, of the Madras Artillery, of a son.
5. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. C. Ireland, 11th N.I., of a son.
9. At Ootacamund, the lady of John Sullivan, Esq., of a son.
11. At Mangalore, the lady of G. Bird, Esq., of a son.
12. At Bolarum, the lady of Thomas Davies, Esq., Nizam's service, of a son.
— At Palmanair, the lady of G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., of a daughter.
15. At Pursewaulkum, the lady of Capt. J. T. Smith, Engineers, of a son.
16. At Mangalore, the lady of Capt. Henry Prior, 23d L. Inf., of a son, still-born.
22. At Mangalore, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Stevens, Artillery, of a daughter.
— At Bangalore, the lady of J. D. Gleig, Esq., of a son.
24. At the French Rocks, the lady of Lieut. Junior, 2d N.I., of a son.
25. At Popham House, Madras, Mrs. Thomas Ross, of a daughter.
28. At Ootacamund, the lady of Lieut. Cantis, 15th N.I., of a son, still-born.
— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. H. Garnier, of a daughter.
30. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. J. Campbell, 21st N.I., of a son.
July 12. At Arcot, the lady of Hugh Fraser, Esq., 5th L.C., of a son.
14. At Bellary, the wife of Mr. J. Shrieves, assistant missionary, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 10. At Jaulnah, Augustus Curtis, Esq., 7th L.C., to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Col. Nuthall, of the Madras Cavalry.
May 2. At Secunderabad, Capt. J. W. Boardman, of H.H. the Nizam's service, to Miss Caroline O'Leary.
June 13. At Madras, Mr. R. W. Urquhart to Caroline, only daughter of the late Wm. Vinson, Esq., surgeon, Southern division.
15. At Secunderabad, Capt. J. W. Richards, 21st regt., to Louisa, sixth daughter of the late Rev. M. Carthew, vicar of Mattiahall, county of Norfolk.
21. At Bellary, William Chatfield, Esq., 10th N.I., to Ellen Matilda, eldest daughter of Wm. M. Hill, Esq., of Dublin.
July 4. At Madras, W. Bannister, Esq., surgeon on this establishment, to Miss Cram.
18. At Madras, Mr. J. D. Johnson, medical department, Horse Artillery, to Miss H. P. Williams.

DEATHS.

May 12. At Pondicherry, Capt. C. S. Lynn, of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion.
June 1. At Hampagaur, on the Tombodra, returning from Bombay, of cholera, Emma Rose, daughter of Major Simmons, H.M. 41st regt.
2. At Pulicat, Mrs. I. Prins, aged 55.
5. At Pallamcottah, the Rev. C. T. E. Rhenius, of the Tinnevely mission, aged 49.
— At Trichinopoly, Mr. John Pierce.
6. At Bangalore, Lieut. Charles G. Pies, of the 34th Light Infantry.
11. At Muktl, suddenly from apoplexy, Capt. W. T. Pollock, Nizam's 3d Infantry, and lieutenant of the 38th regt. N.I.
23. At Madras, Lieut. W. Marriott, 6th L.C. The operation of puncturing the liver was performed a few days previous, but the unfortunate gentleman had not strength enough to survive its effect. He had taken his passage to England in the *Duke of Northumberland*.
July 11. At Chittoor, Capt. Archibald McNair, 15th N.I., on his 34th year.
— At the Luz, Messrs. John Bernard, aged 55.

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13. At Chingleput, Assist. Surg. J. O'Neill, Zillah surgeon at that station.

15. At Hyderabad, Major John Cameron, 52d N.I., acting resident at Hyderabad.

26. At Bangalore, Assist. Surg. W. Holmes, of the medical establishment.

Lately. At Bellary, Emma, wife of Major Simons, of H.M. 41st regiment.

— At Madras, after a long illness, Lieut. Ramkay, late of H.M.S. *Favourite*. His demise took place on board the *Hattienake*, to which vessel he was removed on the *Favourite* leaving Madras.

— At Madras, Wm. H. Bell, Esq., eldest son of the late William Bell, Esq., C.S.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

May 24. Mr. H. Hebbert to be acting assistant judge and session judge at Surat.

Territorial Department.

May 24. Mr. J. R. Morgan to be third assistant to collector of Kalra.

30. Lieut. J. B. Bellasis, employed on survey of the Deccan, to conduct Lieut. Nash's duties in Bheemthuree Talook, during that officer's absence at Poona, on account of ill health.

Mr. J. A. Shaw assumed charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Dharwar, on the 7th May.

Mr. C. Giberne assumed charge of his seat, as acting second puisne judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Fuzdaree Adawlut, on the 14th May.

Obtained leave.—May 17. Mr. J. H. Pelly, for one month, to proceed to Mahableshwur Hills and the Deccan, on private affairs.—31. Mr. E. Montgomerie, to visit the Deccan, on ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 19, 1838.—Cadet of Infantry R. Y. Younghusband admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Capt. R. Bulkley, 20th N.I., to be a deputy judge adv. gen. on estab., v. Melville placed at disposal of Supreme Government; date 12th May.

Lieut. P. K. Skinner, 9th N.I., to act as deputy judge adv. gen., during absence of Capt. Mant on sick cert. at Neilgherries.

May 25.—The G.O. of 10th May last, directing Lieut. Postans to proceed to Geinar on duty, cancelled.

May 26.—Assist. Surg. D. Campbell placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service, as a substitute for Assist. Surg. Thatcher.

Assist. Surg. Carnegie placed at disposal of ditto, for duty in that branch of service.

The following appointments made with field detachment proceeding on service to Persian Gulf:—Brev. Capt. J. Liddell, 23d N.I., to be staff officer, and to be in charge of treasure-chest.—Capt. A. Hamerton, 15th N.I., to be interpreter.

Lieut. Hart, of Engineers, app. to proceed with troops under orders for Persian Gulf.

Lieut. Western, of Engineers, ordered to repair to presidency, for purpose of proceeding in place of Lieut. Hart, should that officer not arrive at presidency in time to embark with the troops.

May 28.—Lieut. Col. Sheriff to command detachment proceeding to Persian Gulf.

Assist. Surg. Collier to act as civil surgeon at Ahmedabad, during Surg. Johnston's absence on leave.

Lieut. Creed, of Artillery, to be commissariat agent with detachment proceeding to Persian Gulf.

May 31.—Lieut. C. Burnes, 17th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt., on march of right wing and head-quarters to Mulligum, as a temp. arrangement.

20th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. E. Lang to be capt., and Ens. J. R. Keily to be lieut., in suc. to Westley transf. to Invalid Estab.; date 22d May 1838.

Assist. Surg. Durham placed at disposal of Superintending Surgeon of presidency division for garrison duty, as a temporary measure.

June 1.—2d Lieut. Hill app. to temporary charge of office of executive engineer at Deesa.

June 2.—Lieut. Postans to be deputed on duty assigned to him by G.O. dated 10th May, when no longer required for court-martial duty.

June 5.—Ens. A. Austen, 4th N.I., and Ens. W. G. C. Hughes, 8th do., permitted to exchange regts., each as junior of their rank.

19th N.I. Ens. H. Rolland to be adj., v. Eckford proceeded to Europe.

June 6.—Brev. Col. Gordon to command fortress of Asseerghur, during absence of Lieut. Col. Sheriff, or until further orders.

Adj.-General's Office, May 7, 1838.—Surg. Graham, 4th regt., to afford medical aid to Nat. Vet. Bat., on departure of Surg. Dunnean on med. cert.; date 15th April.

May 18.—Assist. Surg. Brickwell, 2d or Gr. N.I., to proceed to Bariah, and afford medical aid to details at that station under command of Capt. Earl; date 13th May.

Assist. Surg. W. H. Bradley attached to Irregular Horse in Cutch, being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

May 25.—Assist. Surg. D. Ritchie, M.D., to be attached to 19th N.I., until further orders.

Ens. R. Y. Younghusband, lately admitted to service, to do duty with 8th N.I., until further orders.

May 28.—Capt. R. Blood, 11th N.I., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

May 29.—Surg. G. H. Davis, and Assist. Surg. F. Broadhurst, to accompany detachment proceeding on field service to Persian Gulf.

Assist. Surg. Randalson to assume medical charge of 3d tr. Horse Artillery, during absence of Assist. Surg. Watkins on leave within Poona division; date 2d May.

June 1.—Capt. J. Liddell, 1st L.C., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

June 2.—Surg. Bell to have temporary medical charge of 2d bat. Artillery, until further orders.

Cornet W. F. Hunter, 2d L.C., to continue to do duty with 3d do., until opening of the season.

Assist. Surg. Cramond to proceed to Ahmednuggur to relieve Assist. Surg. Keith; date 23d May.

Ens. S. W. Brown transferred from doing duty with 15th to 25th N.I. stationed at Poona.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—May 19. Capt. C. J. Westley, 20th N.I.

Examination.—Lieut. A. G. Shaw, 22d N.I., has been reported by a special committee to have attained a degree of proficiency in the Canarese, sufficient to enable him to transact business in that difficult language; date 27th May 1838.

Lieut. Whichelo delivered over charge of the commissariat department, N.D. of the Army, to Capt. Ord, paymaster at Ahmedabad, on the 6th May.

Capt. G. Pope received charge of the commissariat department, N.D.A., on the 8th May.

FURLONGS, &c.

To Presidency.—June 4. Lieut. D. Graham, agent and commandant of Bheel corps in Kandeish, for health.

To Deccan.—June 6. Capt. Walter Scott, civil engineer in Kandeish, for one month, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

May 24.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements confirmed:—*Whichelo*—Site

phens to be acting lieut. of the steamer *Atalanta*, from 20th April.—Acting Lieut. Woolaston to be acting lieut. and mate of the *Semiramis*, from 30th April.—Acting Lieut. Draper to be also acting mate of the *Tigrie*, from 30th April.—Mr. Leeds to be acting lieut. and mate of the *Hugh Lindsay*, from 30th April.

Capt. Brucks to be commodore in Persian Gulf, from 17th June, in suc. to Commodore Pepper, whose period of servitude in that appointment will then expire.

May 24.—Lieut. Johnstone, senior lieut. of the *Benares*, to be assistant surveyor, in room of Lieut. Powell engaged on detached separate survey, from 3d Sept. to 7th Feb. 1838, the date of the *Benares* at Bombay from survey.

Furloughs, &c.—May 19. Capt. Pepper, to visit presidency, on med. cert., from 1st April.—29. Midsh. H. A. Drought, to proceed to China, for one year, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 1. *City of Poannah*, Wilson, from Cochín.—2. *Jeune Nelly*, Gramont, from Bordeaux and Cape.—3. H.C. brig *Taytes*, from sea (with Sir John Keane on board).—4. H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, Lowe, from Suez and Mocha (with the April mail).—5. *King William*, Thomas, from Llanelly.—6. *Raparell*, Butler, from Madras.—13. *Charmont*, Ogilvie, and *Cutha*, Richards, both from Mocha; *Viscount Melbourne*, Drayner, from London.—14. *Ingles*, Routh, from London.—16. *John Woodhall*, Mossman, from Llanelly.—21. *Mary*, Macaulay, from Liverpool.—29. *Emily*, from Bushire.—JULY 3. *India*, McFarlane, from London; H.C. steamer *Semiramis*, Brucks, from Persian Gulf.—16. *Aspiter*, Elder, from Llanelly.—Previous to Aug. 1. *Somersetshire*, Jackson, *George Wilkinson*, Brown, and *Brighton*, Stedman, all from Llanelly; *Oriental*, Wilson, and *Potrel*, Turner, both from Liverpool; *Cleveland*, Morley, from London; *Fortfield*, Sly, from Singapore; *Tamerlane*, from Persian Gulf.

Departures.

JUNE 2. *John Johnstone*, Granbery, for Cowes.—4. *Castle Huntley*, Johnston, for China.—7. *Hero*, Smith, for China; *Mary Bibby*, Metcalfe, for Liverpool.—11. *Charlotte*, Leipschawger, for China.—12. *William Turner*, Roals, for Liverpool.—18. *Cornwallis*, Clark, for China.—19. H.C. sloop of war *Cooto*, Denton, for Persian Gulf (since put back, having met with bad weather).—JULY 15. H.C. steamer *Semiramis*, Brucks, for Red Sea (since put back, not being able to make way against the S.W. monsoon).—25. *Monarch*, Williams, for the Clyde.—26. *Crusader*, Wickman, for Liverpool.—AUG. 1. H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, for Persian Gulf.

Freight to London (Aug. 1).—£4. 5s. to £5. 10s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 29. At Ellichpore, the lady of Capt. C. A. Stewart, Bombay army, and H.H. the Nizam's 2d Infantry, of a son.

30. At Byculah, the lady of Assist. Surg. Montefiore, of a son, still-born.

—At Poona, the lady of Assist. Surg. F.W. Watkins, of a daughter.

—At Poona, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Salmon, assistant superintendent of bazaars and police, of a daughter.

June 3. At Masagon, the lady of Assist. Surg. Sproule, of a son.

7. At Colaba, the lady of Capt. J. Sawyer, Indian Navy, of a son (since dead).

8. At Bhooj, the lady of Capt. Melvill, of a daughter.

10. At Baroda, the lady of William Courtney, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

11. At Masagon, the lady of Capt. Short, 13th regt., of a son.

—Mrs. E. Martinant, of a son.

13. At Poona, the lady of Harry Borradaile, Esq., C.S., of a son.

16. At Deesa, the lady of Robert Shaw, Esq., Bombay regt., of a daughter.

17. At Bombay, the lady of H. Collins, Esq., solicitor, Supreme Court, of a son.

—At Rutnagere, the lady of Richard Spooner, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

26. At Kirkee, the lady of Capt. Sir Keith A. Jackson, Bart., 4th L.Drags., of a daughter.

—At Bombay, Mrs. A. B. Boswell, of a daughter.

July 1. At Kirkee, the lady of Capt. B. N. Ogle, H.M. 4th L.Drags., of a daughter.

2. At Colabah, Mrs. J. King, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

May 17. At Belgaum, Major R. Carruthers, of H.M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt., to Margaret, daughter of Alex. Dingwall, Esq., of Raineston, Aberdeenshire.

June 25. At Bombay, Mr. William Chapman, of the General Assembly's mission, to Miss Jane Illingworth.

DEATHS.

June 6. At Poona, very suddenly, Lieut. J. Morphey Browne, European Regt., superintendent of bazaars at that station.

12. Mrs. J. J. Fernandez, aged 29.

15. At Ahmednuggur, of small-pox, Mary, wife of Capt. W. Brett, Artillery, aged 29.

23. At Lower Colaba, Mr. Robert Eckford, late of the accountant general's department, aged 26.

July 9. At Dapoorce, near Poona, of apoplexy, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, G.C.B., governor of this presidency.

Laterly. At Baroda, Lieut. Col. Lester, of the Artillery.

Ceylon.

LAW APPOINTMENTS—SUPREME COURT.

The Right Hon. the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, consequent on the death of the Hon. Sir William Rough, Knt., Chief Justice, and until her Majesty's pleasure be known:—

The Hon. John Jeremie, Esq., to act as chief justice; the Hon. J. F. Stoddart, Esq., to act as senior puisne justice; and the Hon. W. O. Carr, Esq., to act as second puisne justice of the Supreme Court of the island of Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—May 19. *Parrock Hall*, from Rio de Janeiro, Cape, and Mauritius.—June 3. *Velox*, from Algoa Bay.—23. *Africa*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—May 26. *Morning Star*, from Point de Galle and London; *John Dennistoun*, for the Coast (to return again to fill up for London).

DEATHS.

May 19. At Nuwera Ellia, the Hon. Sir William Rough, Knt., chief justice of the Supreme Court of this island.

25. At Point de Galle, Willoughby Smith, Esq., commander of the bark *Soubrou*, aged 28.

June 10. At Colombo, suddenly, in his 59th year, Col. J. A. Clement, commanding the Royal Artillery, after a service of 40 years in that corps, the greater part of which period he had been employed in the colonies.

Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to June 24. *John Dugdale*, from Liverpool; *Marquis of Hastings*, and *Regis*,

both from N.S.Wales; *Comala*, and *Chieftain*, both from Batavia; *Kite*, and *Parmel*, both from Mauritius; *Tickler*, from Ceylon, (for China); *Charles Forbes*, *Glenelg*, *Good Success*, *Edmonstone*, *Caladonia*, *Lord Castleburgh*, and *Charles Grant*, all from Bombay (for China); *Adelaide*, from Bombay; *Water Witch*, *Cowesley Family*, and *Rob Roy*, all from Calcutta (for China); *Catherine*, and *Sir Archibald Campbell*, from Madras; H.M. ships *Wellsey*, and *Larne*, both from Penang; H.M.S. *Wolf*, from Tringau.

Departures.—June 3. *Siam*, for London.—4. *Narcissa*, for Manila.—28. *John Dugdale*, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (June 21).—Tin, £1. 10s.; Sugar, £5 to £5. 10s.; Gambier, £6. 10s. to £7; Coffee and Pepper, £6; Measurement Goods, £7. 10s.

BIRTH.

June 3. At Singapore, Mrs. J. G. Jambu, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 8. At George Town, Mr. Edward Matheuse to Emily Henderson, eldest daughter of A. McIntyre, Esq.

10. At Penang, Lieut. C. J. Elphinstone, 12th Madras N.I., son of the late Lieut. Col. Elphinstone, to Christiana Johnstone, daughter of J. Home, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Stirling, 42d Royal Highlanders.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to June 28. *Ranger*, from Liverpool; *Diana*, from Antwerp; *Maria*, from Rotterdam; *Claudius Civilis*, from Sourabaya; *Benheim*, from N.S.Wales; *Henry Wellesley*, from Samarang; *Sarah Barry*, from China (for London).—July. *Chippewat*, from Greenock.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to June 19. *Logan*, *Levant*, and *Syden*, all for China; *Henry Wellesley*, for Sydney; *Maria*, for Samarang.

Arrivals at Sourabaya.—*William Jardine*, *Diamond*, *Moffatt*, *Tamar*, and *Argo*, all from N.S. Wales.

Departure from ditto.—May 2. *Hinda*, for Canton.

Arrival at Samarang.—May 19. *Enterprise*, from Batavia (for London).—June 16. *India*, for Batavia.

Arrivals at Amjir.—Previous to middle of June. *Hellas*, from London; *Parkfield*, *Tyrer*, and *John Hull*, all from Liverpool; *Australia*, from Manila.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to May 12. *Tapley*, from London; *Alexander*, and *Vanguard*, both from Liverpool; *Lucentia*, from Boston; *Claudius*, from Batavia; *Charlotte*, *Concordia*, and *Griffin*, all from Manila; *Splendid*, and *Onaida*, both from New York; *Emily Jane*, from Calcutta; *Rose*, and *Richard Atcop*, both from Lima; *Bayplate*, and *Phillip Is*, both from Philadelphia.

Departures.—Previous to May 12. *Lady Hayes*, for Sydney; *Ruby*, for Bombay; *Rumymede*, for Hobart Town; *Claudine*, and *Splendid*, both for Manila; *Factory*, and *Charlotte*, both for New York.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 25. At Macao, John Smith, Esq. (late of Calcutta), of the firm of Markwick and Smith, Canton, to Miss Barrados.

DEATH.

Lately. At Peking, the cabinet minister, Duke Chang-ling. This warrior and statesman greatly distinguished himself in the late rebellion in Chinese Tartary, when he subdued the rebels, brought back four cities to their allegiance, and seized the rebellious leader (Chang-ki-hurh) alive. His loss is much lamented by the Emperor.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS.

March.—The following gentlemen to act as trustees for receipt of Savings Bank deposits for district of Bathurst, viz.—John Kinehela, jun., John Street, J. P. McKenzie, John Liscombe, George Busby, and Peter McArthur, Esqrs.

May.—John Thomas Morisset, Esq., to be police magistrate at Bathurst.

June.—Ens. the Hon. W. A. S. Foster, 80th regt., to be assistant engineer and superintendent of ironed gangs at Hassan's Walls, on the Bathurst road.

The following gentlemen to act as trustees of Branch Savings Bank newly established at Maitland, viz.—Mr. Grant, the police magistrate; Mr. Close, M.C.; the Rev. G. K. Ruxden; Mr. Wyndham, J.P.; and Mr. Hobler.

BIRTHS.

April 14. At Moreton Bay, the lady of D. Parker, Esq., of twins (boy and girl).

May 1. At Sydney, the lady of K. Robertson, Esq., of a son.

7. At Sydney, Mrs. Mace, of a son.

11. At Sydney, the lady of George Cavenagh, Esq., editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, of a son.

14. At Sydney, Mrs. Stewart, of a son.

18. At Forest Lodge, Mrs. A. Foss, of a daughter.

June 7. At Ormond House, Southhead Road, Mrs. Cooper, of a daughter.

— At Sydney, the lady of John Wm. Gosling, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Sydney, Mrs. Barnett, of a son.

Lately. At Sydney, Mrs. G. Taylor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 10. Mr. J. Coar to Miss M. Silk.

May 4. At Castlereagh, Mr. Henry Wilson, of Emu Ford, to Miss Sarah Affriatt.

24. At West Maitland, Charles Robins, Esq., of West Maitland, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. James Brackenreg, jun., of the same place.

June 2. At Parramatta, Mr. H. R. Cretnay to Miss Stark, of Treganna House, Parramatta.

7. At Sydney, Edward Agnew, Esq., of the colonial engineer department, nephew of Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Samuel Bate, Esq., of Belvoir House, Surrey Hills.

DEATHS.

April 1. Off Pine-gut Island, Alexander Lindo, Esq., solicitor, Sydney. He was drowned by the sudden upsetting of his sailing-boat in a squall.

25. At Sydney, Mr. Reynolds, jun.

June 2. At Sydney, ten days after his arrival in the colony, Thomas F. Carroll, Esq., solicitor, of Waterford, Ireland.

10. At Sydney, Laura, youngest daughter of Mr. John James, of Fort Street, aged 80.

23. At Sydney, John Giles, Esq., of the firm of Giles, Ritchie, &c., formerly punter of the H.C.S. *Dunira*.

26. At Sydney, Mr. John Arnold Payne, formerly master of the brig *Nereus*.

28. At Sydney, Mr. Charles Burney, managing clerk in the equity department at the office of the Messrs Chambers. The deceased destroyed himself by drinking bird-poison.

Lately. Capt. Hutchins, of the ship *Sir David Ogilby*. He was treacherously murdered by a chief in an affray with the natives at Bareta, a town on the island of Beqa I. I.

— At Sydney, Mr. A. Murray.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENT.

May.—Mr. John Burnett to be registrar of Court of Requests, for district of New Norfolk, v. Mr. H. W. Mason resigned, also to be clerk of the peace for same district.

BIRTHS.

April 26. At Kenilworth, Mrs. William Furlonge, of a daughter.

May 4. At Beaulieu Lodge, the lady of Edward Macdowell, Esq., attorney-general, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 17. At Richmond, G. E. Stranger, Esq., surgeon, to Louisa, second daughter of the late Major Hornby, of Park House, Donnington, Lincolnshire.

May 31. At Kimbolton, John James, eldest son of the late J. A. Mauburn, Esq., of Lloyds, to Amelia Ann, eldest daughter of George Bilton, Esq., of Kimbolton.

June 1. At Hobart Town, the Rev. John Lillie, of St. Andrew's Church, Hobart Town, to Mary Gascoigne, fourth daughter of John Burnett, Esq., late colonial secretary of V.D. Land.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—June 19. *Norma*, from Nantes; *Es-
porter*, from Marseilles.—23. *Miranda*, from London.
Trident, from Bordeaux.—July 1. *Rainbow*,
from Marseilles and Gibraltar; *Courier de St. Denis*,
from Nantes.—3. *Pauline*, from Nantes.—4. *Olympus*,
from Bordeaux; *Nigle*, from Nantes.—6. *Argos*, from
Bourbon.—7. *Constance*, from Seychelles.

Departures.—June 10. *Euphrasia*, for Coromandel
Coast; *Pulmer*, for Batavia.—20. *Atlas*, for Bourbon.—
23. *Beloni*, for Madagascar.—26. *Clio*, for Penang.—
28. *Ediza Jane*, for Pondicherry.—30. *Vigilant*, for
Calcutta.—July 4. *Earl of Clare*, for Bombay; *Courier*,
for Madras.

Freight to London (June 25).—£3. 15s. per ton.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

June.—W. Kekewich, Esq., to act as secretary to
Committee under Ordinance No. 97, during absence
of W. Harding, Esq., on circuit.

July.—O. G. Stockenström, Esq., to be justice of
peace for district of Uitenhage.

E. M. Cole, Esq., to be justice of peace for district
of Albany, and to be resident ditto at Fort Beaufort.

C. B. Ziervogel, Esq., to be justice of peace for
district of Graaff-Reinet.

E. C. Emmet, Esq., to be justice of peace for district
of Colesberg.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Aug. 5. *Velocity*, from
Rio de Janeiro.—9. *Argyle*, from London; *William
Rodger*, from Greenock.—*Minerva*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—July 17. *St. Helena*, for
Algoa Bay.—18. *Adams*, for Mauritius.—19. *Brighton*,
for Madras, &c.—25. *Olivia*, for Mauritius.—26. *Bromleys*,
for N.S. Wales.—27. *Agnes*, for Ceylon.—Aug. 2. *Hamilton*,
for N.S. Wales.—6. *Astratus*, for Mauritius.—7. *Mary*, for
Algoa Bay.—19. *Minerva*, for Hobart Town.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—July 13. *Superbe*, from
Bordeaux.—18. *Ida*, from Newcastle.—21. *Woodbridge*,
from London; *Clyde*, from Dublin.—27. H.M.S. *Cruizer*,
from England.—Aug. 3. H.M.S. *Lilly*, from Rio de Janeiro.

Departures from ditto.—July 17. *Cambridge*, for
Bombay.—19. *Camden*, for Society Islands.—23. H.M.S. *Swacen*,
for Mauritius.—26. *Woodbridge*, for Sydney; *Adams*, for
Mauritius; *Ida*, for Calcutta.—28. *Clyde*, for Sydney.—30. H.M.S. *Scout*,
for Algoa Bay.—Aug. 6. H.M.S. *Cruizer*, for India.

Arrivals at Algoa Bay.—July 21. *Cambridge*, for
Simon's Bay.—24. *Spartan*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—July 23. *Cambridge*, for
Bombay.—Aug. 1. *Catherine*, for Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

April 18. At Cape Town, the lady of Capt. Poole,
Madras army, of a daughter.

July 27. At Cape Town, the lady of Mr. Johannes
Smuts, of a son.

Lately. Mrs. F. J. Muller, of a daughter.

— The lady of Thos. Maclear, Esq., F.R.S., &c.,
Royal Observatory, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 29. At Cape Town, Mr. J. P. Wiggins to
Miss J. A. Owen.

July 3. At Simon's Town, Mr. J. Morris to Miss
M. K. Huskisson.

— *Aug. 7.* Mr. J. T. Legg to Miss Eliza Smith.

DEATHS.

June 23. At Karminkel's River, Maria Elizabeth
Le Roux, widow of the late Mr. J. F. de Kock,
aged 67.

29. At Cape Town, Miss J. C. de Villiers.

July 5. Mrs. S. Bland, aged 33.

13. At Cape Town, Maria Jacoba Muller, widow
of the late Mr. F. J. Glenwerk, aged 54.

Aug. 3. Major John Gordon Horison, 13th regt.
Madras Native Infantry, aged 45.

St. Helena.

DEATH.

July 26. Lieut. C. Bond MacMurdo, H.M. 91st
regt., aged 26 years.

CONTINUATION OF ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAW.

March 31.—*Neal v. Solomon.*—This was a suit in equity. Mr. Stephen moved that the master be directed to amend the minutes of the decree about to

be made in this case. It appeared that the plaintiff purchased from the defendant a piece of land, for which he paid, when it was discovered that the defendant could not make a good title. The plaintiff then filed a bill praying that the defendant might be ordered to give a title. The matter was referred to the master, who reported that the defendant

could not give a title, upon which the Court decreed that the defendant should pay all the costs incurred and refund the money paid for the land. Mr. Stephen now contended that the decree must be amended, inasmuch as the Court has no power to grant what is not prayed for, and that the plaintiff having prayed for a specific performance, all that the Court could do, as the defendant could give no title, was to dismiss the bill, and order the defendant to pay the costs, leaving the plaintiff to his remedy at law for the breach of contract.

The *Chief Justice* and Mr. *Justice Burton* were of opinion that the decree must be amended, the Court not having power under the prayer of the bill to order the money to be restored.

Mr. *Justice Willis*, with great energy, said he had never heard of such a decree as his brothers had come to; that the first principle of Equity Courts, is to do complete justice between the parties when once before the court, and not drive them to a court of law to incur further expense. He considered that the Court was not doing complete equity between the parties, and if he acceded to the decree, he should be acting at variance with the principle of all the equity cases he had ever heard disposed of.

May 16. — Edward Palmer, late of New Zealand and Sydney, oil merchant, was indicted for manslaughter, in having at Preservation Bay, New Zealand, within the jurisdiction of this Hon. Court, inflicted divers mortal wounds on the head, bellp, and sides of Charles Denahan, by beating him with a rope, on the 14th of June, of which wounds the said Charles Denham languished until the 4th day of July, when he died.

The *Attorney-General* briefly opened the case. He said that the prisoner was formerly in partnership with a Mr. John Jones, and had charge of a whaling establishment, their joint property, at New Zealand. In the month of June last, when the offence for which he was then to take his trial was alleged to have taken place, a boy named Denahan, about eighteen or nineteen years of age, was placed in charge of a boat, with directions to keep her off the shore; shortly afterwards a whale hove in sight, and the other people at the establishment went in search of her, and when they came back they found that the boat had been allowed to go on shore, and was smashed to pieces. Palmer then beat the boy so dreadfully, that he became ill, and in a short time died in the greatest agony. Before the boy died he became intolerably offensive from the smell he emitted; in fact, he was putrid. After the boy became ill, he believed Palmer did all that he could to

recover him by giving him medicine, but upon being spoken to as to the responsibility attached to him if the boy died, he replied, that he did not care a d—n, for there was no law could affect him, even if he had killed the boy. The learned gentleman said that, whatever the result of the case might be, he hoped that this and other trials which had taken place, would have the effect of convincing parties that the court of this colony has the same jurisdiction over offences committed in New Zealand, as if they were committed in Sydney. Some of the witnesses examined at the Police Office were absent, and he (the *Attorney-General*) did not know whether he should be able to give their depositions in evidence; but if he could prove that the parties had been paid to keep out of the way, he would then tender the depositions to the court, for when it is proved that a prisoner has paid witnesses to go away, the law allows the depositions given before the magistrates to be taken as evidence. One of the witnesses he intended to call, would swear that money had been offered to him, and he did not doubt that he should be able to prove that the others had been sent away through the instrumentality of the prisoner.

The evidence, which gave a dreadful picture of the state of the boy, was defective, as the witnesses who had seen the beating were out of the way, "under circumstances," as Judge Burton observed, "certainly open to suspicion," and the jury found the prisoner—*Not guilty*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

German Mission to the Aborigines.—A public meeting for the purpose of forming a society in aid of the German mission to the aborigines, under the superintendence of the Synod of New South Wales, was held on the 18th May, Mr. W. C. Roemer in the chair; who stated this to be by far the most promising scheme which had yet been formed to christianize and civilize the aborigines of the colony, who, to the disgrace of the British name, remain now, fifty years after our usurpation of their territory, in the same state of mental and corporal degradation as on the day when the first white man set his foot on the shore of New Holland. Several of the missionaries addressed the meeting, and Dr. Lang gave an account of his visit to England, his ill success in exciting an interest there in favour of the aborigines; and his communication with Mr. Gossmer, a German Presbyterian minister (once a bigotted Roman Catholic priest), and the final establishment of this mission. Dr. Lang stated that her Majesty's Government had generously

aided with funds the conveyance of the missionaries to the colony, and Lord Glenelg had pledged himself that, in the event of the Colonial Government being satisfied of the permanent nature of the mission, aid should be afforded from the colonial revenue. Several resolutions were carried, a committee was appointed, and 150*l.* subscribed on the spot.

Colonial-bred Attorneys.—The new rules for the regulation of colonial-bred attorneys have been promulgated. The attorney-general, the crown solicitor, the chief clerk of the court, and Mr. Norton, are appointed a board of examiners for the ensuing twelvemonth, to inquire into the moral character and scholastic attainments, not only of the applicants for admission to practise as attorneys, but also of the articulated clerks. Before admission can be obtained, the board of examiners must be satisfied that the applicant is a person of good moral character and steady habits, a regular attendant on public worship, acquainted with the first six books of Euclid, and able to read Virgil in Latin, and the Gospel of St. John in Greek. Articled clerks are not in future to receive salary, and are required to satisfy the board that they possess all the qualifications required on admission, before they enter upon their indentureship.

The Aborigines.—The *Sydney Gazette*, of May 19, recalls public attention, and that of the new government, to the statement published some time back of certain acts perpetrated on the aborigines, in the vicinity of Port Macquarie, by order, it was openly asserted, of a public magistrate of the district. It gives the following details of the case :

“On which side the outrages between the whites and blacks at Port Macquarie first began, it is now, of course, impossible to determine; but reason and experience alike induce us to believe that the whites were the first aggressors. Be that as it may, for a considerable time previous to the occurrence we refer to, rumours had reached Sydney of outrages committed on the flocks, and occasionally, even on the convict servants, of the residents in that district, doubtless not without retaliation on the part of those who suffered from such aggressions. Nothing very serious occurred until about the close of 1837; a party of the blacks then attacked a hut belonging to a Mr. McLeod, in which four of his assigned servants were asleep, and, by means of their spears, even before the unconscious victims were aware of their danger, launched them into eternity. So atrocious an outrage could not, of course, be allowed to pass unpunished; an armed party was immediately despatched in quest of the murderers, which, after several days’

search, returned unsuccessful, having driven the blacks into the recesses of the mountains. Considering the excited state of feeling of the party sent in quest of the perpetrators of so bloody an outrage, we should not have felt surprised had they despatched any of the blacks who might have come within reach of their clutches, without making very strict enquiry into their connexion with the murder. As it happened, however, the miserable wretches escaped. It was not till some three weeks or a month after the return of the party first sent in quest of the blacks that the atrocities were perpetrated, to which we wish to direct his Excellency’s attention. A second party, consisting chiefly of constables, was sent in search of the offenders, with orders, it is asserted, *to shoot all whom they could find*, and should suspect of being implicated in the murder, and *bring their ears* to the police magistrate, as a proof that his orders had been carried into effect! Such, at least, we are assured on the word of a gentleman on whose veracity we can rely, was the statement made in his presence by a party of constables returning from their shooting excursion, carrying the *right ears* of their murdered victims, *tied up in a little bag*, to obtain the reward promised them by Mr. Gray! It may be that the constables exceeded their orders; but the fact is indisputable, that Mr. Gray has been for many months aware that blacks were shot, nay, he has even received the ears of the murdered men from his constables in proof of their having been so shot, yet, up to this time, no one step, that we are aware of, has been taken to bring the perpetrators of this foul crime to justice. We repeat that we are loath to believe that Mr. Gray could have either issued such a murderous mandate, or winked at an act of such atrocity on the part of his constabulary; but some explanation of the affair, to say the least of it, is due to the public.

Perjury.—During the present criminal sessions, no less than four convictions for perjury have taken place. Mr. Justice Willis, speaking of the frightful prevalence of this crime in Sydney, says, “he had not tried a case in the criminal court in which he was not, morally speaking, convinced that false swearing had been committed.”—*Sydney Gaz.*, May 19.

Convict Discipline.—In a trial in the Supreme Court on the 7th May, of a prisoner of the Crown, named Thomas Reynolds, for the murder of a man named James Russell, at Yap, on the 20th February, it appeared in the evidence of some of the witnesses, assigned servants, ticket-of-leave men, that there was the utmost facility of getting spirits, and that the quarrel which led to the murder,

occurred after drinking to excess rum, which the men had won at cards; one of the witnesses, a ticket-of-leave man, said "I have often got rum at the store; I never got less than two gallons." The *Sydney Gazette* remarks that "a perusal of the evidence adduced on this trial, will satisfactorily prove the utter inadequacy of transportation, under the present system, as a punishment for crime, as well as its entire inefficiency as a mean of reformation."

Temperance Societies.—At a meeting of inhabitants held at the Court-house, on the 8th June, the Governor in the chair, it was resolved, on the motion of the Chief Justice, seconded by Mr. Jones, M. C., "That the moral condition of the colony having attracted the attention of her Majesty's Government, the House of Commons, and the British public, with a view to the adoption of all practicable measures for its amelioration, and this philanthropic consideration having been gratefully responded to by the Australian community, this meeting would record its own solemn conviction, founded upon every day's experience, that one grand and overwhelming cause of the crime and misery of this otherwise happy land is the use of ardent spirits, and that, under the blessing of Almighty God, nothing would work so effectual and rapid a reformation as the prevalence of temperance."

His Exc. the Governor, in an excellent speech, observed, "I wish it to be known, not only in the streets of Sydney, but in the solitudes of the wilderness—not only where vice stalks abroad, but in the dens where savages and monsters hold their dwellings—I wish it to be generally known, that the case must be extraordinary, so extraordinary, indeed, that I cannot picture to myself the circumstances, before I will remit one shilling of a fine, or one hour of imprisonment, inflicted in consequence of drunkenness, or any of the crimes arising from it."

A paper of June 30 says: "Yesterday morning there was an unusual number of aborigines in the stocks, which being also pretty thickly peopled with white drunkards, had a very strange effect."

The Blacks.—A number of gentlemen connected with Fort Phillip and the settlements on the Murray and Hume Rivers, have presented a memorial to the Governor, praying that an armed force may be dispatched to repress the outrages which the blacks have been committing of late on the travellers to and from Port Philip, and on the more distant sheep and cattle stations on that route. The reply of his Exc. states that measures to that end had been taken, and that it is the Governor's further intention to establish posts at convenient distances along the road from Yass to Port Philip,

in order to keep open the communication, and that a permanent addition will be made to the mounted police for this purpose. The reply adds: "Having thus explained the measures which have been adopted, and which his Exc. has reason to hope will be efficient, Sir George Gipps desires it to be intimated to the gentlemen who have signed the memorial, that as he has the most positive directions from her Majesty's Government to treat the aboriginal natives as subjects of her Majesty, it is entirely out of his power to authorize the levying of war against them, or to give sanction to measures of indiscriminate retaliation. And in order that no misapprehension may exist on this subject, he feels bound to declare that nothing which has been done in this colony in former times, or in any other place or colony whatsoever, would, in his opinion, be a justification for departing from the strict obedience which is due to the orders of her Majesty's Government."

EXCERPTA.

The Rev. C. Eipper, the Rev. Mr. Schmidt, with the rest of the German missionaries who arrived in the *Minerva*, have proceeded to Moreton Bay, to form a mission to the aborigines to the northward, under the superintendence of the Synod of New South Wales.

Sir George Gipps has given directions to enforce the "Squatting Act," by the removal of persons who had obtruded on the Crown lands without license.

A project is on foot to establish a college at Maitland, for educating the youth of the Hunter and neighbouring districts, in the usual branches of a liberal education.

A grammar school for day-scholars, under the patronage and direction of the bishop of Australia, was opened on the 2d April, at Sydney. Mr. McClure, the head master, is one of the schoolmasters sent out by Lord Glenelg, under the auspices of the committee of the church of Scotland on colonial churches.

The landholders and stockholders of the southern districts (Yass) to the number of 25, have pledged themselves "not to furnish, in payment or part payment of wages, spirituous liquors to any person belonging to their establishments, nor to allow spirits to be brought thereon for the supply of any servant or labourer."

The foundation-stone of the new church, to be called St. Peter's church, at East Maitland, was laid in the presence of the highest assemblage of the clergy and laity ever witnessed on a similar occasion in the town of Maitland, by the Bishop of Australia, on the 20th March.

It has been discovered that by an error in the Act which makes sweeping, or as-

tempting to escape, from transportation, felony, punishable with 14 years' transportation to a settlement, extend to males only. Females so offending can be punished merely for "absconding from assigned service," with two months' confinement in the factory at Paramatta. This discovery, till the error be remedied, will render the retention of female convicts difficult.

It is understood that the Governor has it in contemplation to issue a new commission of the peace, including the names of many gentlemen of great wealth and respectability not in the present commission.

An extensive vein of coal has been discovered at Moreton Bay, in the vicinity of the coast.

The Executive Council have referred the matter touching the salaries of the ministers of the Presbyterian Church, in connexion with the Synod of New South Wales, to the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in the mean time have refused to sanction the payment of the usual allowance to officiating clergymen, unless through the medium of the Presbytery of New South Wales. The Synod have adopted a series of strong resolutions, and also come to the resolution of requesting the Rev. Dr. Lang to proceed to England forthwith, to represent their claims to her Majesty's Government.

A statue is to be erected by subscription in honour of the late Governor, Sir Richard Bourke.

The news of the bill introduced into Parliament for the new constitution of this colony had reached it in June, and excited various opinions.

Arrangements have been made for the conveyance from Singapore of a number of Chinese labourers to this colony.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Glenelg has directed the payment to Mr. Thomas Lewis of 1,000*l.*, awarded to him by a commission of inquiry, for an unjust imprisonment, to which he had been subjected by Justice Montagu.

Sir John Franklin has directed the Private Secretary to issue a circular to various gentlemen in the colony, suggesting the establishment of a grammar school, eventually a college, connected with the various government schools throughout the island; a head master and assistants to be obtained by communicating with Dr. Arnold, of Rugby School; the whole to be under the superintendence of a board, consisting of the chief justice, the colonial secretary, the archdeacon, the principal Presbyterian mi-

nister, with one or two other members named annually by the legislative council.

The *Rhoda*, arrived at Launceston, has brought the first consignment of specie, £250,000, on account of the Union Bank. The *Clifton*, having on board the same amount, was daily expected. It is supposed, that a junction of interests is in contemplation with the Derwent Bank.

The late Mr. William Field of Launceston, the Sam. Terry of Van Diemen's Land, has left property to the amount of £300,000. The widow receives £500 per annum for life; the remainder is to be equally divided amongst the deceased's four sons.

The legislative council meets in the first week of June. Four vacancies are expected. Mr. Gregson and Mr. Dunn, the managing director of the Commercial Bank, are spoken of as likely to be nominated for two of the vacancies.

Government had increased the reward for the apprehension of the bushrangers who infest the Campbell-town and Oatland districts, to £300 and a pardon. On the 4th May, these men made a desperate attack on the residence of Mr. G. C. Clarke, Ellenthorne Hall, where they were resisted, and one was shot, who proved to be Thomas, the villain who shot Morley, in the attack on Thornall's house. Other attacks were made, and at length a party of police and convicts, under Capt. Mackenzie, of the 21st Fusiliers, discovered their haunts and captured the whole, including Regan, Davis, and Banks, a free-man, after a smart brush.

The birth-night ball (24th May) was a splendid affair; but Sir John Franklin has given mortal offence to the citizens of Hobart Town, by neglecting to send invitations to the shopkeepers. A *four-column* leader, on the subject, in the *True Colonist* of the 1st June, prognosticates the evils which must result from Sir John's "exclusiveness."

A public meeting to consider the propriety of presenting an address to her Majesty, praying for legislation by representation, was convened at the theatre on the 19th June.

Hopes are entertained that Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse, although generally supposed to be no more, may yet exist in the interior of that vast continent, closely guarded by the natives. Accounts from Port Phillip state that two white men were seen some months ago in the possession of a tribe, about three hundred miles in the interior, very much emaciated, and their eye-sight considerably dimmed with the sun and heat of that trying climate. This report was brought to the settlement by a native woman, who described Mr. Gellibrand very accurately.

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Complaints are made of the defects in the Insolvent law; failures take place without any dividend to the creditors.

A steamer between V. D. Land and Port Phillip is projected.

The number and ferocity of the dogs in Hobart Town are a great nuisance.

Capt. Booth, the commandant at Port Arthur, having proceeded alone, on a visit of inspection, to Lagoon Bay, was lost in the bush, where he wandered four days and nights without food. When discovered, he was almost exhausted, and his feet were frost-bitten.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The *South Australian Gazette*, of the 7th April, contains some very severe strictures on the conduct of Mr. Resident Commissioner Fisher, who, it is said, claims the right of exercising a discretionary power over the disposal of the emigration fund, and is broadly charged with something like *jobbery* in the appropriation of it.

The prospectus of a new paper, to be called the *South Australian*, originating with the resident commissioners or opposition party, has been published, which will enable us to know both sides of the question in the party disputes which agitate this colony.

The ships *Canton*, *Lord Goderich*, and *Trusty* had arrived, with upwards of five hundred emigrants; bringing, also, the intelligence that three more vessels, of about five hundred tons each, were to follow, likewise with emigrants. The market at Adelaide was overstocked with merchandize of all descriptions. The town is said to be improving very fast; it already contains about three hundred brick and stone houses, while the population, including the last arrivals, amounts to 3,350. As might have been expected, crime increases with the advancement of the colony. At the late sittings of the Supreme Court at Adelaide, seven men were found guilty of assaulting constables, two of felony, three of larceny, one of robbery, and two of an attempt to assassinate the sheriff. We subjoin an account (written by Mr. Horton James) of the disgraceful exhibition which the execution (the first in the new colony) of one of the latter criminals afforded. "The roozer had been so badly managed, that the knot came under the chin of the dying man; and, as the cart was very slowly drawn from under him, he did not fall, but merely slid gradually off; and there he was, hanging in the air, uttering the most execrating cries, 'Oh God! oh Christ! save me!' and, to make it worse, he had been so badly pinioned, that he had both his hands up to the rope, above his head, to prevent his choking, and to

ease the strain upon his neck. Jack Ketch was gone: he had been seen to gallop off amidst the hootings of the people, on a horse previously provided, immediately after the cart had been drawn away. 'Fetch him back,' was vociferated by the crowd; and one of the mounted police was despatched after him at full gallop. All this while, the poor hanging man was uttering the same piercing cries, that might have been heard a quarter of a mile: 'Lord save me! Christ have mercy upon me!' and nobody knew what to do. Some, compassionating his sufferings, cried, 'Cut him down;' whilst others, with a different kind of commiseration, urged the marines to shoot him with their muskets, to put an end to his misery, whilst the poor wretch was making the most powerful efforts, with his hands up to the rope, to prevent suffocation. It was a horrid sight to witness the twisting of the rope, and the man turning round like a joint of meat before the fire; while women were fainting, and the sheriff attempting to address the multitude, amidst fierce cries of 'Shame! shame!' Jack Ketch was now seen riding back in his diabolical disguise, with the policeman at his side, and amidst one universal shriek of execration, the monster began again his work of death. At one bound he made a fiendish leap upon the body of the dying man, and all was comparatively hushed: the strong man's hands could cling no longer to the rope, and his agonizing cries were heard no more. We left the executioner hanging on by the legs of the dying culprit, who, after a lapse of thirteen minutes, was still alive, for now and then there were still heard a few faint murmurs; and the body, even yet, exhibited some strong contortions."

PORT PHILLIP.

The *Melbourne Advertiser* has now attained the dignity of a printed paper. In the first number which appeared in type, the editor details the difficulties he has had to encounter. "We were under the necessity," he says, "of trusting our first number (in print) to a Van Diemanian youth of eighteen, and he had only worked at this business about a year, from his tenth to his eleventh, 1830 to 1831. Next, the honest printer, from whom the type was bought, has swept up all his old waste letter, and called it type, and we at present labour under many wants; we even have not as much as pearl-ash to clean the dirty type." The editor, who is proprietor, carries on, in addition, the trades of merchant, librarian, and printer. The entrance to the library is through the tap, and thence to the printing office. This gentleman (whose name is Paul)

ner) claims the merit of having established the colony. He says: "Melbourne was a wild, and as far as Europeans are concerned, uninhabited, when the establishment of the proprietor of this journal arrived here, in August, 1835; it is his belief that he caused Melbourne to become colonized. Mr. Batman arrived at Port Phillip in June, 1835, but his taste led him to select Indented Head, in June 1836. The few settlers then arrived, subscribed and built a small place of worship, which serves both for the established church, (prayers and a sermon being read therein by a layman), and for the Presbyterian, each having two services on the Sunday—a Sunday school is also kept in the same, in which is also kept a day-school. Large subscriptions are now in progress to erect two separate churches, one for each establishment, and the present place of worship is to be reserved as a school."

Heavy complaints are made of the frequency and audacity of offences, and loud petitions for a criminal court. At present, the settlers find it cheaper to let criminals escape, than to lose time and money, and risk life in two vogages. Bushranging has commenced here, and threatens to convert the prisoner-population "from a blessing to a curse."

A report is given of the "Melbourne Races." The editor maintains that the Melbourne race-ground can scarcely be matched: "The course is on a level plain, of large extent, and for about one-third its circle is surrounded by a gentle acclivity of twenty to fifty feet, and will thus afford a clear open view of the whole race to fifty thousand people." The gentle rising grounds are picturesquely studded with the native she-oak, under which numerous groups enjoyed the sports of the day. "The hills near the course were thickly studded with company. No one could have imagined this in a settlement so very recently formed, in which not two hundred persons have a piece of land of their own." In the second heat an accident occurred; *Miss Fidgett*, one of the horses, fell and broke her neck, the rider under her; *Trump*, in following, leaped on the dead horse, and fell with his rider, who was taken up senseless, but shortly recovered. The rider of *Miss Fidgett* was drawn out from under the dead mare, and was so free from injury, that he joined in hunting a pig (with his tail greased) on the following day, and won it from numerous competitors. An occurrence took place on the race-course, marking the progress of civilization among the aborigines here. A chief, named Derra Mert, detected a man pilfering his pipe from his pockets, he instantly collared the offender, and delivered him up to the police for the robbery.

A supply of mounted police has been received from Sydney, and upwards of thirty runaway convicts had been apprehended.

The murder of Mr. Faithful's men by the blacks, on their route to Port Phillip, has spread great consternation over the settlement, where it is looked on as amounting to an actual prohibition of all intercourse by land with the parent colony. A party of the mounted police, under Lieut. Smith, who had been despatched in search of the murderers, had returned unsuccessful, their orders being not to fire on the blacks, unless for self-preservation. They stumbled upon a party of three hundred natives, well armed, surrounding an immense fire, on which a bullock, or some large animal, was roasting. On discovering the police, the blacks started up, and brandished their spears, which no persuasion would induce them to lay aside; the party was consequently compelled to retreat without accomplishing their object. The survivors of Mr. Faithful's party strenuously persist in denying that any act on their part provoked the commission of the outrage.

The following account of the massacre of Mr. Faithful's men is given in the *Sydney Herald* :—

It appears that on the 11th April, a party of men in charge of Mr. Faithful's sheep, on the route to Port Phillip, were preparing to proceed from the Winding Swamp, about thirty miles beyond the Owen's River, on their way to the Goulburn, and while the bullocks were being yoked, the men with the drays heard the shouts of the shepherds crying out for help. These men, who were at a short distance from the encampment collecting their sheep, were presently seen running with great speed towards the dray, pursued by a body of blacks throwing spears after them. Their companions near the encampment, three of whom were armed with guns, immediately ran to their assistance, and, if possible, to drive off the blacks, who by that time were within three or four hundred yards of the camp. One of these men, named Bentley, fired his gun in the air, thinking that such a display would intimidate them; but it had no effect. The blacks still came forward, cautiously sheltering themselves behind the trees in their path, until, when within near approach of the adverse party, one came forward, and was in the act of deliberately poisoning his spear, when Bentley shot him dead, and was himself, immediately after, pierced with three spears. This unfortunate man was last seen desperately fighting with the butt-end of his musket. The combat now became general; spears flew in all directions, and several shots were fired without effect, owing to the caution exercised

by the blacks of interposing the trees between themselves and the defensive party, but still gradually closing upon the latter. It was now seen that further resistance would be of no avail, and that in flight lay the only chance of safety, as the blacks continued to increase in numbers as they advanced. There were fifteen of Mr. Faithful's servants, out of which number seven were killed, and one other so severely wounded, that his recovery is considered hopeless. When attempting to make their escape, a line was opened by the blacks (about 150 in number), who speared at the fugitives, right and left, as they passed. At about a hundred yards distance from the scene of this outrage, another strong party of armed blacks were drawn up, doubtless as a reserve; but they took no part in the contest. There could not have been fewer than three hundred fighting-men present: not an old man was seen among them. The party in charge of the sheep and cattle had remained at this particular place from the Saturday previous, waiting the arrival of Mr. Geo. Faithful. During their stay, every precaution was taken by the overseer and the rest to keep on friendly terms with the natives, who constantly hovered about the encampment, in groups of ten or twenty at a time. So friendly did they appear, that neither the overseer nor any of the men, save Bentley, anticipated any hostile intention; but his suspicion was excited by the fact of no woman appearing at any time among the blacks, and by finding, while going his rounds as guard, the night preceding the attack, a large number of spears at a short distance from the camp, which he concealed. All the sheep, except 130, have been recovered, and some of the cattle.

The lock-up, or gaol, and the commissariat stores at Port Phillip, have been burned to the ground, and the greater portion of the stores in the latter building consumed. The fire originated in the following manner: Two of the black natives, who had been detected a few days previously stealing potatoes, had been lodged in the lock-up, one of whom, on pretence of lighting his pipe, had obtained a fire-stick from the guard-house, with which he set fire to the wooden building in which they were confined, and succeeded with his companion in making his escape through the breach made in the wall of the building by the progress of the fire.

A letter from Camden Forest, dated June 1st, says:—"We have just heard of the complete failure of Mr. Eyre's expedition with cattle for Southern Australia or Port Phillip Bay. The party lost themselves in the bush. One, a Mr.

A. Heron, made the Port Phillip road, south of the Goulburn River, where he was found in a dreadful state of exhaustion, having been fourteen days without provisions. Neither Mr. Eyre nor any others of the party have yet been heard of. Mr. Stewart, the police magistrate of Goulburn, and Mr. Waddy, with a party of the mounted police, have as yet been unsuccessful in their search for the blacks who murdered Mr. Faithful's men; they have been down as far as the Evan's and Broken Rivers, and have not found a single black fellow."

Every fresh arrival in Sydney adds to the melancholy list of outrages committed by the blacks, and post after post we are furnished with harrowing details of the waste of human life, and the destruction of private property. Latterly, the overland route to Port Philip has been virtually abandoned, and several of the more distant settlers on the Hume and the Goulburn have deemed it necessary, as a measure of precaution, to return with their flocks and herds to the more thickly populated districts for protection. The origin of the present atrocities we have no doubt is traceable to aggressions on the part of the whites, and the innocent are now paying the penalty for the misdeeds of those who have gone before them.—*Sydney Gaz.* June 7.

A branch Bank, in connexion with the Bank of Australasia, is opened here. Mr. Macarthur came from Sydney to establish the bank.

Persia.

Advices from Bushire received at Bombay in July, state that the British expedition reached Bushire on the 18th June, and arrived at Kharak on the next day, where the troops were landed. It appears that a change had recently taken place in the internal administration of Bushire. The Sheikh, or governor, having become unpopular, had been induced to abandon his responsible post, and to retire to the island of Kharak. A distinguished Persian Khan, highly favoured by the ruling prince of Shiraz, had been appointed to the government of Bushire. One account states that the old Shaikh of Bushire had carried off a considerable sum "fished from the revenues of the place." It was reported on the arrival of the two steamers, the *Semiramis* and *Hugh Lindsay*, had brought 1500 men, and that fifteen others, with 4000 troops, were expected. The Resident was appealed to by the authorities for an elucidation of the reasons which prompted the dispatch of a force up the Gulf. There

Resident assigned as a reason that the British Government wished the force to remain there for a time; and it was asked if the requisite supplies for the troops would be permitted to proceed from Bushire. The Persian authorities said, that the expedition had taken them by surprise; that they had not the least expectation of such visit, and that in the absence of instructions to the contrary from Teheran, no opposition to the forwarding of supplies would be offered. Despatches were immediately forwarded from Bushire to the Shah. An Arab chief was not so soon satisfied. The day succeeding that of the arrival of the expedition this person, accompanied by about sixty followers, represented to be all resolute men, waited on the Resident to satisfy himself upon the novel proceeding. The same reply was furnished to this person, who did not, however, appear to take the matter altogether in good part. To provide therefore against accidents, the Residency has been put in a defensive state, and as a vessel can lay alongside Bushire, and pulverize it if necessary, no very serious apprehensions need be entertained. This state of things is somewhat at variance with the accounts received (p. 108) through Constantinople.

New Zealand.

The schooner *Ann*, Watson, master, arrived from New Zealand at Sydney on the 3d April, having sailed the 11th March, with some timber and a few pigs. As the *Ann* was about to weigh anchor, and sail from Wycata, New Zealand, the

New Zealanders, of whom there were a great number on board, rose *en masse*, drove the crew below the decks and towards the fore-castle, and commenced plundering every article they could take; after which they released the crew, and allowed them to return to their duty. The outrageous conduct of the natives on the present occasion, it is stated, was without provocation on the part of the crew on board.

St. Helena.

H.N.M. ship *Bellona*, with Prince William Henry of Orange on board, arrived in St. Helena roads on the 8th June. The town-major and the governor's aid-de-camp proceeded to the frigate, and offered the prince the use of the castle during his stay. H.R.H. landed next day, and was received with his suite by the governor at Plantation House. The party then proceeded on a tour over the island, visiting the chief justice at Rose Cottage, and the tomb of Napoleon, where the prince remained some time, taking a sketch of it. In the evening they were entertained at a sumptuous dinner at the mess-house of the 91st regiment, after which they returned to the frigate. On Sunday, the prince again landed, and dined with the governor and a select party at Plantation House, where he remained till Monday, on the evening of which day, he honoured Mr. S. Solomons, the agent to H.N.M., with his company at a ball and supper. The *Bellona* sailed the following day.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Calcutta, July 7th.

The subject of most prominent interest, which has arisen during the three weeks which have elapsed since the despatch of the last mail, is the ripening of the conspiracy against the British Empire in the East. At the seat of authority at Simla every thing is kept as if under the seal of confession; but enough has transpired to show that an extensive combination has been formed, apparently under the auspices of Russia, for the overthrow of our power; in short, a quadruple alliance of Burmah, Nepaul, Cabul, and Persia, for a simultaneous movement upon our territories. A crisis appears to be approaching, which will call for all the ability of a Clive, a Wellesley, or a Hastings. Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler

of Cabul, is known to have offered aid to Persia, and to have advised that the combined armies of Persia and Cabul should march down upon the Indus. Of course, the first object of attack would be the newly acquired territories of Runjeet Singh, west of the Indus, and Cashmere; but the ulterior march of such an army would be directed against the British possessions. Capt. Burnes has resided for some time at the Court of Cabul, where he may be supposed to have made himself acquainted with the actual position of affairs. A Russian envoy arrived at the Court of Cabul, while he was residing there, and the native Akbars amused themselves with a representation of the angry discussions which took place between him and our envoy. Soon after, Capt. Burnes left Cabul, and proceeded to join Lord Auckland. It is stated that

his lordship had projected an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Runjeet Singh, for the defence of the Indus, and had, moreover, proposed to place the dethroned monarch, Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, upon the throne of Cabul; and that Runjeet Singh had hesitated to accede to the arrangement.

Some weeks ago, an envoy was sent from Runjeet Singh to the Governor-general at Simla; and Mr. W. H. Macnaghten proceeded, with several other gentlemen, to return the compliment, to Lahore. They have been cordially received in durbar by Runjeet Singh; but Mr. Macnaghten's protracted stay at the Court would lead to the supposition, that the political objects of his mission had not been found so easy of arrangement. It appears that one of the sons of Runjeet Singh inadvertently let out the secret, that the Rajah was by no means ignorant of the extensive combination which had been formed against our empire, and that he was desirous of holding himself aloof from all engagements with either party, that he might be enabled to turn circumstances to his own advantage.

General Matubur Singh, of Nepaul, who was formerly sent as envoy to Calcutta, has been deputed by the Court of Nepaul, with a hundred followers, to Cabul and Herat, with letters to the two kings. It is somewhat singular, that this embassy should have been sent openly and ostentatiously through the British territories. Lord Auckland has, however, issued orders that the general should not be allowed to cross the British boundary of the Sutledge. When he arrived at Loodianah, he was accordingly put under arrest with his followers, by a party of the 20th N.I. This will bring matters to a point; and the question of peace or war with Nepaul must be very soon decided.

Nothing new has transpired respecting the Burmese. Col. Benson, who has been appointed resident at Ava, has sailed for Rangoon, in H.M.S. the *Rattlesnake*; and on the nature of his reception will depend, we suppose, the nature of our future relations with that Court. Should a war break out with Nepaul, it is not to be supposed that Tharrawadie will long remain idle. Both the Nepaulese and the Burmese have been diligently employed, for several years past, in providing themselves with fire-arms from Calcutta, and the Nepaulese have paid very particular attention to the discipline of their troops. The future appears big with danger. It is said, that Lord Auckland has sent to England for more European troops, and for some vessels of war for the Persian Gulf; but we hear little of any military preparation around us,

and it is rumoured that the Governor-general is waiting for orders from home.

The next subject of interest which has engaged a large share of public attention, has been our incipient slave trade, concealed under the designation of the coolie trade. An order has been issued, prohibiting the further shipment of labourers to the West Indies, pending a reference to the home authorities. Meanwhile, the commission agents are shipping them by hundreds and thousands to the Mauritius. It has been discovered that the most nefarious practices have been adopted to press labourers into this service. Those on pilgrimage to Juggernaut; men travelling from one part of the country to another, have been inveigled to Calcutta, confined in houses guarded by armed men, put upon low diet, and flogged to induce them to consent to go to the Mauritius. From Bombay, Madras, Pondicherry, Cochin, and Calcutta, whole cargoes of these free labourers are now shipped off to the Mauritius and other colonies. One expression, in a letter of Mr. Arbuthnot, who was largely engaged in these shipments, has greatly exasperated the minds of the benevolent. He states in his correspondence, which has just been published, that "the hill coolies have always been considered as more akin to the monkey than the man!"

In the case of Mr. Oglivy, little progress has been made. The depositions before the police in Calcutta having been taken, he has been enlarged on bail; Mr. Mangles and Mr. Lewis, of the Civil Service, standing his security; and it is understood, that he will be brought before the Supreme Court at the next session, and put on his trial for murder. There is just now a discussion between the *Friend of India* and *Hurkaru*, relative to the propriety of the interference of the Queen's Court on such occasions as the present. The trial of the claimant to the Burdwan estate, Pertab Chunder, is still in progress at Hooghly, but nothing has yet been disclosed of its character or its probable issue.

There has been a large sale of opium, and the Company have been not a little lucky. Just before the sale, the *Ann* came in from China, with "good accounts," and up went the opium to Rs. 800 to Rs. 900 the chest. The public exchequer will gain some five or six lakhs of rupees by the auspicious arrival of this clipper, just at the nick of time. It has been gossiped, that a mercantile firm at Canton promised the captain £500 if he arrived before the *Aurist*, which sailed the same day. He beat her by one day. The biddings at the sale were ~~about~~ There was nothing in the accounts brought by the vessel to justify the rise, and there

is almost a certainty, that the purchasers will be losers. There is an infatuation attending this opium traffic, which nothing, it seems, can cure; not even the overwhelming losses which attended the transactions of the last year.

The proposed bank of India is to hold a meeting in September next, to make preparations for commencing business in January next! There is evidently a peg loose in the concern somewhere, which impedes its progress.

The Court of Directors have generously granted the sum of Rs.500 a month to the Asiatic Society, for the purpose of printing correct editions of the Oriental classes. The fact was communicated to the society at the last meeting, and excited very lively gratitude.

Mr. W. Adam has not been appointed Secretary to the Education Committee, but has quitted the country. We all feel that his departure is a loss to the cause of education. It is said, that as he has advocated the cause of vernacular education, he could not well act as the accredited organ of a body, the majority of whom are for English instruction alone.

The report of the Materia Medica Committee has just been published. Dr. O'Shaughnessy has succeeded in discovering admirable and efficient substitutes in this country for quinine, colocynth, jalap and tartar emetic.

Two steamers have just been completed for Government; the *Victoria* at Bombay, upon the model of the *Berenice*; and a vessel the size of the *Enterprize*, in Calcutta. We shall now possess no fewer than six steamers of the first class. If hostilities should commence here, there can be no doubt that the service they will render Government will be far more than equivalent to the sum they have cost in building.

Calcutta, August 23d.

The events which have transpired during the last seven weeks are of the most spirit-stirring nature. We are now clearing for action; and unless some decided change in circumstances should take place, the ensuing cold weather will witness a war upon an extended basis, and in countries hitherto untrodden by the British soldier. The affairs in the West claim our first attention. Mr. Macnaghten, whose mission to Runjeet Singh was mentioned in my last letter, appears to have made an arrangement with that chief, that Shah Soojah should be restored to the throne of Cabul, the reigning chief, Dost Mahomed Khan, having thrown himself into the arms of Persia and Russia. It was understood, that the restoration was to be effected by the combined troops of the Sikhs and of the British; that Runjeet Singh's troops were

to take the lead, and the British troops to follow as a body of reserve. But subsequently, it would appear, that a body of English troops is to march at once on the commencement of the winter to Cabul and Candahar. The Bengal troops will rendezvous at Kurnaul, and march from thence, if report be true, to the Indus; cross it at Mithencote, and then push on for Cabul. The expedition will be under the command of Sir Henry Fane; but Sir John Keane is to come up with a Bombay contingent of five or six thousand men. An augmentation of the whole Indian army of ten men per company has just been ordered, and the regiments are rapidly completing their numbers. To liberate the Bengal troops for general service, a number of Madras troops are to be advanced to the north, to occupy the military stations; some accounts from Madras go so far as to mention fifteen regiments as about to move with this object in view.

After Mr. Macnaghten's return from Lahore to Loodianah, he waited on Shah Soojah, who has been long residing there in total neglect, and informed him of the change in his fortunes. The Shah will accompany the invading army, and a force of from 5,000 to 10,000 men is to be raised for him, to be commanded by British officers. This body, it is supposed, will remain with him at Cabul, to guard his newly recovered throne. These are bold measures. The Indus is not yet our boundary, and we are about to embroil ourselves in the politics of a warlike people, living far beyond it, in the fastnesses of their own mountains. There can, however, be no doubt, that sufficient evidence has been laid before Lord Auckland, to justify his despatching British troops so far from our own frontier to occupy the key of India, as Cabul has been in all ages.

Major Todd, the secretary to the British embassy in Persia, has made his way from Herat to Cabul, with despatches from our minister, Dr. M'Neil, to the Governor-general, whom the major has now joined at Simlah. It has been a subject of remark, that the augmented preparations for war, date from his arrival at head-quarters. It may be added, that the papers of yesterday morning announce, that thirty-five regiments are to be immediately set in motion for Cabul and Candahar, and that Sir John Keane, with the Bombay section of the army, is to push on by forced marches to Herat!

The affairs of Nepal remain in *statu quo*. It appears that the court is either waiting for the approach of the cold weather, or for some embarrassment in our movements, to pour down upon the plains. The court of Catmandoo has disavowed the mission of Matubur Singh

to Cabul, but we have not heard that the general has been released. Meanwhile a Nepaulese army of 40,000 men occupies the passes in the mountains, ready to advance into our territories. It is very evident that such a state of things cannot be permitted to continue, and that this warlike attitude must be abandoned, or our Government must measure swords with that of Nepaul.

Matters look brighter to the eastward. Col. Benson has arrived at Rangoon. He landed with all due pomp, amidst salutes from the British vessels of war in the river, and was received with distinction, if not with cordiality, by the Burmese governor of Rangoon. On the day of his audience, the streets were lined with Burmese soldiers to do him honour, and a salute was fired from the guns at Rangoon on his arrival at the vice-regal residence. He declared his intention of proceeding immediately with his credentials to Ava; and as it was supposed that the *Diana* steamer would not be able to proceed in safety up the Irawaddy, the Burmese governor had engaged to furnish him with war boats. The addition which was made to the British force at Moulmein, a month or two ago, appears to have had the happiest effect on the Burmese Court. The vigorous measure now adopted, of putting the Burmese Court to the test, by sending up an envoy, the rejection of whom will immediately bring on hostilities, may, probably, succeed in keeping the Burmese quiet, while our armies are engaged in the west.

Our troops still continue in the island of Karack, in the Gulf of Persia, and rumours are spread through Persia, of the intention of the English to send ten times the number of ships and troops to the country. Meanwhile, the young Prince of Persia, Timour Mirza, who lately visited England, and imbibed a high notion of our prowess and resources, has made his appearance again in Persia, and would, no doubt, advance claims to the throne, and sufficiently distract the attention of the king, if he received any encouragement from us. Intelligence has also been just received, that Mahomed Ali, of Egypt, has declared himself independent of the Porte, so that the affairs of Asia, from the Irawaddy to the Dardanelles, are in a state of the most glorious confusion imaginable.

The *Semiramis* has returned to Bombay with the mails, having been unable to make her way to the Red Sea. Her progress was so slow, and the consumption of coals so great, that the captain felt it unwise any longer to struggle with the monsoon, especially as the stock of fuel on board was not sufficient to enable him to reach the first depot. He, therefore, returned to Bombay. This is a sad dis-

appointment; and must hasten the adoption of some plan which shall expose the communication to less risk, during the unfavourable season of the year. The mails for June will now reach London at the same time with those for August, while those for July, having been sent up by the uncertain route of the Persian Gulf, may never reach London at all. There was a meeting of the Steam Committee last week, in Calcutta, when the unsuccessful essay of the *Semiramis* was wisely pressed, as an additional argument for adopting the comprehensive scheme.

The Culna affair has been brought to an issue. On the 13th August, Mr. Ogilvy was arraigned in the Supreme Court, for the homicide of three men at Culna. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leith, and lasted till the evening of the 15th. The defence, which occupied the whole of the following day, was conducted by Mr. C. Prinsep and Mr. Morton. On Friday, the presiding Judge, Sir John Grant, began to sum up the evidence at ten o'clock, but he had not proceeded far, when the jury stated that their minds were made up, and that his lordship need not proceed. They acquitted the prisoner on all three indictments; and Mr. Justice Grant assured him, that he left the Court without any stain on his character, as a gentleman or a magistrate. It was remarked, that on two occasions towards the close of the trial, Sir John alluded to his ancient and illustrious descent. It was distinctly proved, that the calling in of the military was rendered necessary by the seditious character of Pertab Chand's assembly; and that the firing was not ordered by Mr. Ogilvy, but was purely accidental. The expenses of the prosecution were defrayed by Radhakissen Bysak, the Dewan of the Treasury. Another charge yet remains to be tried, that of Mr. Shaw, the attorney, for false imprisonment, against Mr. Ogilvy; but it has been traversed to the next session.

The papers have been occupied during the fortnight with a discussion between Mr. Griffith, the eminent botanist, and the Agricultural Society. Soon after that gentleman was elected a member of the Society, he proceeded to the nursery in the Company's Botanic Garden, and found it in a neglected state. He represented this to the Society, and they appointed a Committee of Enquiry to examine into its state. The Committee visited it, for the first time, twenty-four days after Mr. Griffith, and found it swept and garnished; and on their reporting this, the Society passed a resolution, which made Mr. Griffith out to be somewhat of a liar. He was then on his way to Meoban. On his return, he produced evidence to show that the nursery was in no decent state.

when he visited it, and that ten men and a boy were employed in cleaning it up before the Committee of Enquiry visited it. The Nursery Committee declare that they did not, individually or collectively, make any effort to clean it, between the two periods, and sorely are the public prints puzzled to find out what good Samaritan did the job. One thing, however, is clear, that Mr. Griffith did not say the thing that was not.

The June mail, which the *Pulnurus* was sent up the Red Sea to bring, and which fell due a fortnight ago, is not yet arrived; and this is no small disappointment, as it deprives the mercantile community of the opportunity of sending replies to the letters of June by this opportunity.

The Board of Revenue has just come in for a good share of vituperation. By some Regulation of 1810, the charge of looking after public buildings was entrusted to that body. The Hooghly Emambarah, which has come under Government control, is in need of repairs, and an order was issued to the Board to advertize for tenders for repairing and beautifying it. The Board respectfully addressed the Governor on the subject, and stated that, upon a close examination of the regulation, it would be found that this duty was not included in those made over to the Board, and that they had conscientious objections to taking a share in beautifying a Mahomedan mosque; they prayed, therefore, that they might be relieved from the duty, and that a short act might be passed to explain the Regulation of 1810. Here the matter rests for the present. The papers are strongly urging Government to compel the Board to undertake this duty, or to resign their places. It is singular that the head of the Emambarah, a Mahomedan, who receives Rs. 700 a month, is most anxious to have the duty confided to him.

(From a Correspondent.)

Calcutta, July 8.

Intense interest has been excited amongst the upper class of natives, not only in Calcutta, but at Benares, and the various seats of learning in Bengal, by the dismissal by Lord Auckland of Ramchunder Surmona from his situation of professor of Hindoo Law in the Sanscrit College, Calcutta. Ramchunder is a scholar of much celebrity; he assisted Ram-mobun Roy in preparing his Sanscrit and vernacular works, and has long had the personal acquaintance of Dr. Wilson, and other eminent European Orientalists. The circumstance which has led to his dismissal is in substance this:—In August 1837, two questions of Hindoo law were referred to him and the other pundits of the Sanscrit College for their *viavastha*, *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 27. No. 107.

or opinion, and as these may be of interest to the Oriental scholar, I subjoin them:—

“The second and third sons of a person had, by their own exertions, made the acquisition of certain villages. The second died without issue, but leaving a widow; the third had a son, who also died without issue, but leaving a widow; both the widows are still living, and childless.—1st. Are, or are not, the widows of the second son, and the daughter-in-law of the third son, entitled to the inheritance of the villages? If so, to what extent? 2d. Is, or is not, the grand-son (son's son) of the sister of the said second and third sons entitled to the inheritance of the villages? On these two points, Ramchunder Surmona and the pundits gave their exposition, as he insists, according to the doctrine of the Benares school, as follows:—“It does not appear, from the case stated, whether the second brother was living when the third brother and his son died, or whether those two were living at the time of the death of the second brother. In the first case, the second brother being alive, took the undivided estate, and after death, there being no coparcener, the property of the husband who had no brother nor kinsman, would devolve on his widow alone, subject to providing the third brother's daughter with food and raiment.—In the second case, the undivided estate would successively pass to the third brother and his son; and after their successive demises, there being no other kindred, the widow and the third brother would alone succeed to it, and would have to provide the widow of the second brother with food and raiment. As a woman, however, has no right to independence, the widow would be entitled to a life estate only, having the power of making gifts and performing other necessary acts for the benefit of the departed soul of her husband, but not of making gift of the property to actors, dancers, and such other persons, nor of disposing of it by sale or otherwise, for the purpose of wasting it on them.” The following is the answer to the second question: “The estate which devolved on the widows, in the manner stated in the answer to the first question, becomes woman's property; hence, after the death of either of the widows who happened to be the successor, the property, in case the widow had been married in any of the forms denominated *Brâhma*, &c., would, in the absence of any of the nearest kinsmen of the deceased husband, connected by funeral oblations, pass to the son's son of the sister of the second and third brother mentioned in the case, he being the nearest kinsman of the deceased husband, &c.”

nected by funeral oblations, and being in the one case related to him, as the son's son of his sister, and in the other, as the son's son of his father's sister. But if the widow had become a wife by any of the modes of marriage denominated *asura* &c., the property, in the absence of her parents and their kinsmen allied by the offering of funeral cake, and who had a prior right of succession, would devolve on the nearest kinsman of her deceased husband connected by funeral oblation, and who is competent to perform for him the funeral obsequies, concluding with a *sapindikarana*, namely, that ceremony in which the bulls of meat offered to the deceased's ancestors, individually and collectively, are blended together; that is, the estate in this case would also pass to the son's son of the sister of the deceased husband, or to the son's son of his father's sister."

Lord Auckland in Council has been advised that this *viavustha* is grossly erroneous, and furnishes strong preponderating evidence, amounting to presumptive proof, that the dismissed pundit was actuated by corrupt motives in the exposition of the law on the points submitted for his opinion. He has, therefore, dismissed Ramchunder Surmona, who has memorialized the Court of Directors, maintaining the correctness of his *viavustha*, on the authorities of H. H. Wilson, J. C. C. Sutherland, and others eminent for their knowledge of the schools of Hindoo law.

(From another Correspondent.)

Calcutta, July 3d.

Amongst the failures announced in Calcutta, since the departure of the last overland mail, are those of Foster, Chapman, and Co., and Hodgkinson, Schlatter, and Co., neither of which can be considered houses of first-rate importance, though the former was largely connected with the Americans. Hodgkinson, Schlatter, and Co., offer two annas in the rupee, which it is understood their creditors have accepted. A wealthy European gentleman connected with the Supreme Court has extended his assistance to Foster, Chapman, and Co., and enabled them to pay eight annas. This their creditors have unanimously accepted, and their affairs may be considered closed. Business in Calcutta, in the Bazar, is represented to be in a deplorable state, nor are the European community without reason for complaint. The large and highly respectable house of Montefiore, Carmichael, and Co., have sold off their fixtures, and the lease of their extensive premises, having absolutely no business whatever.

During the preceding month there have been several arrivals from Liverpool,

Newcastle, and other places, of vessels coal-laden, the commanders having certificates that their cargoes are adapted for the purposes of steamers. It may not be amiss to inform commercial men, that of coal for steamers there is plenty in the neighbourhood of Calcutta; and that the only description of the mineral likely to afford a profitable return to the exporter, is the well-known coking coal used for manufacturing purposes.

Sir Charles Metcalfe's famous Free Press Act is likely to produce the effects anticipated by many. There has already appeared in Calcutta a *Weekly Political Register*, edited by a gentleman named Gahan, who describes himself as "formerly a Magistrate in the West Indies, but who lately figured in the less distinguished position of a custom-house officer on the Hoochly. I give a few specimens of the style of this Indian Cobbett Mr. T. Beresford Gahan—

"Can the five worthy sages of this government possibly be so totally lost to all reason, common sense, and knowledge of human affairs, as to imagine that they can proceed with and continue their iniquitous proceedings, and that they can forge fetters for a hundred millions of aborigines, *ten millions of East-Indians*, with nearly fifty thousand British men generally superior in intellect and connexion?

"Subsequent to that eventful period which was designed by that truly noble and independent patriot, Sir Charles Metcalfe, to give liberty and security to future ages, and which un contemplated boon so unexpectedly thwarted those miscreant rulers in their wonted rapine and misrule, they have turned in their desperation and fury on the boomer, with that of their mother-countrymen, pursuing in their industry the honourable and laudable course of trade and commerce, and would, if possible, by their infamous and wicked enactments, so fetter their exertions by Penal Codes, excessive taxation, and custom duties, as to destroy almost the hope of future competency. Thus, then, there is but one call, but one appeal; indeed I hesitate not to say, that there is scarcely a law of the territory that is founded on the wholesome and strict rule of equity, and taking them then, together with those recently framed by that fiendish miscreant, Macaulay, they are a disgrace to our civilization, and unquestionably the most sanguinary in the world.

"Worthy readers, the ink in my pen was scarcely dry after writing the prospectus of this journal, when I found myself surrounded by a gang of these infuriated and reckless bloodhounds, who opposed and assailed me on every side.—Have we an House of Assembly? Have we an open Council? Have we one free institution? No! We are governed, and

enslaved by five. I shall ring this astounding fact in the ears of the whole British empire, till it returns upon us in thirty million of echoes. The men who call themselves the Government of India, and who drive to their respective consultations twice a week, who are stuck up in their closely secreted chamber on their benches, like headshaking mandarins of damaged crockery, and who tie up bundles of useless papers with superfluous rolls of tape, and who would as soon set fire to the four corners of the earth, as relinquish of their own accord a single monthly draught upon the Treasury, may call themselves the Government if they will, but they are in truth no more than the gnats of office, or pegs on which to hang petitions to reject or grant, as their own individual interest may dictate. Indeed no body, either civil or politic, ever chose for engines of their unprincipled machinations, hirelings so mean, profligate, and abandoned, clothing them with the outward garb of authority, and feeding them with the natives' money.

"No swindlers who live by picking pockets ever practised so many ignominious frauds. No highwayman ever attempted such tyrannical outrages as these low usurpers of the royal prerogative are guilty of, for the sake of trampling down freedom, and terrifying all those on whom they can act, to fill their purses with the poor and scanty-earned wages of the natives."

Mr. Gahan has contrived to secure two hundred subscribers to his paper in the course of a few weeks, and, in almost every instance, he succeeded in receiving the money in advance. At the head of his subscription-list are the members of two highly respectable firms. One of these gentlemen, however, disgusted with the tone of the *Register*, desired the publisher to erase his name from the list.

Pamphleteering is the order of the day in Calcutta, the panacea for all supposed grievances. A short time ago a Mr. Desandt, an assistant in the firm of Lyall and Co., unfortunately offended his employers, and was discharged in consequence; a "statement of facts," reply, and rejoinder, was the consequence. Subsequently, Mr. Dearie, a member of the firm of Bruce, Shand, and Co., disagreed with his partners; another appeal to the public followed. But the statement which has excited most curiosity is that put forth by Mr. Adam Freore Smith, detailing his pecuniary transactions with Mr. W. H. Abbott and the Archdeacon of Calcutta. Mr. Smith is a merchant and agent; Mr. Abbott is the Registrar of the Consistory Court. The circumstances detailed by Mr. Smith are in substance as follows:—In October last, Mr. Abbott called on Mr. Smith, and re-

quested the loan for a month of Rs. 1,500, for which he offered to pay ten per cent., and, at the same time, he handed to Mr. Smith a note from the Archdeacon, stating that he, the Archdeacon, would consider it a favour if Mr. Smith lent the money to Mr. Abbott, and that Mr. Smith might consider him, the Archdeacon, answerable. Mr. Smith lent the money: the month elapsed, and no payment was made; a second, third, fourth, and fifth elapsed in like manner. In February, bazar reports being in circulation regarding Abbott's affairs, Mr. Smith communicated them to the Archdeacon. Shortly afterwards Mr. Abbott went to jail. Mr. Smith then wrote to the Archdeacon, who, after some delay, proposed a compromise by paying Rs. 1,000, and that Mr. Smith should prove on Abbott's estate for the residue. This offer Mr. Smith refused. The Archdeacon then protested he did not consider himself liable for the amount; his note to Mr. Smith not having extended to more than a month, the latter should have insisted on payment at the expiry of that time; and, as to interest, his note did not so much as mention it. Much correspondence followed; at length the Archdeacon deputed Mr. Kelsall, a wealthy merchant, to arrange matters, but that gentleman conducted himself so intemperately during his interview with Mr. Smith, that the latter ordered him to quit the house, refused to refer the matter to arbitration, and finally placed the affair in the hands of his solicitor. The Archdeacon then paid the money, with interest, through Mr. Kelsall, who dared Mr. Smith to lay the facts before the mercantile community of Calcutta; hence the publication of the pamphlet.

An action is at present pending in the Supreme Court, arising out of an indirect insinuation of corruption supposed to have been made against the civil servants, in the *Bengal Sporting Magazine*, and which Mr. W., collector and deputy opium agent at Tirhoot, and Mr. O., the Civil and Session Judge, have thought it proper to take up.

At a late period of the month, we have received several overland despatches, bringing letters and papers to the following dates:—Calcutta to the 31st August; Madras to the 1st September; Bombay to the 12th September. We have made the fullest extracts the time would allow of the important intelligence they communicate.

Calcutta papers of the 20th August state, that the Council at Simla had determined upon advancing 20,000 men towards Cabul, in order to reinstate Shah Shooja, the deposed monarch.

The *Delli Gazette Extraordinary*, of August 23, contains intelligence from Peshawur, of so late a date as August 4, which is considered entitled to credit, though derived from native sources, and which is said to be credited at Simla. It is contained in a letter to an officer of rank in our service, from a respectable native gentleman at Peshawur, in the confidence of Sultan Mahomed, the Sirdar of that place, who received it from his brother the Sirdar of Candahar. It accords as far as it can with the news received in England through Constantinople.

Prince Kamran, of Herat, it is stated, supported by the Toorkoman forces, made a sally from Herat upon the Persian besieging army, routed it, and killed 12,000 of the Kajar's troops. Shums-ood-deen Khan, the Shah of Persia's brother-in-law (who had deserted Prince Kamran) was in the action. The Shah's army is represented as reduced to nothing, artillery, tents, and baggage being abandoned. The Shah had retreated twenty-five coss from Herat, whilst troops from Oorgung, Seistan, and all Toorkistan, were flocking to the aid of Prince Kamran, to cut off the retreat of the Shah, who was harassed day and night.

A Candahar *Ukhbar* says, that the three sirdars of that place (brothers of the chief of Peshawur), with the heads of the nobility, had assembled in council, and resolved that, as Prince Kamran would now become very powerful, and would invade Candahar, and as the British Government of India were about to reinstate Shah Shooja, they would prepare for defence, and despatch a vakcel to the Ameer of Cabul.

From Cabul, it is stated that Dost Mahomed Khan is actively engaged in warlike preparations, mustering his troops daily, purchasing all the horses that arrive, establishing granaries and store-houses, and exacting all the money he can from ryots, merchants, and shopkeepers. He holds daily and nightly consultations with his brother and the nobility who support him, and writes letters to the chiefs of Peshawur. Some persons at his court, however, urge opposite courses of policy.

At Peshawur, the government of Runjeet Singh's commanders, M.M. Court and Allard, seem to give satisfaction to both Hindus and Mohammedans.

A further letter from Peshawur confirms the preceding intelligence, and states, on the authority of Shah Shooja's brother, that Prince Kamran intended to advance to Candahar, reduce that place, and then to proceed to Cabul before our troops can arrive there.

Shah Shooja is raising a force at Loodiana, which is to be commanded by Bri-

tish officers. Col. T. P. Smith, commanding at Loodiana, has declined the command in chief of Shah Shooja's troops. A G. O., dated 13th August, contains a list of the officers who are directed "to proceed to Loodiana, and to act under instructions from the Political Department." Col. C. W. Hamilton, 61st N. I., is at the head of the list.

A G. O., dated 14th August, directs a further augmentation of one havildar, one naick, and ten privates per company, to the infantry regiments of the line on the Bengal establishment.

A treaty with Runjeet Singh has been ratified by the Governor-general. Capt. Wade, political agent, was expected to present it to Runjeet about the 20th of August.

The command of the army destined for Cabul and Candahar, it is said, will be Sir Henry Fane the Commander-in-chief in India. Generals Duncan and Sir W. Cotton will each command a division, and three brigadiers will be appointed to each division.

A Turkish force is said to have penetrated into Kusistan (perhaps Kurdistan).

Noor Mahomed Khan, of Scinde, has solicited Col. Pottinger to introduce into his country a body of the Company's sepoys, to provide against an invasion from the northward.

Aden, though ceded by the Sultan, has not yet been occupied, owing, it is said, to the opposition of Mehemet Ali of Egypt.

Advices from the Gulf state that the Resident at Bushire had thought it prudent to make a requisition for a force from Kharak for the protection of the Residency.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, of August 23, states that the rains, since the commencement of the week, had been heavy, and for the preceding thirty hours, incessant. This abundance of rain will place the standing khureef crop beyond all ordinary risk of failure. The principal crops are spoken favourably of, but it is feared that the young cotton and indigo will suffer from the heavy rains: upwards of ten and a half inches of water had fallen within the past five days.

In the beginning of August, the rains had extended throughout Rajpootana, so as to allay the apprehensions of continued famine. In the Poona, Concan, and Kaira districts, the supply of rain had been plentiful.

The army intended for the expedition to Cabul, will consist of 12 corps of Native Infantry—viz the 2d, 5th, 16th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 42d, 43d, 48th, and 53d regts.; three corps of European troops—the 3d and 13th regts. of the Royal Army and the European regt.; four regi-

ments of Cavalry—the Queen's (16th), and the 2d, 3d, and 4th regts. of Native Cavalry; two troops of Horse Artillery; two companies of Foot, and two companies of Sappers and Miners. In addition to this, a considerable body of Bombay troops will be employed, to the number of 5,000 it is said, so that the expedition will be on a far more extensive scale than was at one time supposed. It has also transpired at head-quarters, notwithstanding the strictest injunctions to secrecy, that a strong reinforcement of European troops has been found indispensable, and that a requisition has accordingly been made to the Home Authorities to obtain it, and that they will proceed direct to, and ascend the Indus, and land either at Loodianah from the Sutlege, or at Attock on the other river. The force was to assemble at Kurnaul on the 31st October, and thence proceed *via* Butner, Bhawulpore, and Mithenkote, to Candahar.—*Delhi Gaz. Aug. 15.*

We have just received the following from Kurnaul, though the general order announcing the arrangements has not yet reached Agra. Herat, it now appears, will be the extreme point of the approaching expedition, which, by every account, will be on a very large scale.

First brigade, commanded by Col. Arnold—two troops of Horse Artillery, 16th Lancers, and 2d Cavalry.

Second brigade, commanded by Col. Whish—two troops of Horse Artillery, and 3d and 4th Cavalry.

First brigade infantry, commanded by Col. Sale, C. B.—Queen's 15th Light Infantry, 21st N. I. and 28th N. I.

Second brigade, commanded by Col. Dennis—3d Buffs, 35th regt. N. I. and 45th N. I.

Third brigade, commanded by Col. Smith—European regt., 17th N. I., and 20th N. I.

Fourth brigade, commanded by Col. Nott—38th N. I. 49th N. I., and 53d N. I.

This force to be followed up by a second, to be collected as soon as possible. The whole to be 25,000 men, including Shah Soojah's forces. We go from this to Bokhara, across to Shikarpore, and through the Bahur Pass to Candahar, and then on to Herat.—*Agra Ukhbar, Aug. 18.*

Shah Soojah's force is to consist of five battalions of regular Infantry, each 800 strong, and two regiments of irregular Horse, with guns attached; each corps is to have a captain and one subaltern.—*Bombay Gaz. Sep. 12.*

Runjeet Sing announced to his Moosahils, his intention to invade Cabul and Candahar, as the nazimor chief of the latter place had thrown off the mask, and now leagued with the enemies of the Sikhs and of the English.

According to the Agra papers, the first scheme for reinstating Shah Shooja was, that it should be done by Runjeet Singh's troops alone, the British army remaining to protect his territories and support him in case of a reverse; but this scheme was abandoned at the instance of Runjeet.

Capt. Burnes had visited the court of Runjeet Singh, and had a conversation with him on the subject of affairs at Cabul.

A Russian spy, it is said, has been discovered and arrested at Delhi.

Major Todd, it is said, found on the person of an Affghan between Herat and Cabul, a letter in the Russian language.

The camp of the Commander in Chief of Madras left Bangalore on the 23d August for the presidency. The officer commanding the sappers and miners, at the Neilgherries, is ordered to march the head-quarters to Bangalore.

A meeting took place in the town-hall of Bombay, on the 28th July, the bishop in the chair, to consider a mode of preserving, in that place, the memory of the late Sir R. Grant, when it was resolved, that a subscription should be opened for the purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a building for the projected medical college, or the foundation of scholarships and its pupils. A large amount was subscribed in the room.

The rains have fallen in some parts of Bengal so heavily, that much injury has been done by inundations. The indigo suffered extremely.

Many parts of India, particularly the Doab, were suffering from sickness in August.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

SHAH SOOJAH'S CONTINGENT.

Political Department, Simla, Aug. 13, 1838.—The undermentioned officers have been directed to proceed to Looddeanah, and to act under such instructions as they may receive from the political department :

Col. C. W. Hamilton, 61st regt N.I.
 Capt. W. Anderson, Artillery.
 Lieut. C. E. Mills, ditto.
 Lieut. J. D. Moffatt, 2d L.C.
 Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Christie, 3d L.C.
 Capt. C. G. Macan, 16th regt. N.I.
 Lieut. R. McKean, 17th regt. N.I.
 Lieut. J. K. Spence, 20th regt. N.I.
 Ensigns J. B. Conolly, 20th regt. N.I.
 Capt. J. D. D. Bean, 23d regt. N.I.
 Capt. J. R. Handcomb, 26th regt. N.I.
 Lieut. P. Nicholson, 21st regt. N.I.
 Capt. T. McSherry, 30th regt. N.I.
 Lieut. T. A. Halliday, 45th regt. N.I.
 Lieut. C. Codrington, 49th regt. N.I.
 Capt. W. F. Beaton, 54th regt. N.I.
 Lieut. W. Anderson, 59th regt. N.I.

FURTHER INCREASE TO THE ARMY.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 14, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general directs, that a further augmentation of one havildar, one naick, and ten privates, per company, be made to the infantry regiments of the line, on the Bengal establishment.

In publishing the foregoing general order, authorizing a further increase to the army, His Exc. the Commander-in-chief desires to refer officers commanding infantry regiments of the line to the G. O. of the 30th June last, and to direct the instructions therein conveyed for giving effect to the orders of the Right Hon. the Governor-general for completing corps to the increased strength, to be strictly adhered to on the present occasion.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 13. Mr. F. B. Kemp removed from Zillah Tipperah, and app. to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Chittagong.

Mr. A. S. Annand removed from Chittagong, and app. to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Tipperah.

14. Mr. H. H. Greathead to be an assistant, with special powers, to political agent at Umballa.

16. Mr. H. G. Asrell to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Barilly.

17. Mr. J. Ried to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Zillah Behar.

19. Mr. C. Whitmore to be assistant to magistrate and to collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. M. F. Muir to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allypore, in room of Mr. Routh; and to take charge of current duties of judge's office.

Mr. R. T. Tucker to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Azimgurh.

Mr. T. K. Lloyd to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Etawah.

23. Mr. H. Vansittart to be an assistant under commissioner of Meerut Division.

24. Lieut. W. C. Birch, 5th N.I., confirmed in app. of assistant to superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee.

25. Ensign W. S. Sherwill, 68th N.I., to be an assistant revenue surveyor, in order that he may be employed under Lieut. Abbot in approaching survey of Cawnpore.

28. Mr. C. T. Sealy to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Backergunge.

30. Mr. F. B. Gubbins to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Hissar.

31. Mr. F. A. Lushington to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Moorsheadabad.

Aug. 3. Mr. O. W. Malet to exercise powers of ditto ditto in southern division of Cuttack.

4. Mr. T. C. Trotter to exercise powers of ditto ditto in Patna.

10. Mr. A. Grant to officiate as an additional judge in Zillah 24-Pergunnas.

21. Mr. T. C. Loch to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Nuddea.

Mr. C. C. Hyde has been permitted to resign the E. I. Company's civil service from the 31st July.

Obtained leave of Absence.—July 24. Mr. D. Cunliffe, to N. S. Wales, for two years, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

July 30. The Rev. W. Sturrock to be chaplain at station of Futteghur.

The Rev. R. Ewing to be chaplain at station of Meerut.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-General.)

Simla, July 10.—Capt. F. V. McGrath, 62d N.I., and second in command of Arracan local bat., to be commandant of that corps, v. Capt. G. Burney permitted to resign the situation.

July 13.—The following appointments to have effect from 23d July 1838:—Surg. J. Sawers, 2d member, to be 1st member of the medical board, v. Langstaff, whose tour will expire on above date. —Surg. T. Smith, 3d member of board, to be 2d member, v. Sawers. —Superintending Surg. C. Campbell to be 3d member, v. Smith. —Surg. G. King to be a superintending surgeon on estab., v. Campbell app. to medical board.

July 31.—Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale app. to charge of medical duties of civil station of Humeerpoor.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, July 30.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. R. Revell to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. William Barr to be 1st-lieut., from 1st Aug. 1838, in suc. to Capt. R. G. Roberts retired.

54th N.I. Capt. William Ewart to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. L. Burnett to be capt. of a company, and Ensign H. Weaver to be lieut. from 23d July 1838, in suc. to Major C. F. Urquhart transf. to Inv. Estab.

Assist. Surg. William Thomson to be surgeon, from 23d July 1838, v. Surg. J. Langstaff retired. Lieut. Arthur Conolly, 6th L.C. to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 30th July 1838.

Cadet of Artillery H. P. de Tessier admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets of Infantry E. J. Rickards, E. J. Boileau, R. Reynolds, J. Lambert, C. Newton, H. G. Burmester, Wm. Baillie, C. S. J. Terrot, F. P. Layard, and MacLeod, W. F. N. Wallace, F. W. Salusbury, and J. A. H. Gorge, admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensigns.

Aug. 6.—8th L.C. Lieut. R. W. Hogg to be capt. of a troop; Cornet W. G. Prudenquist to be lieut., from the 24th July 1838, in suc. to Capt. F. Smalpage decd.

Supernum. Cornet F. J. Alexander brought on effective strength of Cavalry.

Europ. Regt. (right wing). Ens. F. Shuttleworth to be lieut. from the 20th July 1838, v. Lieut. H. Watson dec.

Surg. Simon Nicolson to be a presidency surgeon, v. Surg. Ranken, who has resigned that situation.

Mr. R. W. Faithfull admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Aug. 13.—24th N.I. Ens. F. Adams to be lieut., from 7th Aug. 1838, v. Lieut. E. T. Spry dec.

Cadets of Infantry Wm. Campbell, J. J. Macdonald, G. D. Bonar, G. O. Jacobs, C. M. Sneyd, F. T. Wroughton, W. S. Ferris, F. H. Warren, and E. N. Dickenson, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. A. Greig, M.D., and H. C. Eddy, M.D., admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Aug. 20.—European Regt. (left wing). Ens. W. K. Halsewood to be lieut., from 10th Aug., v. Lieut. H. B. Walker dec.

Lieut. C. H. Thomas, 11th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 18th Aug. 1838.

Aug. 27.—Cavalry. Lieut.-Col. and Brev. Col. H. T. Roberts, C.B., to be colonel; Major G. J. Shadwell to be lieut. col.—*2d L.C.* Capt. H. F. Salter to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. C. Ponsonby to be capt. of a troop, Cornet G. C. Crispin to be lieut., from 19th May 1838, in suc. to Lieut. Gen. (Col.) Sir Thomas Brown, K.C.B. dec.

Supernum. Cornet J. J. Galloway brought on effective strength of Cavalry.

29th N.I. Capt. Peach Brown to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Bracken to be capt. of a company, and Ens. H. T. Daniell to be lieut., from 12th Aug. 1838, in suc. to Major Satchwell dec.

44th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Woodburn to be capt. of a company, and Ens. W. L. Hassell, to be lieut., from the 21st Aug. 1837, agreeably to Hon. Court of Directors' letter published in G. O. of 30th May 1836, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Major Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart., dec.

Head-Quarters, Simla, July 4.—3d L.C. Lieut. R. S. Trevor to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Marsh app. to a civil situation.

July 14.—16th N.I. Lieut. Arch. Balderston to be adj., v. Balders dec.

July 18.—Assist. Surg. W. Brydon (who has been permitted to resign his app. to Oude Auxiliary Force) reposted to 4th L.C.

The following young officers to do duty:—Ensigns W. L. M. Bishop, R. Campbell, and R. C. Stevenson, with 67th N.I., at Barrackpore; W. Fraser, with 58th do. at do.

July 25.—68th N.I. Lieut. G. P. Brooke to be adj., v. Bryant who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

July 28.—The following young officers to do duty:—Ensigns G. M. Brodie with 15th N.I. at Barrackpore; H. T. Repton with 6th do. at Cuttack.

Horse Artillery (3d brigade). Brev. Capt. G. H. Swinley to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Brind prom.

Aug. 1.—Capt. G. A. Barber, 8th L.C., permitted to resign app. of 2d in command of 3d Local horse, and to rejoin his regt.

Aug. 6.—The following young officers to do duty:—Ensigns M. Dundford and G. R. Cookson, with 12th N.I., at Barrackpore; J. M'Gance, P. J. Conyn, and L. P. Faddy, with 15th do., at ditto; R. J. Meade and J. R. M' Mullin, with 58th do., at ditto; G. Holroyd, with 68th do., at ditto; H. B. Lumsden with 34th ditto, at Puttehgurh.

Aug. 11.—The following removals and postings made in medical department:—Superintending Surg. Samuel Ludlow from Agra circle to Sirhind division, v. Campbell app. to medical board.—Superint. Surg. William Pantou from Cawnpore division to Agra circle, v. Ludlow.—Superint. Surg. George King to Cawnpore division, v. Pantou.—Superint. Surgeons Ludlow and Pantou to remain at their present stations until relieved.

Surg. Robert Brown, 37th N.I., to be garrison surgeon at Chunar, v. King.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—July 23. Maj. C. F. Urquhart, 54th N.I.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—July 30. Capt. R. G. Roberts, regt. of artillery, on pension of his rank from 1st Aug.

Returned to duty from Europe.—July 30. Capt. C. N. Maling, 68th N.I.—Aug. 20. Assist. Surg. G. J. Berwick, M.D.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—July 23. Maj. H. C. M. Cox, 58th N.I., for health.—Aug. 20. Lieut. F. A. Close, 65th N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. R. E. T. Richardson, 62d N.I., on private affairs.—Ensign H. A. Sandeman, 4th N.I., for health.

To Sea.—Aug. 6. 2d Lieut. J. W. Kaye, artillery, for six months, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—July 30. Capt. James George, 19th N.I., for two years, for health.

OUDE AUXILIARY FORCE.

July 19.—Assist. Surg. J. Pagan, attached to civil station of Rungpoor, app. to medical charge of 2d Regt. of Infantry in this force, v. Assist. Surg. W. Brydon resigned.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Koderjee.

JULY 21. Bengal, from London; *Francis Smith*, from London and Madras.—*22.* *John Fleming*, from London, Cape, &c.—*25.* *Ladlow*, from Mauritius.—*27.* *Favorite*, from Madras.—*Aug. 3.* *Junna*, from Liverpool; *Gilbert Munro*, from Mauritius.—*4.* *Dawntless*, from London and Cape.—*6.* *Lady Hughes*, from London, Rio, and Madras;—*Sterling*, from London and Mauritius.—*11.* *John Woodhall*, from London and Bombay; *Jawa*, from London.—*14.* *Richard, Ellen, and Ripley*, all from Liverpool.—*16.* *Chelydra*, from Bristol.—*25.* *Queen Mab*, from Liverpool.—*27.* *Lady Cornwall*, from Glasgow; *James Holmes*, from Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

Aug. 25. *Upton Castle*, for London; *William Lee*, for Hull.

Sailed from Saugor.

JULY 17. *Forth*, for Leith; *Ann Lockerby*, for Liverpool.—*20.* *Neptune*, for London; *Freuck*, for N.S. Wales.—*22.* *Mary Kila*, for Mauritius; *Ann Lockerby*, for Liverpool.—*25.* *Cashmere Merchant*, for Madras, &c.; *Lord Auckland*, and *Falcon*, both for Mauritius.—*26.* *Dorothy Gales*, for Mauritius.—*28.* *Lynher*, for Port Louis; *Botton*, for Singapore and China.—*Aug. 4.* *Diamem*, for Liverpool.—*6.* *Addingham*, for Cape; *Alberton*, for Cape and London; *Irt*, for Liverpool.—*8.* *viadine*, and *Courier*, both for London.—*17.* *Tamerlane*, and *Clyde*, both for London; *Liverpool*, for Bristol; *Apollon*, for Mauritius.—*18.* *Esther*, for Liverpool; *Isabella*, for London.—*22.* *Mary Sharpe*, for Cape and Liverpool; *Mary Somerville*, for Liverpool.—*27.* *Mutcolm*, for London.

DEATHS.

June 2. At sea, on board the *Reliance*, off the Cape of Good Hope, Brev. Maj. Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart., 44th regt. N.I.

July 13. At Calcutta, Letitia, youngest daughter of C. Humphries, Esq., aged 19.

16. At Allahabad, of apoplexy, Margaret, lady of Michael Bull, Esq.

18. At Ghazepore, Anne, wife of Lieut. Vicary, 4th N.I., aged 38.

28. At Calcutta, Mr. William Spence, master pilot, aged 40.

30. At Calcutta, Harriett, lady of C. Trotter, Esq., C.S., aged 21.

31. Mr. Daniel Harris, civil engineer.

Aug. 1. At Calcutta, N. J. Halhed, Esq., one of the judges of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, aged 60.

— At Delhi, of cholera, Ens. C. P. White, 38th regt. N.I., aged 17.

2. At Calcutta, Richard Marnell, Esq., barrister-at-law, and counsel for paupers, aged 52.

3. At Cawnpore, Maria, wife of Maj. J. D. Parsons.

5. In Fort William, Ens. E. B. Parker, H.M. 26th or Cameronians, aged 19.

7. At Midnapore, Lieut. E. T. Sprye, interp. and qu. mast. 24th N.I., aged 31.
8. At Damundie factory, Kishnagar, J. A. Grant, Esq., of Speymouth, N.B.
9. At Kurnaul, Ens. W. T. Fergusson, 27th N.I.
10. At Agra, suddenly, of apoplexy, Lieut. H. B. Walker, left wing European Regt.

12. At Cawnpore, of cholera, Major Satchwell, assistant commissary-general.

13. At Dum Dum, Mary Georgiana, wife of Capt. Torckler, of the Artillery.

15. At Calcutta, Mr. John Smith, Marine Registry Office, aged 49.

20. At Chinsurah, Lewis Betts, Esq., aged 52.

22. At Kidderpore, G. Cattell, Esq., deputy register, general department, aged 40.

— At Calcutta, Miss H. F. Brown, daughter of Maj. Adam Brown, Madras establishment, aged 27.

27. At Cooly Bazaar, on board the ship *Jawa*, Mr. Charles Fuller, aged 23.

Lately. Capt. Sinalpage, of the 8th L.C., who was recently appointed to the command of the 3d Local Horse. He was drowned on his way to Saugor, in attempting to cross the Bilun Nuddee, about 22 miles distant from Mirzapore.

— At Agra, Lieut. Holland Watson, of the European Regiment.

Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 28. H. Montgomerie, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division.

J. Paternoster, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Bellary.

June 1. T. Clarke, Esq., to be head assistant to Register to Court of Sudr and Foudaree Udalt.

Aug. 7. T. I. P. Harris, Esq., to be register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division.

14. H. Dickinson, Esq., to be first judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division.

W. R. Taylor, Esq., to be 2d judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division.

A. F. Bruce, Esq., to be post master general.

A. Freese, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

E. B. Glass, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chicacole.

T. L. Blane, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

C. Pelly, Esq., to be sub collector and joint magistrate of Bellary.

21. J. Vaughan, Esq., to be 1st judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division.

W. B. Anderson, Esq., to be 2d judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division.

T. E. J. Boileau, Esq., to be 3d judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division.

H. Montgomerie, Esq., to be 3d judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division.

P. H. Stromborn, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah.

H. D. Phillips, Esq., to act as deputy register to Court of Sudr and Foudaree Udalt, during Mr. Smith's absence on leave.

M. P. Daniell, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Frere on other duty, or until further orders.

24. J. F. Thomas, Esq., to be sole commissioner for final adjustment of small claims withdrawn from Carnate Fund.

31. C. T. Kaye, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint Criminal judge of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Baynes on sick cert., or until further orders.

Furloughs.—June 6. R. B. Sewell, Esq., to Europe, for health, with benefit of absentee regulation.—Aug. 31. C. R. Baynes, Esq., to Cape, for twelve months, for health.—E. E. Ward, Esq., to Cape and N.S. Wales, for eighteen months, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Aug. 31. The Rev. J. C. Street, to be chaplain of Nagpore.

The Rev. C. J. Jaffreson, to be chaplain of Cannanore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 29, 1838.—Assist. Surg. Quintin Jamieson, M.D., to be surgeon, v. Meikle, dec.; date of com. 16th May 1838.

Surg. C. Desormeaux, to be a superintending surgeon from 16th May, v. Meikle dec.

Surg. Robert Davidson to act as superintending surgeon from 16th May, during absence of Superintending Surg. Wylie on other duty.

Surg. W. A. Hughes to be garrison surgeon of Masulipatam, v. Desormeaux prom.

Surg. R. Bakie, M.D., to act as garrison surgeon at Bangalore, during absence of Surg. Davidson, or till further orders.

Superintending Surg. C. Desormeaux posted to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Acting Superintending Surg. Robert Davidson attached to Centre Division of Army.

June 1.—Capt. John Wilson, 30th N.I., to be fort adj. at Trichinopoly, so long as his regt. may form part of that garrison, or until further orders.

Lieut. H. Watts, corps of engineers, to be 2d assistant to civil engineer of 8th division—but to continue to act as 1st assistant.

June 8.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) R. L. Evans, C.B., to be a brigadier of second class, and to command Palaveram.

June 12.—34th L. Inf. Ens. Thomas Clerk to be lieut., v. Pless dec.; date 6th June 1838.

June 15.—Lieut. W. A. Orr, of artillery, to be acting aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

June 19.—15th N.I. Ens. John Robertson to be lieut., v. Buec dec.; date 11th April 1838.

June 22.—35th N.I. Capt. E. E. Bruce to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. C. Senior to be capt., and Ens. W. G. Hay to be lieut., v. Macleod retired; date of coms. 12th June 1838.

30th N.I. Ens. E. A. H. Webb to be lieut., v. Pollock dec.; date of com. 11th June 1838.

45th N.I. Ens. R. Cooper to be lieut., v. Marriott resigned; date of com. 19th June 1838.

June 26.—6th L. C. Cornet W. N. Mills to be lieut., v. Marriott dec.; date of com. 23d June 1838.

52d N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Charles St. John Grant to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. A. Clarke to be capt., and Ens. H. W. Tulloch to be lieut., v. Cameron dec.; date of com. 15th June 1838.

July 27.—3d Lt. Inf. Lieut. W. G. Yarde to be capt., and Ens. James Keating to be lieut., v. Pinchard invalided; date of coms. 24th July 1838.

July 31.—Maj. Gen. James Allan, H. M. service, to command southern division, until arrival from England of Maj. General selected to fill vacancy on general staff of army, or until further orders.

Aug. 7.—Infantry. Maj. S. W. Steel, from 51st N.I., to be lieut.-col., v. Cunningham dec.; date of com. 15th June 1838.

51st N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) B. R. Hutchins to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) George Leacock to be capt., and Ens. Fred. Templer to be lieut., in suc. to Steel prom.; date of coms. 18th June 1838.

Aug. 10.—Corps of Engineers. 2d-Lieut. W. H. Horsley to be 1st-Lieut., v. Watts, dec.; date of com. 2d Aug. 1838.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. J. W. Tombs brought on effective strength from 2d Aug. 1838, to complete estab.

Aug. 14.—4th L. C. Cornet S. T. Watson to be lieut., v. Garnier dec.; date of com. 6th Aug. 1838.

Lieut. C. J. Cook to be adj. of A. troop horse brigade and to detachment of artillery in Mysore, v. Gunthorpe.

Assist. Surg. Joseph Adams, M.D., to be civil surg. in Malabar.

Aug. 17.—Capt. D. Babington, 17th N.I., to be sub-assist. com. gen., v. Garnier dec.; but to continue to act in his present situation till relieved by Capt. Whistler.

Aug. 24.—32d N.I. Ens. David Blair to be Lieut., v. O'Connor dec.; date of com. 17th Aug. 1838.

Aug. 26.—Lieut. A. T. Allan, H.M. 57th regt., to act as aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Allan, commanding southern division of the army.

Capt. C. M. Maclean, 43d N.I., to act as pay-master at Trichinopoly, during absence of Capt. Douglas on other duty, or until further orders.

Aug. 31.—39th N.I. Ens. S.I. Corfield to be Lieut., v. Hughes dec.; date of com. 19th Aug. 1838.

49th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Richard Hall to be capt., and Ens. Henry Man to be lieut. in suc. to Whannell prom.; date of coms. 2d June 1838.

Permitted to retire from the Service.—June 1. Capt. A. M. Campbell, 7th L.C., on pension of a major.—12. Capt. S. Stuart's permission to retire cancelled.—19th Maj. Wm. Macleod, 35th N.I., on pension of a lieut.-col.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—June 19. Lieut. Edgar Marriott, 45th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—May 29. Capt. W. H. Macaulay, 21st N.I., for health (via Bombay).—June 12. Lieut. W. Marriott, 6th L.C., for health.—Capt. A. M. Campbell, 7th L.C. (to embark from Western Coast).—17. Lieut. J. K. B. Timmins, of artillery.—Capt. J. Blackland, 47th N.I.—Aug. 3. Ens. A. Ross, doing duty with 18th N.I. (to embark from Western Coast), for health.—7. Lieut. Col. W. J. Bradford, 47th N.I.—Lieut. Robert Bryce, 19th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Robert Farquhar, 28th N.I.—10. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. J. Gascoigne, 30th N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. Ladd.—14. Lieut. D. Birley, 27th N.I., for health.—24. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. F. Mackenzie, 2d L.C.—26. Capt. W. S. Bury, 2d L.C. (to proceed *via* Calcutta.)

To Sea.—May 29. Lieut. Col. W. P. Cunningham, 37th N.I., for two years, for health (also to N.S. Wales).—Aug. 24. Capt. Charles Boldero, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. Centre Division, for 18 months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 28. *Lady Raffles*, from London and Rio de Janeiro; *Courier*, from Mauritius.—30. *Strath Eden*, from London.—Aug. 2. *Reliance*, from London.—3. *Grecian*, from Sydney, &c.—12. H. M.S. *Volage*, from Plymouth, Cape, &c.—13. *Branken Moor*, Smith, from London and Mauritius.—15. *Orwell*, and *Minerva*, both from London.—18. *Miranda*, from Mauritius.—28. *Hindustan*, from London and Madeira; *Colombo*, from London.

Departures.

AUG. 5. *Orestes*, for Singapore and China.—12. *Sarah*, for Northern Ports.—14. *La Belle Alliance*, for Straits and China.—18. *Caledonia*, for N.S. Wales.—19. *Courier*, for Moulmein.—21. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, for Trincomallee and England.—20. H.M.S. *Volage*, for Calcutta.—30. H.M.S. *Wolf*, for Trincomallee and England.

DEATHS.

JUNE 15. On board the *Anna Robertson*, Lieut. Col. W. P. Cunningham, 36th N.I.

16. At Bangalore, Charlotte, wife of Assist. Surg. J. Lawrence, 34th L.I.

JULY 9. At Secunderabad, Jesse, wife of Capt. Evans, 1st N.I.

14. At Kemptee, Riding Master William Hamilton, 1st L. Cavalry.

31. At Gooty, on route to Bangalore, of cholera, Charlotte, wife of Lieut. H. Houghton, Madras European Regt.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27, No. 107.

AUG. 2. At Ootacamund, 1st Lieut. H. Watts, of the Engineers.

5. At Cootamputty, about 40 miles from Trichinopoly, George Garrow, Esq., late first judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Division.

6. At Tanjore, Lieut. Henry Garnier, 4th L.C., and sub-assistant commissary general.

10. At Cannanore, W. O. Shakespear, Esq., late first judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Western Division.

16. At Vizagapatnam, the wife of the Rev. Vincent Shortland, chaplain of that station; also, on the 18th, Rebecca, infant daughter of the same, aged 12 days, having survived her mother only 43 hours.

17. At Bangalore, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. E. C. O'Connor, 32d N.I.

19. At Jaulnah, Lieut. and Qu. Mast. E. Hughes, 39th N.I.

23. At Ootacamund, Henrietta Cecilia, lady of John Sullivan, Esq., aged 35.

29. At Madras, R. Skill, Esq., late actuary and accountant of the Government Bank.

Lately. Nathaniel Webb, Esq., late postmaster general at Madras, at the advanced age of seventy-six years, sixty of which he had lived in India.

— At Bellary, Lieut. Morris, 11 M. 41st Regt.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE INDIAN NAVY—

CAPT. OLIVER—SIR C. MALCOLM.

Bombay Castle, July 2, 1838.—Capt. Robert Oliver, R.N., who has been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to the office of Superintendent of the Indian Navy, having arrived at this presidency by the H.C. steamer *Berenice*, will take upon himself the duties of superintendent of the Indian navy from this date accordingly.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council requests Rear-Admiral Sir C. Malcolm will accept his cordial thanks on the occasion of his quitting the important office of superintendent of the Indian Navy, in which he has, for the last ten years, faithfully and zealously watched over and advanced the interests of the honourable and scientific corps under his command, and ably assisted Government in his station.

During this period he has been eminently successful in elevating the character of the service, and in encouraging and promoting the scientific objects in which its enterprising officers have been engaged. Geography and navigation have received many interesting and valuable additions in the surveys and researches carried on during his superintendence, in which much is attributable to his judicious instructions and suggestions. In the introduction and establishment of steam-navigation to the Red Sea, Sir Charles Malcolm's exertions have been conspicuous.

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that such honour be continued to Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm during his residence here, as he has hitherto received.

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ACTING GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.—Bombay Castle, July 11, 1838.—Whereas, by the death of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H., governor of the Presidency of Bombay (which took place at Dapoorree, at 5 P.M. of the 9th of this month), the charge of the office of Governor of the Presidency aforesaid, has devolved on the Hon. James Farish, Esq., conformably to the statute of the 3d and 4th of our late most gracious sovereign William the Fourth.

It is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the Hon. James Farish, Esq., has this day taken charge of the said office of Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, and of its dependencies.

The Hon. the Governor is pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff:—

Major O. Felix to be private secretary.
Capt. J. Johnson to be military secretary.
Capt. J. Rose, 55th regt., aide-de-camp.
R. Brown, Esq., surgeon in attendance.

AUGMENTATION TO THE ARMY.

Bombay Castle, July 12, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the strength of the several regiments of Native Infantry of the army of this presidency, be augmented, by an addition of ten men per company.

Sept. 3.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that an additional augmentation of ten men, and one havildar, and one naick per company be made to the several regiments of Native Infantry of the army of this presidency. The establishment of each company being from this date, six havildars, six naiques, and one hundred sepoy.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, July 25, 1838.—The Hon. John Andrew Dunlop, Esq., appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be a provisional member of this government, has this day taken the oaths and his seat in the Council of Bombay, under the usual salute from the garrison.

COURT-MARTIAL.

MAJOR G. C. PAUL.

Head-Quarters, Poona, June 23, 1838.—At a general court-martial held in cantonments near Baroda, on the 2d June 1838, Capt. G. C. Paul, 3d L.C., was arraigned on the following charge:—

First Count.—That he, the said Capt. G. C. Paul, did, at the village of Nad, in the Pergunnah of Pitland, in the Province of Guzerat, on the 21st Nov., in the year 1835, feloniously and wilfully make an assault on Teja Bhowan, a chowkedar and inhabitant of the said village, and then and there, with his hands and feet, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did strike,

beat, and kick the said Teja Bhowan, in and upon his belly, breast, and sides, and did then and there give him, the said Teja Bhowan, divers mortal bruises, of which he, the said Teja Bhowan, did then and there almost immediately afterwards die, and the said Capt. G. C. Paul did, then and there, in the manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder the said Teja Bhowan.

Second Count.—That he, the said Capt. G. C. Paul, did, at the time and place aforesaid, with his hands and feet, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, assault, cast, push, and throw the said Teja Bhowan into a pit, or hole, in the ground, by means of which he, the said Teja Bhowan, did almost immediately afterwards die, and the said Capt. G. C. Paul did then and there, in the manner and form aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder the said Teja Bhowan.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—That the prisoner, Capt. (now Major) G. C. Paul, of the 3d L.C., is not guilty of murder, as set forth in the first count of the charge, but that he is guilty of manslaughter.

That he is not guilty of the second count.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, does adjudge him to pay to our Sovereign Lady the Queen a fine of Rs. 1000 Bombay currency.

(Signed) R. A. WILLIS, Brig.-gen.,
President.

Approved and confirmed.
(Signed) JOHN KEANE, Lieut.-gen.,
Commander-in-chief.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above recorded, and passed what appears to it an adequate sentence, feels it proper to state that it does not consider Major Paul to have been actuated by any cruelty and viciousness of disposition in the act which produced the fatal result which has led to the present trial.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief thinks it necessary to observe, that by approving and confirming the sentence of the Court, he must not be understood to imply, that the case, distressing as it is, was of that extremely aggravated character, which is ascribed to it in some of the representations recorded in the proceedings. His Excellency attaches credit to the assurances of Capt. (now Major) Paul himself, that the unfortunate person deceased received but a single blow, which was from the hand; and this account seems to him confirmed by the appearance of the body as described by the thannadar of the village, whose moderate and apparently

candid statement presents a strong contrast to the manifest exaggeration of some of the other witnesses.

Even under this mitigated view of the case, however, his Excellency cannot but regard it as one of the most painful nature. The lesson it affords, will, he is persuaded, never be effaced from the mind of Capt. (now Major) Paul himself; and in observing the unhappy consequences which an officer of high professional attainments, and ordinarily of the mildest and most conciliatory deportment to the natives, has, by one hasty act, entailed on himself and others, his Excellency trusts that the officers in the army in general will perceive the importance of preserving, under all circumstances of provocation, those steady habits of self-control and forbearance which are amongst the highest ornaments of the military profession.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 12. Lieut. J. W. Auld, adj. of Candeish Bheel Corps, to be an assist. and magistrate in that province.

13. Mr. A. St. J. Richardson to be assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. W. J. Turquand to be assist. to collector of Tanna.

Lieut. G. Fulljames to be assistant to mint engineer; and Lieut. W. S. Stuart to do duty under the same.

Assist. Surg. A. Gibson to be superintendent of Botanical Garden at Dapoura.

18. J. P. Willoughby, Esq., to be secretary in attendance on Right Hon. the Governor.

July 20. Lieut. J. Jacob, of Artillery, to be superintendent of experiments in boring for water in Guzerat.

J. P. Willoughby, Esq., resumed charge of his duties as secretary to Government in secret, political, and judicial departments.

24. Mr. W. S. Boyd to be collector and magistrate of Belgium, and political agent in Southern Mahratta country, and to continue to act as secretary to Government in general department.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop to be second puisne judge of Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut and judicial commissioner for Guzerat and Concan. The present acting appointments in Court to continue in force.

25. Mr. D. A. Blane to be collector and magistrate of Khandeish.

Mr. Wm. Simson to act as collector and magistrate of Belgium, and political agent in Southern Mahratta country.

Mr. R. K. Fringle to act as collector and magistrate of Tanna.

Mr. H. P. Malet to act as first assistant to collector and magistrate of Khandeish.

Mr. Edm. Montgomerie to act as deputy civil auditor and mint master.

Mr. J. M. Campbell to be acting advocate general and ex-officio president of Committee for management of House of Correction.

26. Capt. F. D. Bagshawe, in charge of bazaars, to be postmaster at Baggaum.

Aug. 29. Mr. W. E. Frere to be deputy registrar of Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. A. Remington to be assistant judge and session judge at Ahmedabad.

Sept. 4. Mr. D. Davidson confirmed in situation of third assistant to collector of Tanna.

Resignation accepted:—John Kentish, Esq., from 11th Dec. 1838, the date on which he will complete the prescribed period of service.

Furloughs, &c.—June 28. Mr. Gregor Grant, at the Cape of Good Hope, an extension from twelve to eighteen months, for health.—July 19. Mr. John Harkness, professor of general literature in Elphinstone College, to Europe, for health.—25. Mr. A. S. Le Messurier, adv. gen., for four months, to sea, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

June 27. The Rev. A. Stockhouse, M.A. (admitted on estab. on 13th June), to take charge of duties of Colaba, during absence of the Rev. E. P. Williams, on leave to Poonah.

Aug. 10. The Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A., to be Lord Bishop's chaplain, and to hold himself in readiness to accompany his Lordship on his visitation of Guzerat.

The Rev. Alfred Stockhouse to be acting chaplain, and to take charge of duties of Byculla church and district, during absence of the Rev. W. K. Fletcher; and in meantime to proceed to Poonah, to assist chaplain in the Deccan, until his services are required at Byculla.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June 7, 1838.—Supernum. 2d. Lieut. Geo. McLeod, of Engineers, to be temporarily assistant superintending engineer at presidency.

Regt. of Artillery. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Lucas to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. T. Gaisford to be 1st-lieut., in suc. to Foy dec.; date 30th March 1838.

Maj. F. P. Lester to be agent for manufacture of gun carriages, in suc. to Brev. Maj. Foy dec.

Lieut. H. Creed to act as adj. to 2d bat. Artillery, on departure of Lieut. R. Creed with detachment to Persian Gulf.

Lieut. J. Sinclair, 23d N.I., to act to adj. to detachment of that regt. at Tannah, from 1st June.

Lieut. F. Forbes, 3d N.I., to act as adj. to wing of that regt. at Malligaum, consisting of five companies, from 27th May.

22d N.I. Lieut. R. Lewis to be adj., v. Leekie placed under orders of political agent in Myhee Caunta, Lieut. P. Shaw to continue to act as adj. until Lieut. Lewis joins.

24th N.I. Lieut. G. H. Bellasis to be adj., v. Ramsay proceeded to Europe.

Lieut. C. F. Hommer to act as qu. mast. to 2d L.C., from 22d April last, v. Hamilton dec.

Capt. J. Pope, 17th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta to left wing of that regt., on departure of right wing and head-quarters to Malligaum.

June 11.—Maj. Taylor, inv. estab., placed at disposal of Com-in-chief of the garrison, for purpose of being app. to command of Sion Fort.

Lieut. Col. Griffiths to proceed on a tour of inspection of arsenals of Poona division of army, during approaching monsoon.

June 14.—Lieut. W. S. Stuart, of Engineers, to be superintendent of repairs, and surveyor of buildings, without limits of town of Bombay.

June 16.—Regt. of Artillery. Maj. F. Schuler to be lieut. col., v. Lester dec.; date 4th June 1838.—Capt. (Brev. Maj.) G. W. Gibson to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. W. Trevelyan to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. J. B. Woosnan to be 1st-lieut., in suc. to Schuler prom.; date 4th June 1838.

June 18.—Capt. J. D. Browne, 10th N.I., to command detachment over Subsidiary Gaois at Trombay and Sion, from 2d Jan. to 7th March 1838.

Lieut. R. J. Shaw to act as brigade major at Deesa, on departure of Capt. Wenn from station, until arrival of Capt. Wilson.

2d-Lieut. W. Massie to act as qu. mast. to 1st bat. Artillery, v. H. Creed app. acting adj. to 3d bat.

Lieut. J. C. Wright, 9th N.I., to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee to that regt., v. Skinner who resigns on being app. acting deputy judge adv. general.

June 20.—The following appointments made in Ordnance Commissariat Department, in consequence of promotion of Capt. Gibson to a majority:—Brev. Capt. Warden, senior deputy commissary, to be commissary of stores, and to b

gaum; Brev. Capt. Farquharson app. to arsenal at Ahmednuggur; Brev. Capt. Webb to be junior, and to act as senior deputy at presidency, during absence of Maj. Laurie; Brev. Capt. Grant, acting junior deputy at presidency, to be deputy commissary of stores at Deesa; and Capt. C. Lucas to act as junior deputy at presidency until further orders.—The exchange of stations between Capt. Webb and Grant not to take place until 1st Oct.

June 21.—Deputy Assist. Com. Gen. G. Pope app. to charge of commissariat duties at Ahmedabad (his app. to act as assist. com. gen. cancelled).

Lieut. Col. Gibbon to be a brigadier of 2d class.

Assist. Surg. R. B. Owen, M.D., to be vaccinator at presidency, and surgeon to coroner, and to have medical charge of police at presidency.

Assist. Surg. C. Morehead, M.D., to be storekeeper at European General Hospital, and to have medical charge of Gaol, House of Correction, and Byculia Schools.

Assist. Surg. R. Brown, M.D., to be surgeon to Right Hon. the Governor.

The following officers to have rank of capt. by brevet:—Lieuts. G. C. Stockley, 7th N.I., from 20th May 1838; T. Cleather, regt. of Artillery, from 6th June 1838.

June 22.—Lieut. Strachey, of Engineers, to be temporarily attached as an assistant to executive engineer at Poona.

June 27.—Lieut. E. W. Agar, 3d N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. at Asseerghur, from 28th March to 17th April last; also, to act as qu. mast. and paym. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Crawford, on duty at Malligaum.

Capt. C. Birdwood, fort adj. at Asseerghur, to act as interp. to troops forming that garrison, from 28th March, during Lieut. Crawford's absence on duty at Malligaum.

Cadets of Cavalry L. M. Jones, F. H. Denys, and P. L. Brooke admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.—Cadets of Infantry W. A. Anderson, S. Thacker, W. E. Macleod, W. W. Taylor, H. Lancaster, T. S. Sorell, H. Miles, H. Pottinger, and T. G. Ricketts admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

June 29.—Lieut. C. R. Hogg, and Lieut. G. F. Sympton, European regt., former to act as adj., and latter as qu. mast., to detachment of that regt., from date of its marching into town barracks of Bombay.

Ens. C. J. Symonst, at his own request, removed from Europ. Regt. o 6th N.I., as 4th ensign.

July 3.—Lieut. W. F. Hay, 3d L.C., to be staff officer to detachment at Balmeir, in suc. to Lieut. Supple, rejoined his corps.

July 5.—Lieut. D. E. Mills, deputy paymaster at Deesa, to take charge of executive engineer's department at that station, as a temp. arrangement, on departure of Col. Kilner.

Lieut. R. Creed to be adj. to 2d bat. of Artillery, v. Grant appointed deputy commissary of Ordnance.

July 12.—Capt. H. C. Teasdale, 25th N.I., to command detachment over convicts employed in making road between Trombay and Slon.

Brev. Capt. R. Farquhar, fort adj. at Surat, to act as interp. to left wing of 17th N.I., during absence of Capt. Pope on duty.

Lieut. J. C. Supple, 13th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt.

The undermentioned Cadets for Infantry permanently posted to regts., to fill existing vacancies:—W. A. Anderson, L.W. Europ. Regt.; Samuel Thacker, 9th N.I.; W. E. Macleod, 20th do.; C. Trower, R.W. Europ. Regt.; James Rose, 16th N.I.; Donald Cameron, L.W. Europ. Regt.; S. W. Brown, 26th N.I.; Arthur Morris, 4th do.

Cadets of Infantry C. T. Trower and George Stack admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Robert Collum, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Assist. Surg. Durham, placed at disposal of Superintendent of India Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

July 13.—Cadets of Infantry E. H. S. Bowdich and Donald Cameron admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. William Neilson, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

The undermentioned officers ranked and reported to regts.:—Ens. Robert Richards, 13th Nov. 1835, to 3d N.I.; Ens. J. L. P. Hoare, 5th Dec. 1835, to 13th N.I.

July 14.—Capt. J. Grant to act as senior deputy commissary of ordnance at presidency, until arrival of Capt. W. Webb.

July 18.—Capt. J. S. Grant, of engineers, to act as inspecting engineer of northern division of army, during absence of Major Jopp.

July 19.—5th N.I. Ens. A. Hogg to be lieut., v. Cruickshank, dec.; date 7th July 1838.

Ens. Henry Stanley to rank from 7th July 1838, and posted to 5th N.I., v. Hogg prom.

Lieut. A. N. Aitchison, 13th N.I., to be fort adj. at Surat, on arrival of his regt. at that station.

Lieut. and Adj. G. Hutt to act as qu.-mast., and Ens. H. Fenning, 21st N.I., to act as interp. to Golundaze Bat., during period Lieut. Cleather may hold charge of the bat.

Lieut. R. Dennis, 5th N.I., to be adj., v. Cruickshank dec.; date 7th July 1838.

Assist. Surgs. Deas and J. McKenzie directed to proceed to presidency, for the purpose of being employed in Indian navy; the one as successor to Assist. Surg. Thatcher, the other as medical officer in waiting.

July 21.—Assist. Surg. Cramond to relieve Assist. Surg. Deas on duties of acting civil surgeon at Broach. (This app. since cancelled.)

July 24.—Assist. Surgeon C. Thatcher, having arrived at presidency, placed at disposal of Com. in chief.

July 25.—Lieut. R. J. Shaw, European regt., to be sub. assist. com. gen. in charge of bazaars at Poona. Lieut. Preedy to act as bazaar master until arrival of Lieut. Shaw.

Lieut. W. B. Salmon, assist. bazaar master at Poona, to act as sub.-assist. com. gen. in charge of bazaars at Deesa.

July 26.—13th N.I. Ens. W. H. C. Lye to be lieut., v. Chambers, dec.; date 10th July 1838.

1st or Gr. N.I. Ens. A. C. Honner to be lieut., v. Crockett transf. to inv. estab.; date 19th July 1838.

The undermentioned officers ranked and posted to regts., viz.:—Ens. W. M. Leckie, v. Lye prom., 10th July 1838, to 13th N.I.; Ens. J. M. Wiseman, v. Honner prom., 19th do., to 1st or Gr. N.I.

July 28.—Lieut. W. Duncan, 24th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Hon. the Governor from 11th July.

July 30.—Cadet of Infantry H. E. Marriot admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Aug. 3.—Lieut. N. P. McDougall, 13th N.I., to be commissariat agent at Surat.

Aug. 7.—Capt. E. Stanton, regt. of artillery, to be acting ordnance assistant; Capt. Coghlan continuing in charge of office until arrival of Capt. Stanton at presidency.

Lieut. T. Minster, 11th N.I., to act as line adj. at Bhooj, during absence of Lieut. Postans.

Lieut. J. C. Wright, 9th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to left wing 13th N.I., from 8th June.

Aug. 13. Lieut. L. Brown, 5th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to wing of 3d N.I. at Malligaum, from 27th May last, as a temp. arrangement.

Lieut. W. B. Salmon, assist. superintendent of bazaars, to act as sub.-assist. com. gen. and in charge of bazaars at Poona, and Lieut. H. W. Preedy, 25th N.I., to act as assist. superintendent of bazaars at Poona, from 7th June last, as a temp. arrangement.

Aug. 14.—Maj. E. W. Jones, 3d N.I., confirmed in command of Asseerghur, as a government command, from 1st March last.

Aug. 20.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Peart app. to medical duties of civil station of Boach. (Mr. Cramond's nomination cancelled.)

Aug. 21.—Lieut. R. Creed, of artillery, to be bazaar master to field detachment in Persian Gulf, from 22d June last.

Assist. Surg. Cramond app. to medical charge of Bhooj residency, in addition to his regimental duties, during absence of Assist. Surg. Deacon in Sindh.

Aug. 30.—2d Lieut. R. Strachey, of engineers, to

be an additional assistant to civil engineer in Khedive, as a temporary measure.

Sept. 1.—Ens. C. R. W. Hervey, 13th N.I., confirmed as qu.-mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee to that regt., he having completed two years' duty.

Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th N.I., and Lieut. J. D. Leekie, 23d do., placed at disposal of Government of India.

Sept. 4.—*Infantry*: Lieut.-col. and Brev.-col. E. Frederick to be col., v. Cox dec.; and Maj. W. Spiller to be lieut.-col., v. Frederick prom.; date 28th June 1838.

5th N.I.—Capt. T. B. Aitchison to be major, Lieut. J. C. Heath to be capt., and Ens. A. J. Alcock to be lieut., in suc. to Spiller prom.; date 28th June 1838.

Ens. W. W. Taylor to have rank from 19th July 1838, and posted to 5th N.I.

Capt. C. C. Rebenack, 25th N.I., to act as deputy judge adv. gen. Poona division of army, until arrival of Capt. Mant, the officer app. to that situation.

Head-Quarters, June 5, 1838.—Lieut.-col. P. Fearon removed from 13th to 2d or Gr. N.I., and Lieut.-col. F. Roome from latter to former corps.

June 14.—Surg. J. McMorris posted to 26th N.I.

June 21.—Maj. E. H. Willock to command artillery in northern division of army.

Maj. G. W. Gibson (late prom.) to join head quarters of Golundauze Bat. at Ahmednuggur.

June 26.—Ens. J. Rose to do duty with 25th N.I. until further orders.

The following young officers to do duty:—Cornets L. M. Jones and P. L. Brooke with head-quarters of horse artillery at Poona.—Ensigns W. A. Anderson with 24th N.I.; S. Thacker, 21st do.; W. E. Macleod, 15th do.; W. W. Taylor, 25th do.; H. Lancaster, 23d do.; T. S. Sorell, 21st do.; H. Miles, 25th do.; H. Pottinger, 23d do.

July 2.—Lieut.-col. F. Schuler (late prom.) posted to Golundauze Bat. of artillery.

Surg. A. Tawse posted to 7th N.I.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—July 19. Lieut. B. H. Crockett, 1st or Gr. N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 27. Capt. G. C. Robinson, 4th N.I.—July 4. Lieut. C. P. Leesom, 25th N.I.—12. Capt. J. S. Grant, engineers.—Aug. 21. Assist. Surg. J. H. Peart.—Sept. 4. Lieut. W. E. Rawlinson, European Regt.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—June 11. Lieut. R. H. Wardell, 5th N.I., on private affairs.—July 14. Lieut. A. Westead, 21st N.I., for health.—18. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Hart, 6th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—26. Maj. H. D. Robertson, 9th N.I.—Sept. 4. Lieut. W. Purves, 9th N.I.

To Nel'gherry Hills.—Sept. 4. Lieut. and Adj. P. E. Warburton, marine bat., for six months, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—June 7. Brev. Capt. C. Blood, artillery, for six months, in extension, for health.

Cancelled.—June 7. The leave to Ajmere granted to Maj. E. W. Jones, 3d N.I., on 17th May.—30. The unexpired portion of leave to Egypt granted to Surg. J. McLennan, from 24th March last.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

June 7.—Commander Hawkins to act as senior officer in Persian Gulf, during absence of Commodore Pepper at presidency on med. cert., from 1st April.

June 11.—Midah, Christopher to be acting lieut. July 30.—Lieut. Webb to command the steam vessel *Atalanta*, in room of Commander R. Lowe absent on sick cert., from 27th June.

Capt. Brucka to supersede Commander Hawkins as senior officer in Persian Gulf, and to be acting commodore from 19th June.

Lieut. Buckle to command the *Euphrates*, in consequence of Acting Commander Nott being permitted to visit presidency on med. cert., from 21st June.

Aug. 18.—Lieut. R. S. Smith, I.N., at his own request, transf. to invalid establishment.

Aug. 25.—Capt. G. J. Jameson, 1st assistant to auditor general, relieved, at his own request, from marine and steam store duties of audit department, from 1st Sept. ["The Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in expressing his approbation of the very efficient manner in which Capt. Jameson has conducted the duties of that department."] "

Lieut. G. Robinson, I.N., and assistant to controller of dock yards, to be assistant to military auditor general for marine and steam store duties, from 1st Sept.

Aug. 29.—Commander J. H. Wilson's resignation of the service, upon pension laid down by the Hon. Court of 9th May 1838, accepted of, from date of his embarkation for England. ["The Hon. the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in acknowledging on this occasion, the long and meritorious services of Commander Wilson, more particularly those which he has rendered in the first introduction of steam communication by the Red Sea."] "

Lieut. A. S. Williams to be controller of the dock yard, pending a reference to the Hon. Court. He will receive charge from, and act for Commander Wilson until his final departure.

Lieut. A. H. Nott, I.N., to be assistant to superintendent of Indian Navy, during Lieut. Williams' employment as controller of the dock yard, or until further orders.

Sept. 4.—Lieut. Smith, inv. estab., permitted to reside on Malabar Coast, for a period of six months, for health.

Furloughs.—Aug. 20. Mr. Purser Boyce, I.N., to Europe, for health.—23. Lieut. Swan, to Europe, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 14. *Latinta*, from Mocha.—23. *Eleanor*, from Bencoolen.—24. *Drogan*, from Penang.—30. H. C. Steamer *Berenice*, from Red Sea; *Sultana*, from Calcutta.—JULY 6. *Soubrier*, from Ceylon.—16. *Parack Hall*, from Colombo.—17. *Hessey*, from Calcutta.—18. *John Denniston*, from Ceylon.—19. *Earl of Clare*, from Mauritius.—24. *Sultana*, from Calcutta.—AUG. 3. *Malabar*, from Liverpool.—5. *Childe Harold*, from London.—6. H. C. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Bushire and Muscat; *Duke of Lancaster*, from Liverpool.—8. *Ganges*, from Mauritius.—14. *John Marsh*, from Llanely.—18. H. C. Sch. *Palinurus*, from Suva.—21. *Hydros*, from Mocha.—24. *Strabane*, from Greenock.—26. *Mahi*, from Suva.—28. *Ernaad*, from Calcutta.—29. *Regia*, from Colombo.—SEPT. 1. *Cambridge*, from London and Cape.—2. *Waverley*, from Muscat.—6. *Herculean*, from Liverpool.—9. H. C. St. *Atalanta*, from Bushire and Muscat.—10.—*Belhaven*, and *Swallow*, both from Bushire and Muscat.

Departures.

JUNE 26. *London*, and *Mangles*, both for China; *Hooghly*, for London.—JULY 5. *General Palmer*, and *Hopkinson*, both for China.—11. *Latinita*, for Mauritius; *Vansittart*, for China.—12. *Java*, for London.—22. *City of Poona*, and *Helen*, both for China; *John Woodhall*, for Calcutta; *Clutha*, for Clyde.—23. *King William*, for London.—24. *Vicount Melbourne*, and *Mary*, both for China.—25. *Ingia*, for China.—27. *Claremont*, for China.—29. *Eleanor*, for Calcutta.—AUG. 3. *Drogan*, for China.—6. *Petrel*, for Liverpool.—7. *Bonares*, for China.—8. *Harington*, for Penang.—10. *John Denniston*, for London.—17. *Cleveland*, *Julia*, and *Oriental*, all for China.—21. *John Marsh*, for Karak; *Earl of Clare*, *Fazel Curim*, and *Sir H. Compton*, all for China.—24. *Bessey*, for Ceylon and Madras.—26. *Sultana*, for China.—29. *Duke of Lancaster*, for China.—SEPT. 2. *Soubrier*, for Malay Coast.—4. *Hydros*, for Calcutta; *Parack Hall*, for China.—9. *Ruparel*, for China.—12. H. C. St. *Berenice*, for Red Sea.

Freight to London (Sept. 1) £3. 15s. to £4. per ton.

DEATHS.

July 10. At Ahmedabad, Lieut. Wm. Chambers, 13th regt. N.I.
 July 15th. At Kalbadavie, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Xavier da Costa.
 July 24. At Bombay, of cholera, Anna, wife of Mr. Wm. Leech, aged 20.

Aug. 17. At Deesa, Fanny, wife of Robert James Shaw, Esq., Bombay European Regt.
 Aug. 21. At Sholapore, of fever, Veterinary Surgeon N. A. Goslin, 2d Regt. L.C.
 Aug. 31. At Poonah, Assist. Surg. J. D. Barnes, H.M., 17th Regt. of Foot.
 Aug. 31. At Poonah, in her 17th year, Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas Pottinger, Esq., of Rathbride House, Kildare, Ireland.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

A numerous and respectable meeting took place at the Jesusalem Coffee-house on the 12th October, for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing a regular system of steam intercourse to and from India. Sir R. Wilmot Horton, late Governor of Ceylon, in the chair.

The Chairman said, Lord W. Bentinck had said that a system of regular steam communication with India would be cheaply established at any price; and Lord Auckland had, in a public letter, stated that the object would be best and most satisfactorily attained by means of private enterprise. He entirely concurred with those eminent individuals in thinking that such a system would be productive of the greatest advantages, and of its expediency, or rather necessity, he could not produce stronger evidence than the fact, that in the course of the six years he was at Ceylon, he was during a period of seven months without any private communication or despatches from England, and all the intelligence he obtained from that country was got from the columns of the newspapers in India. Having on his way from Bombay gone through Egypt, he could from his own experience state, that the Pasha was ready to promote the intercourse with India by steam navigation.

Capt. J. Barber said, that before he explained his plan, it might be proper to state that those who supported it had confident expectations that the negotiations between the Government and the East-India Company would have led to its adoption; but they had been disappointed, and letters from India had arrived at Alexandria in twenty-six days, while the transmission from that place, which was a central point to England, had occupied not less than forty-six days. This had happened month after month, and now the letters did not come at all. Were not such delays and interruptions to intercourse with India fatal to commercial transactions? It might be, perhaps, objected that the steam-boats, each of which it was intended should contain 1,500 tons, and be of 600-horse power, would

be too large. But he looked to the increased demand for accommodation, which would be created in less than twelve months after the opening of the communication; and he thought that the boats ought to be of such a capacity as would enable them to overcome every obstacle, and to pursue their course with regularity. He calculated that the amount of the outlay, including five boats of 1,500 tons burden and 600-horse power each, with two smaller boats for the Bombay branch, the omnibusses and vans across the Desert, and the expenditure at the different stations, would amount to 400,000*l*. The annual charge consisted of coals, wages, victualling, conveyance in Egypt, charges at the different stations for management, insurance, wear and tear, and sinking fund, at 15 per cent., contingencies 10,000*l*., making a total annual charge of 227,460*l*. The next question was, what amount of income had he grounds to expect to meet these charges? Was it probable that passengers would go to India in the way proposed? There now existed no longer any doubt on that head, and it might be anticipated, that if the road were made perfect, and such accommodation given to Indians as they required, nine-tenths of the passengers would prefer it. The income to be derived from passengers would be—to and from Calcutta, £130,000; to and from Madras, £68,000; to and from Bombay, £42,720; steerage and intermediate passengers, £30,000; baggage, goods, parcels, &c., £30,000; making in the whole a total of £297,720, and leaving a surplus of £70,260. Besides this he might take the Post-office mails, including those of the continent at £60,000, and the East-India Company's despatches at £12,000, making a total of £72,000. These calculations were, of course, made upon the idea that the communications between England, the three Indian Presidencies, Ceylon, and Batavia, were to be maintained with all the regularity of a stage-coach. He had assumed that 2,600 passengers were going and coming from India in the course of a year; and he calculated that one-half that number would proceed by the conveyances of the proposed company.

Sir J. R. Reid proposed the first resolution:—"This meeting is unanimously of opinion that the present means afforded for overland intercourse with India is totally inadequate for commercial purposes, and that for social purposes it has hitherto entirely failed to fulfil the just expectations of the people both of England and of India."

Mr. Mackillop seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. T. Curtis, governor of the Bank, moved the second resolution:—"That the plan submitted to this meeting by Capt. Barber ought to be taken into consideration, and if the details therein, on examination by competent persons, should be declared to be founded on a solid basis, calculated to give stability and permanency to the undertaking, that it will be worthy of support and encouragement from the mercantile community of Great Britain, and other parties interested in approximating India to the mother country."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Gouger.

Lord W. Bentinck said, with respect to the plan proposed by Capt. Barber, he certainly thought it most desirable if it could be carried into effect. It would be very comfortable for travellers to be conveyed in his steamer of 1,500 tons, but from recent inquiries he made at Glasgow and Liverpool, he was prepared to say that steamers of that size would not pay; but if Capt. Barber's plan should fail, some other plan might succeed, and, therefore, he thought that a committee should be appointed to take all propositions into consideration, with the view of selecting one that would meet with general assent, for the object was not to put forth a bubble speculation, but such a plan as would be beneficial to the public. The noble Lord then proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Sir J. R. Reid, and carried unanimously:—

"That a committee be appointed to investigate the plan submitted to this meeting by Capt. Barber, as also any other suggestions that may be submitted to them, for establishing a steam communication with India, *via* the Red Sea, on a comprehensive plan, and that the following gentlemen form a committee, with power to add to their number:—

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee:—

Mr. John Bagshaw, Mr. William Crawford, Mr. T. A. Curtis, Mr. Hen. Gouger, Mr. T. P. Larkins, Mr. James Mackillop, Capt. A. Nairne, H. C.'s Service, Mr. J. H. Pelly, Mr. John Pirie, Alderman, Mr. Christopher Read, Mr. John Small, Mr. Robt. Thurnburn, and Major Turner.

JUDGE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Cooper, Esq., to be Judge of the Province of South Australia; date 27th Sept. 1838.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Anthony Oliphant, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon; date 24th Oct. 1838.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 27. *Vernon*, Davis, from Madeira 4th Sept.; off Brighton.—OCT. 1. *Hindoo*, McGill, from Bengal 25th May; at Liverpool.—*William*, Clarke, from Bombay 19th May; off Liverpool.—*Oriental*, Jasper, from New Zealand; off Falmouth (for Havre).—2. *Seestria*, Yates, from Bengal 7th April, Madras 10th May, Mauritius 20th June, and Cape 23d July; off the Wight.—3. *Cordelia*, Creigh, from China 27th April, and Ascension 15th Aug.; off Cork (for Liverpool).—4. *William Harris*, Terry, from N. S. Wales 10th April, and Bahia; off the Start.—*Lawrence*, Gill, from Bengal 27th May; off Liverpool.—6. *Mary and Jane*, Steward, from the Cape 18th July; off Poole.—10. *Diana*, Dudman, from Mauritius 11th May, and Cape 17th July; off Falmouth.—*Plato*, Rees, from Batavia; off Dover.—12. *Mary Dugdale*, Harrison, from China 6th April; at Bristol.—*Eleanor*, Holderness, from Ceylon 4th April, and Simon's Bay 16th July; off Penzance.—13. *Caledonia*, Liddell, from Manilla 23d April; off Falmouth.—*Dispatch*, May, from South Seas; at Deal.—15. *Rhoda*, Nixon, from V. D. Land 18th May; off Margate.—H. M. S. *Zebra*, McCrea, from Madras 21st May, Trincomallee 17th June, Mauritius 14th July, and Simon's Bay 15th Aug.; at Portsmouth.—*Enterprise*, Salkeld, from Batavia 8th June; at Cowes.—*Claudius Civilis*, Green, from Sourabaya; off Salcombe (for Amsterdam).—16. H. M. S. *Raleigh*, Quin, from Madras 20th May, and Simon's Bay, 1st Aug.; at Portsmouth.—*William Turner*, Roals, from Bombay 12th June; *Mary Bibby*, Metcalfe, from Bombay 7th June; and *John Dugdale*, McGowan, from Singapore 28th June; all at Liverpool.—*Isabella*, Porter, from Algoa Bay 12th July; at Deal.—H. M. S. *Lilly*, Reeve, from Cape 22d Aug., and Ascension; at Plymouth.—17. *Seppings*, Rawlings, from V. D. Land 23d May; at Deal.—*Severn*, Wake, from Bombay 31st May; off Dover.—*Frankland*, Webb, from Bengal 8th June; at Liverpool.—18. *Jane Sheriffs*, Manson, from Mauritius 13th June, and Cape 18th July; *Honduras*, Weller, from V. D. Land 19th June; and *Emma*, King, from Cape 11th Aug.; all at Deal.—19. *Georgiana*, Sherridan, from Bombay 9th May, Ascension and St. Michael's; at Deal.—20. *Agrippina*, Rodgers, from Ceylon 7th March, and Cape 31st July; and *Siam*, Boadle, from Singapore 3d June; both at Deal.—23. *Spartan*, Bull, from N. S. Wales 26th June; off Poole.—24. *Ganges*, McDonald, from N. S. Wales 8th July; at Deal.—*John Johnstone*, Granbery, from Bombay 2d June; at Cowes.—25. *Australia*, Forrester, from Manilla 7th May; at Deal.—26. *Karburgh Castle*, Cumberland, from Bengal 14th April, Cape 5th July, and Simon's Bay 30th Aug.; off Portsmouth.—*Sarah Lydia*, Van De Tak, from Batavia 4th July; off Dartmouth (for Rotterdam).—*Minerva*, Furlong, from N. S. Wales 1st June, and Rio de Janeiro 3d Sept.; off Liverpool.

Departures.

SEPT. 23. *Sarah*, Dawson, for Cape and Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—26. *Catharina*, Schacht, for South Australia; from Deal.—27. *Louisa Campbell*, Buckley, for Launceston; *Frances Charlotte*, Metcalfe, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—28. *Joseph Winter*, Nuthall, for Mauritius; *Bahamian*, Tisard, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*Louisa*, Lewis, for Algoa Bay; from Deal.—29. *Susan*, Payn, for N. S. Wales (ballast); from Liverpool.—30. *Zenobia*, Owen, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Marianna*, Hayle, for N. S. Wales; *Platina*, Welbank, for South Australia; *Dameon*, Hassell, for N. S. Wales; *Delhi*, Byron, for Cape; all from

Deal.—James Matheson, Milward, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—Oct. 1. *Perfect*, Snell, for Cape and N. S. Wales; *Walmey Castle*, Bouchier, for Bombay; both from Portsmouth.—*City of Aberdeen*, Monro, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.—3. *Sir John Tobin*, Meade, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—*British King*, Paton, and *Potentate*, MacGilchrist, both for N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—4. *Baboo*, Brock, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Oriza*, Ager, for China; *Orizana*, Cameron, for South Australia; both from Liverpool.—5. *Majestic*, Williamson, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales (convicts); from Deal.—*Gilmore*, Theaker, for V. D. Land (convicts); from Portsmouth.—6. *Mobila*, Ogilvie, for Mauritius; *Bartolmer*, Vertue, for South Australia; both from Deal.—*Apollo*, transport, Karley, for Ceylon (with 94th regt.); from Cork.—8. *Andromache*, New, for N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—9. *Theresa*, Young, for N. S. Wales; from Sheerness.—*Gilbert Henderson*, Twiddle, for Cape, Batavia, and Singapore; from Deal.—10. *Lady Flora*, Ford, for Madras; from Portsmouth.—12. *Jupiter* transport, Easto, for Ceylon (with 95th regt.); from Cork.—13. *Earl Grey*, Plnder, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Viblet*, Pentreath, for Algoa Bay; from Deal.—19. *Eleonora*, Wallace, for Cape and Bengal; from Deal.—21. *Paragon*, Coleman, for Bengal; *Caledonia*, Stroyan, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—22. *Katherine Stuart Forbes*, Fell, for South Australia; *Juliet*, Parker, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; both from Portsmouth.—*Royal George*, Richards, for N. S. Wales; *Juliana*, Lodge, for N. S. Wales (with emigrants); both from Deal.—*Isabella*, Thorpe, for Manila; *Jessy*, Keames, for N. S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—23. *Mona*, Gill, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—24. *Palatine*, Sim, for N. S. Wales, from Portsmouth.—25. *Westbrooke*, Linnington, for Mauritius; *Cheviot*, Nicholls, for Hobart Town; *Apolline*, Rogers, for Hobart Town; *Antigua Packet*, Macknight, for Mauritius; *Woolington*, Burrows, for Cape; *Duchess of Kent*, Newby, for N. S. Wales; *Persia*, Stevens, for Cape, Ceylon, and Malabar Coast; all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Sesontris, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Haines; Mrs. Milligan; Mrs. Lane; Mrs. Yates; F. H. Crozier, Esq., Madras C.S.; Capt. Sharpin and Daubeny, H.M. 53th regt.; Capt. Charlton, 74th B.N.I.; Capt. Ludlow, Madras Engineers; Capt. Thomas, of the late ship *Elizabeth*; Lieut. Fisher, 1st Bengal N.I.; Lieut. and Paym. Lane, H.M. 62d regt.; Ens. Douglas, H.M. 31st regt.; A. Arrow, Esq.; two Misses and Master Milligan; Miss and Master Haines; two Masters (one—From the Cape; Mr. Beard; Mr. Glover.—The following were landed at the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Du Pasquier, 17th Madras N.I.; Capt. Hodgson, 12th B.N.I.; and Lieut. Turner, 1st B.N.I.—Col. Harding, engineers, was landed at St. Helena).

Per Georgiana, from Bombay: Lieut. Barry, H.M. 61st regt.; Lieut. Cuyler, H.M. 2d do.—From St. Michael's: Mr. and Mrs. Halloran; Alfred Malton, Esq.

Per Heywood, from Bengal: Mr. J. Burns; Mr. P. Williams.

Per Seavern, from Bombay: Mrs. Taylor; Miss Taylor; Mrs. Judd; Capt. Lockhart, H.M. 17th regt.; Lieut. Geils, H.M. 4th L. Drags; Lieut.

Per Indiana, from Bengal and Mauritius: Mrs. Harrison; A. Wilson, Esq.; Lieut. Martin, 11th L. Drags.

Per William Turner, from Bombay: Lieut. M. Wood, Royal Navy.

Per Agrippina, from Ceylon: Mrs. Richards and children; Miss Ricardo; Mr. and Miss Vandooen; Capt. Hodson; Lieut. Turner; Mrs. Titherton.

Per Slam, from Singapore: Mrs. Boadle and family.

Per William Harris, from N. S. Wales: Capt. Pearson, late of the *Savoy*.

Per Diana, from Mauritius and Cape; Capt. and Mrs. Broad, and Mrs. Thompson and two children, all from the *Roughly Castle*; Capt. Darby, H.M. 12th regt.; Mr. Delafosse; Mr. Bosanquet.

Per Globe, from Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Page; Mr. Attwater; Mr. Dyason; Mr. Folken; Mr. Haworth.

Per Seppings, from V.D. Land: Lieut.-Col. Hope; Lieut. Seaton; Mr. R. Stodart; Mr. C. Meredith; Mr. J. R. Watchorn; John Ward.

Per Spartan, from N. S. Wales: Dr. McDowell, R.M.; Mr. Nutter; Mr. Hill; Miss Cameron.

Per Isabella, from Algoa Bay: Mr. and Mrs. Archbell and eight children; Mrs. Duncan; Mrs. Biddulph; Mr. Oranger; Master Heugh.

Per Honduras, from Launceston: Capt. and Mrs. Hurst; Mr. Horton James; Mr. Mayo, surgeon.

Per Emma, from the Cape: Mr. Thornton, R.N.; Lieut. Lushington, H.M. 9th regt.; Ens. Skelton, H.M. 44th do.

Per Rouble, from China: Mr. Higginson.

Per Ould Atlas, from Batavia: Dr. Davidson; Mr. Santhagens.

Per H. C. steamer Berenice, from Bombay 12th Sept., and arrived at Suez 30th do.: Maj. H. D. Robertson, 9th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. H. Purves, ditto; Mrs. Capt. Alex. Adams, 44th Madras N.I.; Mr. George Adam, merchant; Mr. James Sindry, ditto; Mons. Poulain, from Pondicherry (the above had arrived at Malta); Maj. Gen. Frederick, Bombay army; Capt. Campbell, Madras L.C.; Mr. Montague Wilmot, Ceylon C.S.; Mr. John Scott, from Colombo; Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Swann, and Mr. Purser Boyce, of the Indian Navy.

Expected.

Per Duke of Northumberland, from Madras: Mrs. Conway; Mrs. Bushby; Mrs. A. L. Parr; Mrs. Boyd; Mrs. Mitchell; Mrs. Corfield; Mrs. Wilton; Mr. R. Sewell, Esq., C.S.; T. G. Stephenson, Esq., M.D.; — Wilton, Esq.; the Rev. J. Knight; Capt. J. Blaxland, 17th N.I.; Capt. R. Parr, H.M. 54th regt.; Lieut. U. Boyd, ditto; Lieut. Corfield, H.M. 62d ditto; Lieut. Timony, artillery; Lieut. A. Wood, 29th N.I.; Mr. J. Shaphard; two Masters Parr; two Masters Boyd; Masters Spaulding and Knight; two Misses Parr; two Misses Boyd; Miss Smith; five female servants.

Per Claudine, from Madras: Mrs. West; Mrs. Dalrymple and two children; Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Wilkinson; Colonel West, Capt. Clarence Dalrymple, master attendant, for the Cape; Capt. C. B. Lidsay, barrack master, for ditto; T. H. Davidson, Esq., C.S.; W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., C.S.; — Ritchie, Esq.; C. Marriott, Esq.; W. Elliott, Esq., R.N.; Capt. Short, in charge of invalids; Lieut. W. Cook; Lieut. E. H. L. Moore; Master Jenkins; 25 men H.C. Service; 30 do. H.M. service; 3 women and nine children.

Per Kyle, from Bengal: Mrs. Sewell and two children.

Per Larkins, from Bengal: Mrs. Briant; Miss Tucker; Capt. Mackinnon; Lieut. Briant, 68th N.I.; Ens. Walsh, 14th regt.; — Pearce, Esq.; J. Winsor, Esq.; H. Maling, Esq.—For the Cape: J. Staniforth, Esq., C.S.

Per Waterloo, from Bengal: Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie; Lieuts. Scobell and Gibson, H.M. 62d regt.

Per Minerva, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Downes; Mr. R. L. Crawford; Miss Jane Crawford; Mr. T. Stevenson; Mr. James Edistone.

Per Java, from Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Sawyer and three children; Mr. Marshall; Mr. Hamilton.

Per King William, from Bombay: Mrs. Turner, and three children; Lieut. Welstead, 31st N.I.

Per Petrel, from Bombay: Capt. McCauley; Mr. Carter.

Per Abertton, from Bengal: Mrs. Shuttleworth; C. C. Hyde, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Roberts, artillery; Capt. George, N.I.

PASSENGERS TO THE EAST.

Per Blund, for Bengal: Mrs. Robinson; Mrs. Ryland; Major Steel; Mr. Snow; Mr. Crosby.

Per Alfred, for N. S. Wales: Sir Francis and Lady Forbes; L. Campbell, Esq.; Mrs. Campbell and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Wood, and two ditto; Mr. and Mrs. Dede and four daughters; Miss Dede; Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan; Messrs. Garden, Vane, Talbot, Brodie, three Robinsons, Mahery, Dawson, Graham, Campbell, Muir, Russell, Brewer, Eldridge, and Stewart.

Per Perels, for Cape, Ceylon, and Malabar Coast; Sir William Dawson; Mrs. and Miss Dede.

Greentree; Mrs. Walker; Misses Miller, Bailey, Metcalfe, and Gibbon; Major Singleton; Capt. Hornby; Lieut. Cobb.

Per Roberts, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Hutchinson and family; Capt. and Mrs. Cornish; Mrs. Fuller; Dr. and Mrs. Edgecumbe; Capt. and Mrs. Gunning; Mr. and Mrs. Newlyn; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, jun.; Mrs. and Miss Birrell; Miss Inglis and friend; Capt. Tyler; Messrs. Newton, Turner, Peyton, Thomas, Murray, Inglis, Hatch, Henderson, Drury, Collyer, Parrock, and Wakefield.

Per Earl Durham, for N. S. Wales: Henry Taylor, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Menzies and family; Mrs. and Miss McAlpin; Mrs. and the Misses Thompson, and Mr. Thompson, jun.; Miss Burrage; Mr. Newton; two Messrs. Henlocks; Messrs. McDonald, Gill, Jessop, Case, Steele, and Raff.

Per Hathemby, for N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. R. Dawson and child; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dawson; Miss Dawson; Mr. and Mrs. Samuda; Mr. and Mrs. Lord and family; Mr. and Mrs. Holland and child; Mr. and Mrs. Aaron and family; Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and child; Messrs. Elsworth, Gordon, Graham, and Robertson; Masters Lanotte and Freeman.

Per Ressource, for South Australia: Dr. Coates; Messrs. Lilleyman, Vcale, and Parks; and about 142 emigrants.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Liberty*, McDowell, from Canton to New York, which put into the Mauritius 2d July, leaky, has been condemned. The *Harrison*, Surfen, conveys her cargo to America.

The *Gaspar*, Pool, from Calcutta to Boston, United States, was totally wrecked near Hooghly Point in July last.

The *Raj Ranee*, Harding, Bengal to Liverpool, was totally lost on 1st Aug., having grounded on the Eastern Sea Reef. The captain, second mate, a passenger (Mr. E. Parbury), nine seamen, and the pilot (Mr. T. Gurr), are supposed to have perished.

The *Sir Herbert Taylor* is lost in Silver Tree Reach. Crew saved, and arrived at Calcutta by the Steamer *Seetakond*.

The *Africa*, Skelton, of London, was totally lost on the night of the 19th July, off Venloo's Bay, about 40 miles to the southward of Trincomalee, Island of Ceylon. Crew and passengers saved.

The *Ruby*, Randle, from China to Bombay, was lost to the northward of the Chagos Archipelago on the 23d June, with specie, &c. on board. Crew saved in the long and jolly boats.

The *Emma Eugenia*, Wade, bound to Java, was on shore on the Bar of Adelaide, South Australia, previous to the middle of June, and much damaged.

The *Maria Krienderika*, Gregory, from Lombok to Canton, was captured by pirate prahns, two days after leaving the former place; master and mate murdered.

The *Dart*, from Sydney, for King George's Sound, Swan River, and Mauritius, struck on Troubridge Shoal, South Australia, 29th March, and filled with water. Crew saved.

The *Duke of Northumberland*, Wood, from Madras to London, was totally lost off Cape L'Aiguillas 25th Aug., at twelve o'clock at night; crew and passengers saved, and all got on shore without accident. The account was brought overland to the Cape of Good Hope by a messenger from the wreck of the vessel. See also *Passengers* (expected).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 26, At Ramsgate, the lady of Alexander Elphinstone, Esq., Bombay civil service, of a son.

Oct. 2, At Theobald's, Herts, the lady of Col. W. Miles, of a son.

6, At the Retreat, near Bideford, North Devon, the lady of Major Charles Snell, Madras army, of a son.

11, In Upper Wharton-street, the lady of Lieut. Charles Farbury, I.N.; of a son.

15, In Portland-place, Mrs. Ruddell Todd, of a daughter.

17, At Tregolwyn Villa, Cheltenham, the lady of A. R. McDowell, Esq., of the Madras civil service, of a son.

Asia Journ. N.S. Vol. 27. No. 107.

23, In Hinde-street, Manchester-square, the lady of G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., Madras civil service, of a daughter.

24, At Feltham-hill, Middlesex, the lady of William Sheffield, Esq., late of the Madras civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 18, At Bridgend, Stewertan, Ayrshire, Mr. Robert Stevenson, Glasgow, to Janet, only daughter of Capt. William Brown, 69th regt. Bengal N.I.

— At Minto House, Roxburghshire, Ralph Abercromby, Esq., her Majesty's minister at Florence, to Lady Mary Elliott, eldest daughter of the Earl of Minto.

25, At Heavittree, Capt. J. R. Turner, 54th Foot, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. C. Nash, Dover.

27, At Watton, Herts, James Lane, Esq., of Chancery-lane, to Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late James Horsburgh, Esq., F.R.S., Hydrographer to the Hon. East-India Company.

Oct. 2, At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Viscount Combermere, to Miss Gibbings, only daughter of Robert Gibbings, Esq., of Gibbings-grove, in the county of Cork.

3, At St. Pancras Church, Robert Wilkinson, Esq., of Canton, to Elizabeth Warden Dent, eldest daughter of John Dent, Esq., Madras civil service.

— At Edinburgh, Charles H. Wilson, Esq., to Louisa, second daughter of the late John Orr, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service.

5, At Edinburgh, William D. MacRitchie, Esq., of the late medical staff of St. Helena, to Elizabeth Elder, second daughter of the late John MacRitchie, Esq., of Craighton.

9, Capt. J. D. Anderson, Indian navy, to Christian, youngest daughter of Alexander Forbes, Esq., Laverock Bank, N.B.

— At Fent, John Pryce, Esq., of Delviderie, Kent, to Doris Isabella, third daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Beaton, formerly governor of St. Helena.

10, At Woodslar, Dumfriesshire, O. K. Richardson, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's late maritime service, to Anna Harris, only child of the late Major Charles Scott, of H. M. 72d regt.

11, At Rothesay, Francis Martin, Esq., of Bombay, to Susan Morrison, youngest daughter of the late George Robertson, Esq., of Greenock.

Lately, At All Saints Church, Cambridge, the Rev. James Heavside, fellow of the same college, and professor of mathematics at the East-India College, Haileybury, to Alnira, eldest daughter of Julian Skrine, Esq., of Linsfield, Cambridge.

DEATHS.

Aug. 18, At Trinidad, W.I., George Hay, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's ship *Sussex*, and of 4, Hill Street, Edinburgh.

Sept. 18, At Aughterder House, the Hon. Jane Rollo, relict of Capt. Patrick Hunter, Hon. E. I. Company's service.

28, In George Street, Manchester-square, Lieut. Col. Bowler, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

29, In Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square, Mary, widow of James Cobb, Esq., late secretary to the Hon. East-India Company.

Oct. 3, The infant son of Capt. P. Sanderson, 15th Bombay N.I., aged 15 months.

4, At Tonbridge Wells, Vice Admiral Sir John Tremayne Rodd, K.C.B.

7, At Calton, near Norwich, of apoplexy, Lieut. Col. K. Chitty, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

8, In Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square, of apoplexy, Lieut. Col. Alexander Brown, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, aged 61. His death was awfully sudden, having dropped from his chair a corpse, while in conversation with his brother-in-law.

9, At Willow Cottage, near Eltham, aged 62, Mr. Jonathan Walton, formerly a resident in the East Indies.

13, At Brighton, in his 38th year, Frederick, second son of Abel Chapman, Esq., of Woodford, Essex.

15, At Port Glasgow, John George Elphinstone, Esq., of the steam-ship *British Queen*, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

21, At Edinburgh, Mr. Arthur Oliphant Anstey, aged 10, third son of the Hon. Thomas Anstey, of Anstey Barton, Van Diemen's Land, member of the Legislative Council of that island.

(2 H).

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23, 1838.

	Sa. Rs.	cwt.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Sa. Rs.	F. md.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	100	12	0	19	0	5	6	5	8
Bottles	100	12	0	12	4	5	0	5	9
Coals	100	6	0	11	0	3	0	3	4
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	34	2	34	10	0	2	16	3	3
— Brasiers',	35	3	35	12	0	2	12	2	14
— Ingot	32	4	32	8	0	5	2	6	0
— Old Gross	32	12	33	0	0	9	8	14	8
— Bolt	48	0	53	0	0	4	14	5	7
— Tile	31	4	32	2	0	1	8	1	12
— Nails, assort.	33	0	33	4	0	7	9	7	11
— Peru Slab.	33	6	33	8	0	7	6	7	7
— Russia	33	0	33	0	0	15	0	30	0
Coppers	2	5	2	7	0	3	8	4	4
Cottons, chintz	3	0	9	0	0	6	5	6	7
— Muslins	1	0	11	8	0	20	0	35	0
— Yarn 16 to 120	0	4	0	5	0	5	12	6	0
Cutlery, fine	150	0	200	0	0	6	3	6	9
Glass	15 to 30D.	0	35D.	0	0	16	0	17	0
Ironmongery	30D.	0	35D.	0	0	4	8	11	0
Hosiery, cotton	14D.	0	25D.	0	0	0	12	4	4
Ditto, silk	30D.	0	60D.	0	0	0	7	0	15
Iron, Swedish, sq.	5	6	5	6	0	3	8	4	4
— flat	5	0	5	0	0	6	5	6	7
— English, sq.	3	0	3	0	0	20	0	35	0
— flat	2	16	3	3	0	5	12	6	0
— Bolt	2	12	2	12	0	6	3	6	9
— Sheet	5	2	6	0	0	16	0	17	0
— Nails	9	8	14	8	0	4	8	11	0
— Hoops	4	14	5	7	0	0	12	4	4
— Kentledge	1	8	1	12	0	0	7	0	15
— Lead, Pig	7	9	7	11	0	0	7	0	15
— unstamped	7	6	7	7	0	0	7	0	15
— Millinery	15	0	30	0	0	0	7	0	15
— Shot, patent	3	8	4	4	0	0	7	0	15
— Spelter	6	5	6	7	0	0	7	0	15
— Stationery	20	0	35	0	0	0	7	0	15
— Steel, English	5	12	6	0	0	0	7	0	15
— Swedish	6	3	6	9	0	0	7	0	15
— Tin Plates	16	0	17	0	0	0	7	0	15
— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	4	8	11	0	0	0	7	0	15
— coarse and middling	0	12	4	4	0	0	7	0	15
— Flannel fine	0	7	0	15	0	0	7	0	15

BOMBAY, May 26, 1838.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	7	@	10	Iron, Swedish	57.8
Bottles, quart.	1.8			— English	38
Coals	13		15	— Hoops	30
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	63			— Nails	12
— Thick sheets or Brazer's	64			— Sheet	11
— Plate bottoms	63			— Rod for bolts	42
— Tile	50			— do. for nails	38
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.				— Lead, Pig	13
— Longcloths				— Sheet	18
— Muslins				— Millinery	25D.
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	0.7		0.12	— Shot, patent	11
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	0.13		1.2	— Spelter	14
Cutlery, table	P. C.			— Stationery	40D.
Earthenware	60 A.			— Steel, Swedish	10.8
Glass Ware	40 D.			— Tin Plates	15.8
Hardware	P. C.			— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	4
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.			— coarse	2
				— Flannel, fine	1.8

CANTON, May 8, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.				
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.....	piece	3	@	6	Smalts.....	pecul	45	@	55
— Longcloths.....		4		5	Steel, Swedish.....	tub	3.7		
— Muslins, 20 yds.....	do.	5		9	Woollens, Broad cloth.....	yd.	1.10		1.35
— Cambrics, 48 yds.....	do.	13		2	— do. ex super.....	yd.	2.5		
— Handkerchiefs.....		36		42	— Camlets, at Whampoa.....	pc.	20		23
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50.....	pecul	36		42	— Do. at Lantin.....	do.	26		27
Iron, Bar.....		3			— Long Ells.....	do.	94		111
— Rod.....	do.	4.50			— Tin, Straits.....	pecul	17		17 1/2
Lead, Pig.....		6 1/2		6 1/2	— Tin Plates.....	box	8		9

SINGAPORE, June 21, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	7½	@	9	Cotton Hkfs. hmlt. Battick, dble.	corgie 4 @ 54
Bottles	100	31	3½	do. do Pullcat	1½
Copper Nails and Sheathing	34	—	—	Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 60	pecul 43 — 58
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd.	33-36	pcs.	2	Ditto, ditto, higher numbers.	do.
Ditto	24	40-44	2½	Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50	do. 115 — 137
Longcloths 38 to 40	40-44	31	6	Cutlery	40 per cent. disc.
do. do.	40-43	4½	5	Iron, Swedish	pecul 4½
do. do.	45-60	5	8	English	do. 4
Grey Shirting do. do.	35-36	31	4½	Nail, rod	do. 4
Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours	2	3½	3	Lead, Pig	do. 6
two colours	2½	3	3	Sheet	do. 7
Turkey reds	6	8½	5	Spelter	pecul 6½
fancies	3	5	5	Steel	tub 4½
Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44	1½	2½	2½	Woollens, Long Ells	pcs. 5
Jaconet, 20	43	45	4	Camlets	do. 20
Lappets, 10	40	42	1½	Bombazette	do. 2

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta, Aug. 23, 1838.—The sales of Book Muslins, Longcloths, and Cambrics, have been extensive: Jacanets are very dull of sale, as also Lappets of nearly all descriptions. For Chintzes of all kinds there is less inquiry. Sales of Red Twilled Cloth, Zebra Dresses, and Printed Handkerchiefs, continue to be in some quantity at previous prices. The market for Mule Twist is rather dull, with a slight decline, and prices are not now likely to improve until after the holidays. Woollens are very dull, and very little prospect of early improvement. 14lb. Tile Copper a few days ago advanced 2 ans. per maund; it has, however, since receded 4 ans. Brasiers' and Sheathing are without change. Bolt has advanced considerably, and is very scarce. Hoop Iron, Sheet, and Nail Rod, are in good demand, but Flat, Square, and Round without much animation. Our quotation of Spelter is nominal, and there is nothing doing in the article. The price of Swedish Steel has advanced a little, one sale having been effected at 6-7-7 per fy. md.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1838.—There has been considerable activity in the Piece Goods market during the week, and sales to some extent have been effected, though without much improvement in prices. There is, however, a healthier feeling in the market than has existed during the year, and demand seems to increase.—We have to record the sale of an assortment of Brazier and Sheathing Copper at Rs. 614 per cwt., which is a slight advance on previous rates. Stocks of English Bar Iron are light for the commencement of the season, and the supplies for some time are likely to be moderate. There is now no Spelter in importers' hands, but prices are declining, and operated upon by advices from Calcutta, by the export lists published at which place we find that 5,769 maunds had been shipped for this place.—The Exchange

with London still shows indications of a fall, and holders are demanding higher rates, good Canton bills not being now obtainable at better prices than 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.

Singapore, June 21, 1838.—The *Chieftain* and *Comala* have arrived since our last, but have only brought small supplies of Cotton goods (plain, printed, and coloured), and the stock of all descriptions is moderate: the demand is not by any means brisk, and few sales are reported. Cambrics, middling and fine qualities, are in little request. Maddapollams, no sales reported since our last. Longcloths are in moderate request, but low prices are offered. Grey Shirtings are also in some demand. Fancy Prints, of suitable styles, much wanted. Turkey-red cloth, in fair demand, but low prices are offered. Siamese Dresses, none, and much wanted. Grey Mule Twist, dull. Wove Sarongs, common, saleable; fine, in no demand. Woollens, dull, and no transactions since our last. Cutlery and Hardware, the market heavily supplied, and only saleable by auction. Earthenware, in little demand. Metals: English Flat Bar Iron, the market moderately supplied; last sales at 4 dols. per pecul. Nail-rod, inidding to larger sizes, in demand. Swedish Flat Bar, inquired for, and none in the market; consumption small. Lead, Pig, none, and 100 to 200 peculs wanted; Sheet, a few rolls wanted. Spelter, none, and much wanted. Copper Nails and Sheathing, the market supplied. Chain Cables, the market moderately supplied. Sail Canvas, stock reduced.

Canton, June 12, 1838.—Longcloths, White and Grey, both continue to be inquired after. Long Ells, none in first hands; the price is rather declining. Camlets continue dull. Cotton Yarn, ditto. In Woollens no transactions.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Aug 28, 1838.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock { Transfer Loan of } Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } { able in England .. } Second { From Nov. 1, 200 } 5 p'ct. { a 16,200 accord } to buy do. 0 0 3 0 Third { ing to Number } to self.... par 2 8 5 per cent. prem. 2 12 2 4 4 per cent. disc. Co's Rs. 2 12 3 1		

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. - 3,150 a 3,100	
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) { Old 210 a 200 New 105 a 100	

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 9 per cent.	
Ditto on government and salary bills 4½ do.	
Interest on loans on govt. paper 5½ do.	

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d.; to sell, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee.	
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Madras, May 9, 1838.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 4½ prem.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent —4½ prem.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—½ disc.	
Ditto New four per cent.—½ disc.	
Tanjore Bonds—4½ disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 1½d.; to sell, 1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.	
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Bombay, May 26, 1838.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.	
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 101.12 to 102.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co's Rupees.	
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.12 to 100.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Hom. Rs.	
Ditto of 1825-26, 109.4 to 111.8 per ditto.	
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.8 to 111.12 per ditto.	
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106.4 to 106.8 per do.	
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 99.12 to 100.	
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 117 to 117.8 Hom. Rs.	

• *Singapore, June 21, 1838.*

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. to 4s. 4d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 6d. per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. per do.	
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Canton, May 8, 1838.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol.	
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 210 Co's Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols. — Private Bills, 30 days. — Co's Rs. per ditto, none.	
On Bombay, Private Bills—no transactions.	
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 6½ to 7 per cent. prem.	

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

Rosalind 350 tons. *Fonrose* Nov. 10, 1838.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

Roberts 800 *Elder* Nov. 1. *Portsmouth.*
Lord Lowther 1424 *Marquis* Nov. 25.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, AND CHINA.

Abercrombie Robinson 1400 *Scott* Jan. 20, 1839.

FOR MADRAS, STRAITS, AND CHINA.

Marquis Camden 1400 *Jones* Jan. 29, 1839.

FOR BOMBAY.

Euphrates 650 *Buckham* Nov. 12, 1838.
Severn 600 *Wake* Nov. 27.
*Triumph** 600 *Green* Dec. 7. *Portsmouth.*

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.

Maria (steam) 460 *Black* Nov. 15.
Duke of Sussex 1400 — Dec. 20.
Ann 800 *Griffith* Dec. 23.
Thomas Coutts 1365 *Warner* Dec. 30.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

Psyche 220 *Stephenson* Nov. 15.

FOR CEYLON.

Agrippina 350 *Rodgers* Dec. 1.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

London 400 *Gibson* Nov. 15.
Mary Catherine 320 *Galloway* Nov. 15.
Mary Ann 350 *Marshall* Nov. 16.

FOR LAUNCESTON.

Earl Stanhope 350 *Tilly* Nov. 10.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

Orient 596 *Wales* Nov. 5. *Plymouth.*
Augustus Cæsar 500 *Lacey* Nov. 5.
Indemnity 305 *Roberts* Nov. 5.
Royal Saxon 510 *Towns* Nov. 5.
John Barry (convict ship) ... 524 *Robson* Nov. 6.
Lucretia 400 *Scott* Nov. 7.
Brilliant 428 *Gilkeson* Nov. 15.
Ann 650 *Murray* Nov. 30.
Susan 597 *Neatby* Dec. 3. *Plymouth.*
Argyle 597 *Gatenby* Dec. 10. *Plymouth.*

FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

D'Auvergne (H. M. Comms.) 440 *Le Huguet* ... Nov. 8. *Plymouth.*
Planter 400 *Field* Nov. 10.
City of Adelaide 350 *Chesser* Nov. 10.
Tigris 550 *Symons* Nov. 15.
Buckinghamshire (H. M. Com.) 1400 *Moore* Nov. 30. *Gravesend.*

FOR SWAN RIVER.

Montreal 308 *Stewart* Nov. 20.

* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA.

The next mails for Egypt and India will be despatched from the General Post-Office on Saturday, the 24th of November.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XII.

THE late arrival of the overland despatch this month, which has made the only addition to the intelligence from India received last month, permits us to do little more than to refer our readers to the Supplement and the last letter of our correspondent at Calcutta, for the state of affairs at the N.W. of India. It appears that preparations are going on with rapidity; that the British forces, amounting to sixteen thousand men, designed to assist Shah Shooja, were to assemble at Kurnaul, to break ground on the 15th October, and rendezvous at Ferozepore, on the Sutlej; and that they were to be commanded by Sir Henry Fane, commander-in-chief in India. The troops raised for the Shah, not exceeding ten thousand men, are to be officered from the Company's army. We grieve to observe, both from our correspondent's letter and from the newspapers, that some difference is said to exist on the subject of the expedition between Lord Auckland and Sir H. Fane.

In an article which appears in our present number, the reader will find so full an exposition of the politics, statistics, and moral and physical history of Cabool, that he will be at no loss in understanding the character of our interference in that country, and its probable results.

A good deal of uncertainty prevails as to the route and immediate destination of the Cabool force. The general opinion seems to be, that it will avoid the Khyber pass, and proceed southward to Candahar (which is the key of India in that quarter), and be thus ready to act both upon Herat and Cabool, which will be assailed by Shah Shooja's force. Much will depend upon the hearty co-operation of Runjeet Sing.

Some uneasiness is felt with respect to the conduct of the Nepaulese, who are said to be collecting a strong force on our Himalayan frontier. A corps of observation is to be stationed there.

One of the most absorbing topics of domestic interest at Calcutta has been the case of the *soi-disant* Raja of Burdwan, and the trial of Mr. Ogilvie, of the civil service, in the Supreme Court, for manslaughter in the exercise of his functions of a Mofussil magistrate. We have given a very full statement of the proceedings in this case, which will be read with painful feelings. They illustrate the remark of Lord Clive, that "public men in India are often obliged to act with a rope about their necks." The persecution of this gentleman, who acted with only proper firmness, for an act of which he was utterly innocent. the eagerness with which Europeans and a part of the European press of Calcutta countenanced and even encouraged a notorious impostor, the barefaced judicial perjury committed on the trial, form altogether a picture which it is melancholy to contemplate. Here was a man whose non-identity with the individual he personated was sufficiently notorious,—for his ignorance of individuals he must otherwise have known was admitted by his own attorney, and in 1824,

there appeared in the newspapers a memorial* from the ranees of Pertab Chund, claiming the interference of the British government on the express ground of their being his widows,—creating excitement throughout the country, writing letters to powerful zemindars, calling upon them to assist him, appearing at the head of an armed force, including 170 fighting men by profession, with 390 stand of arms, supported by a monied native and assisted by an attorney of the Supreme Court (who claimed costs to the amount of 40,000 rupees), and offered pecuniary assistance by “Europeans and natives of great respectability,” for whom as much sympathy appears to have been felt as if he were the most harmless and hardly treated person on earth! An inquiry into the circumstance of the firing on the boats, by which two persons appear to have been killed, was most proper; but there was no occasion for the parade of suspending Mr. Ogilvie from his magisterial functions, as if to stimulate his persecutors, or for arraigning him at the bar of the Supreme Court, where the spectacle was exhibited of men in the garb of soldiers swearing to the most unblushing falsehoods, contradicting themselves and each other on points which might have involved the life, as it did the character of a magistrate. If the perjury of the man Baboo Tewarry (p. 256) is calculated to excite astonishment as well as disgust, what shall we say to the fact that one of the men, alleged to have been “murdered,” for causing whose death Mr. Ogilvie was indicted, actually deposed at the police office to his having been killed? We have before us copies of a correspondence between Mr. Lowis and Mr. O’Hanlon of the police (after the trial), in which it is distinctly shewn that one Govind Singh, the subject of one of the indictments, deposed, as Hur Govind, to his own death, in order to lay a ground for the criminal prosecution of Mr. Ogilvie.

The able editor of the *Friend of India* (one of the papers which did not join in the malignant persecution of Mr. Ogilvie) expresses a strong suspicion that when the report of this extraordinary trial reaches England, it will be considered necessary to define the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, so as to exempt magistrates in the Company’s service therefrom. “If the Supreme Court,” he observes, “acting in absolute independence of the executive government, and, in the opinion of the natives, in a spirit of opposition to its measures, be at liberty thus to summon magistrates to its bar, and arraign them for acts done in their magisterial capacity, there is an end to the controul of government over the conduct of its servants. The executive authority of India is virtually dethroned. That which has occurred to-day, in reference to a case in Burdwan, may occur to-morrow in respect to any other district, however remote. Let these instances of interference be multiplied,—and there is nothing farther necessary to their multiplication, but a purse as heavy as that of the native treasurer of the Company’s exchequer, Baboo Radha Kissen Bysak,—and where is the police of India?”

* The memorial was signed by the two Ranees, and was dated Burdwan, 21st June 1834, and it stated that their husbands died on the 3d January 1831, and that they were the sole heirs of his property, which had been seized by Puranchunder Baboo, the brother-in-law of Pertab Chund’s father.

It appears that the investigation at Hooghly into the case of the pretended Pertab Chund, has clearly established his imposture, in spite of the ingenuity of his "two barristers of the Supreme Court."

Another painful subject in the late intelligence from Calcutta is the shameful system of kidnapping to which the emigration of Coolies appears to have led. Strong arguments are adduced in favour of permitting the emigration of these men, and abstractedly it offends against no law moral or conventional. But when we find that it is made an instrument by a set of miscreants of perpetrating outrages upon ignorant and helpless men, this evil supersedes all abstract reasoning. The emigration might be permitted; but if the traffic be a part of the system, it ought to be put down altogether. Our readers will find (p. 274) a statement of the ships which have carried Coolies from Calcutta, the number of Coolies shipped, and their sex and designation. It thence appears that to 5786 men, there have been but 100 women!

Under the head of "Conscientious Scruples" (p. 269), will be found another instance of that resistance to the Government, on the part of its servants, in matters connected with native superstition, of which, lately, there have been several instances. The Sudder Board of Revenue having been directed by the Government to cause an advertisement to be published, inviting architects to build an *imambarah* at Hooghly, the board, considering such duties against their consciences, wrote a "very strong remonstrance," requesting to be excused, not only on this occasion, but on all future occasions, from fulfilling any duties connected with the Hindu and Musulman religions. We respect the scruples of every conscientious person on this point, but we doubt whether it is not more decorous towards the Government and more discreet as regards native feeling for such persons quietly to resign their office, in the same manner as Sir Peregrine Maitland is understood to have done at Madras.

The Bootan mission, it appears, has returned *re infectâ*. The Government of India will be compelled now to interfere authoritatively, and according to the statement in p. 277, the people in Bootan will be greatly benefited by a change of rule.

Steam continues to be a topic of deep interest in India, at Calcutta especially. The report of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund (p. 276) mentions some curious facts connected with the subject; and the proceedings of the Bombay committee (p. 293), with respect to the means of easy travelling through Egypt, are worthy of notice. The unsuccessful attempt of the *Semiramis* to encounter the monsoon (p. 294) will throw a damp upon the hopes of those who indulged a different expectation. But it would appear that, though the monsoon was strong and the sea broke violently upon the vessel, Captain Brucks could have made head against it if he had had sufficient coals. It seems that in eight days (from the 15th to the 23d July), the vessel had expended 247

tons out of 399 on board, leaving only 152 tons for 600 miles of monsoon weather.

Our Calcutta correspondent has mentioned the irregularities which occur in the transmission of the steam mails, the effects of which must be as severely felt in India as they are at home. "What a national disgrace," he justly exclaims, "that the Atlantic should be traversed in twelve days and a half, by a magnificent steamer, established by private enterprise, while the Government of India and of Great Britain, with the immense resources of both countries at their disposal, have not succeeded in ten years in establishing an uninterrupted communication between the two divisions of the same empire!"

The rains in Bengal, so earnestly prayed for, have now become a dreadful scourge. Hundreds of villages have been swept away by the inundations, and in the eastern part of the province, the whole surface, for hundreds of miles, resembles a vast ocean. The rains have been heavier than for the last ten years. The indigo season is a disastrous one.

The projected Bank of India seems likely to fall to the ground. There is something fatal in the name—another is about to be started, though the interest of money is fast falling.

The proceedings at the meeting at Bombay, to commemorate the late governor (of which we have given a very full report in p. 286), shew how deep and sincere is the sentiment of respect entertained at that presidency for Sir Robert Grant, and how much that lamented gentleman has done to deserve it.

In our intelligence from China (p. 297) will be found some highly interesting details respecting the treatment which native Christians undergo in that country, and the perseverance with which the present sovereign strives to root out the religion of the "Lord of Heaven." It appears that proselytes are to be found even in the imperial family; two individuals, who had recanted and were pardoned, but afterwards returned to the worship of "the cross, paintings and images," in spite of their trampling upon the symbol in open court, have been erased from the list of the imperial clan, banished to E-le, and condemned to the lowest degree of slavery,—a punishment worse than death.

We are bound to invite attention to the first Report of the Committee for the publication of documents respecting the treatment of the Aborigines by the colonists, whence it would appear that the Parliamentary Committee on Aborigines were furnished with mutilated and incorrect extracts of the colonial papers, the effect of which (whether intended or not) is to place the colonists in an unfair light.

COME BACK! COME BACK!

Come back ! come back ! Oh, not the gloom
 Of stormy battle's crimson day,
 When the spear hurtled, and the plume
 Shone tossing o'er the proud array :
 When the tumultuous shout arose,
 And the mad steed, among the slain,
 Breathed fire on the affrighted foes—
 Not these, not these, we call again.

Come back ! come back ! No, not the power
 Of Indian, or of Latin chief ;
 Or lordly baron from his tower
 Watching the pilgrimage of grief,
 From smoking cottage, burning town,
 Widow and orphan winding slow,
 Along the autumnal vallies brown—
 Not you we call, of sword and bow !

Come back ! come back ! Not thou, not thou,
 Arabian Prophet ! in the blaze
 Of shouting armies, with thy brow
 Encircled by the golden rays
 Of fiction's richest light ; we keep
 No vigil by Imposture's fane,
 The terror of thy name may sleep :
 Not thee, not thee, we call again.

Come back ! come back ! Nor beamy shield,
 Nor coat-of-mail, nor flashing spear,
 Nor chariot thund'ring o'er the field,
 Nor pomp of war, we summon here :
 But you, the friends of human-kind,
 Whose garland no neglect can wither ;
 Eager the wounded soul to bind,
 Pouring in oil—we call you hither.

He calls you back ! the child of tears,
 Pouring his saddening prayer in vain ;
 What time the jocund song he hears,
 Or watches through the glimmering pane
 The parlour-twilight ; when the sleet
 Pelts the bright window—on the stone
 Lingering awhile with heavy feet—
 Unlike that cheerful home—his own !

Come back ! come back ! Thou mighty Sea !
 We ask not for the gems, the gold,
 A thousand storms have piled for thee
 Upon their billowy shrines of old :
 For ever let thy waves enfold
 The treasures of the Indian mine,
 Till darkness from thy graves be roll'd
 Before the Messenger Divine !

Come back ! A thousand fathoms deep
 Let the resplendent columns lie,
 Of jasper, and the sea-weed creep
 Around the mouldering argosy :
 We ask not them, O Sea, but those
 For whom the midnight lamps are trimm'd,
 For whom the cry of anguish flows,
 For whom the heavy eyes are dim.

We weep not for the swarthy crowd,
 That in the burning desert pour'd
 The shadow of a thunder-cloud—
 The hot sand round the Eastern Lord
 May toss in tumult, and the crown
 Of glory in the dust be bow'd ;
 Into the jaws of death go down
 The glittering pageant of the proud !

Come back ! Come back !

We call them not ! That living hill
 May heave with Eastern chivalry ;
 And warlike nations slumber still,
 Arrayed in burnished panoply :
 We call thee not, Cambyzes ! Fame
 No longer glitters in thy van ;
 No more the shadow of thy name
 Sheds horror upon man.

But thee we call, O Caravan,
 For whom the mourning mother waits,
 Far in the plains of Astracan ;
 And thronging through the city's gates
 A thousand eager eyes are turned—
 For thrice the stars have set in heaven ;
 And thrice the crimson west hath burned—
 And yet no cloud of dust has risen !

Come back ! come back ! Oh, not the storm
 That through the thundering circus lower'd,
 When the red Gladiator's form,
 Beneath the dripping sword o'erpower'd,
 Stagger'd—as when the mountain-blast
 Beats on some swinging forest-tree ;
 Or like the tossing of a mast
 Upon the white surge of the sea.

Come back ! come back ! serene and clear,
 Imagination's dawning day ;
 When Hope empurpled all the year,
 And on the flowery sylvan way
 Glisten'd the mystic fairy-choir,
 Breaking the beams of summer moon ;
 And Melody from viewless lyre
 Breathed through the woods a lulling tune.

Come back into the shades of night—
 The chain upon our hearts unbind ;
 Showering thine own celestial light,
 Fancy, the angel of the mind !
 For still thine eyes of glory burn,
 Still glows the beauty of thy wing ;
 Revive the colours of thine Urn !
 Awake the music of thy string !

Come back !—more dear than early lark—
 Sweet serious Spirit of Content ;
 How often, looking through the dark
 For the white curtains of thy tent,
 Our eyes have filled with sorrow, tired
 Of all the changing forms of strife ;
 While the red glare of hatred fired
 The dreary wilderness of life !

Come back ! come back ! O hallowing Light,
 That o'er the dying Stephen shined ;
 Illuminate the cloud of night ;
 Open the eyelids of the blind !
 So may our strengthen'd hands unwind
 The Tempter's net-work, and begin—
 Our spirits by thy Grace refined—
 To break the Idols of our sin.

So, when with tottering feet we tread
 Along the Valley of Decay,
 By the Almighty Pillar led,
 Across the stormy deep a way
 Opens ; and, lo ! in triumph high
 The Christian marks the fearful track ;
 He sees the Shepherd's staff is nigh,
 Nor heeds the cry—" Come back ! come back !"

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE INSCRIPTIONS OF INDIA.

(*Concluded from page 213.*)

In a succeeding paper, read before the Society on the 4th April, and published in the Journal for March, Mr. Prinsep announces a further and still more curious discovery :—

“ In continuation of the discovery I had the pleasure of bringing to the notice of the Society at its last meeting, I am now enabled to announce that the edicts in the ancient character from Gujerat do not confine their mention of Greek sovereigns to Antiochus, the ally of Asoka, but that they contain an allusion, equally authentic and distinct, to one of the *Ptolemies of Egypt* ! The edict containing this highly curious passage is in a mutilated condition, and at the very end of the inscription, which will account for its having hitherto escaped my attention. As I propose to lay before the Society a brief account of the whole of the Girnar inscription, I will do no more than mention the fact at present, reserving the particulars until I come to the actual position of the passage on the stone ; for there will be found, I hope, quite enough of interest in the subject matter of the inscription throughout, to allow my hearers to accompany me through a short analysis of the whole, without urging me to pass at once to the point which must necessarily be most attractive to all who have been nurtured in the school of western classical associations.

“ I have already mentioned the fortunate discovery of a duplicate of the Gujerat inscription, at Dhauli in Cuttack. The divided sentences, or, as I shall for the present venture to call them, the edicts, which are common to Girnar and to Dhauli, are eleven in number. From the first to the tenth, they keep pace together ; the only difference being, that while at Girnar each is surrounded by an engraved line as a frame, at Dhauli the beginning of each edict is marked by a short dash. The regular succession is then interrupted by three interpolations at Girnar ; after which, the fourteenth edict of that series is found to correspond with the eleventh or concluding one of the same set at Dhauli. The three missing edicts are more than compensated at Dhauli by the introduction of two others not found at Girnar, one at the end enclosed in a frame, and one on the left-hand of the same rock, on a larger scale of sculpture : but both of these, being of a totally different purport, and being quite unconnected with the rest, I shall postpone for separate consideration.

“ That the edicts are of different dates is proved by the actual mention of the year of Piyadasi's reign, in which several of them were published. Two of them are dated in the tenth,* and two of them in the twelfth year after his *abhishek*, or consecration, which we learn from the Hon. Mr. Turnour's Pali history, did not take place until the fourth year of his succession to the throne of his father, Bindusaro. Only one of the pillar edicts is dated in the twelfth year ; the remainder, generally, bearing the date of the twenty-seventh year ; and one containing both, as if contradicting at the later epoch what had been published fifteen years before. From this evidence, we must conclude that the Gujerat and Cuttack inscriptions have slightly the advantage in antiquity over the *lûts* of Delhi and Allahabad : but again in the order of sequence we find edicts of the twelfth year preceding those of the tenth, and we learn expressly from the fourteenth edict, that the whole were engraven at one time. Their

* I use these terms as more consonant to our idiom : the correct translation is, “ having been consecrated ten and twelve years :” so that the actual period is one year later in our mode of reckoning.

preservation on rocks and pillars, therefore, must be regarded as resulting from an after order, when some re-arrangement was probably made, according to the relative importance of the subjects.

"The copy that emanated from the palace must, however, have been modified according to the vernacular idiom of the opposite parts of India to which it was transmitted; for there is a marked and peculiar difference, both in the grammar and in the alphabet of the two texts, which demands a more lengthened examination than I can afford to introduce in this place. I shall, however, presently recur to this subject, and at least give the explanation of those new characters which I have been obliged to cut in order to print the Girnar text, and which, in fact, render the alphabet as complete as that of the modern Páli, wanting only the two additional sibilants of the Devanágari, and some of the vowels. But before doing so, it will be more regular to introduce the documents themselves, with such a translation as I am capable of offering. A very few words of exordium will suffice to give us a general comprehension of their purport.

Contents of the Edicts.

The first edict prohibits the sacrifice of animals both for food and in religious assemblies, and enjoins more attention to the practice of this first of Buddhistic virtues than seems to have been paid to it even by the rája himself, at least prior to the sixteenth year of his reign.

The second edict, as we have already seen, provides a system of medical aid for men and animals throughout Piyadasi's dominions, and orders trees to be planted and wells to be dug along the sides of the principal public roads.

The third edict enjoins a quinquennial humiliation; or, if we read the word, by the alteration of *y* to *s*, as *anusásanam*, the republication every five years of the great moral maxims inculcated in the Buddhist creed, viz.—honour to father and mother; charity to kindred and neighbour, and to the priesthood (whether brahminical or buddhistical); humanity to animals; to keep the body in temperance, and the tongue "from evil speaking!" And these precepts are to be preached to the flock by their pastors with arguments and example. This edict is dated after the twelfth year of Piyadasi's inauguration.

The fourth edict draws a comparison between the former state of things, perhaps lawless and uncivilized, and the state of regeneration of the country under the ordinances of the beloved king. The publication of the glad tidings seems to have been made with unexampled pomp and circumstance, and posterity is invoked to uphold the system. This edict is also dated in the twelfth year of Piyadasi.

The fifth edict, after an exordium not very intelligible, proceeds to record the appointment of ministers of religion, or more strictly missionaries; and enumerates many of the countries to which they are to be deputed for the conversion of the young and the old, the rich and the poor, the native and the foreigner. Many highly curious points, especially as to geography, call for notice in this edict, wherein, for the first time, the name of the celebrated city of Pataliputa is made known to us in the ancient character.

The sixth edict appoints, in like manner, *pativedakas*, informers, or perhaps more properly, *custodes morum*, who are to take cognizance of the conduct of the people in their meals, their domestic life, their families, their conversation, their general deportment, and their decease. It also nominates magistrates or officers for punishment, if the word *atīyāyika* (S. अत्यायक) may be so understood: so that in this edict we have a glimpse of the excellent system of moral administration for which the Greek and Persian historians give credit to our monarch, and we find it actually not very different from that followed twenty centuries later by ourselves; for we too have our judges, and our magistrates; and further, our missionaries are spread abroad among the people to drown them with the overflowing truths of our *dharma*, to

release them from the fetters of sin, and bring them unto the salvation which passeth understanding.

The seventh edict expresses, not an order, but an earnest desire on the part of the king, that all the diversities of religious opinion may be obliterated; that every distinction in rank and in tastes may be harmonized into one system of *bhāvasukhi*, that peace of mind, or repose of conscience, which proceeds from knowledge, from faith and entire assent.

The eighth edict contrasts the mere carnal amusements patronized by former *rājas*, with the more harmless and pious enjoyment prescribed by himself. The *dharmayātā*, or in Sanskrit *dharmayātrā*, the festival of religion, is thus set in opposition to the *vihārayātrā*, festival of amusement; and it is stated to consist in the visits to holy people, in alms-giving, in respect to elders, and similar praise-worthy sources of rational gratification. This edict is dated in (or rather after) the tenth year of Piyadasi's reign.

The ninth edict continues the thread of the same discourse, by expatiating on the sources of true happiness, not such as the worldling seeks in marriage, in rearing children, in foreign travel, and such things; but the *dharma mangalam*, the happiness of virtue, which displays itself in benevolence to dependents, reverence to one's pastors, in peace with all men, abundant charity, and so forth; through which alone can the blessings of heaven be propitiated.

The tenth paragraph comments upon *Yaso vā kti vā*, 'the glory of renown,' which attends merely the vain and transitory deeds of this world. The *rāja* is actuated by higher motives, and he looks beyond for the reward for which he strives with heroism (*parakramena*) the most zealous yet respectful.

The eleventh edict is not to be found at Dhaurī, but it is well preserved at Girnar, and the meaning is clear throughout. As former paragraphs had vaunted the superiority of every act connected with *dharma*, so this upholds that the imparting of *dharma* itself is the chiefest of charitable donations; and then it points out, as usual, how the possession of this treasure becomes manifest in good works, rewarded with temporary blessings in this world, and endless moral merit (or the reward of it) in the next.

The twelfth edict is likewise wanting in the Cuttack series. It is addressed to all unbelievers, whether domestic or ascetic, with entreaty, and with more persuasive bounty, though with direct disavowal that fame is the object. There is some little obscurity in the passages which follow regarding the mode of dealing with the two great divisions of the unbelievers, who are distinguished as *āptāpasanda* (those fit for conversion or actually converted), and *parapāsanda* (ultra-heretics), or those upon whom no impression had been made; but the concluding paragraph informs us of the appointment of three grades of ministers, *dharma mahāmātrās*, *stairyya mahāmātrās*, and subordinates, in the congregational ceremonies, *karmikās*; thus placing the religion upon a firmer basis, promoting conversion to it, and enhancing its attractiveness among the people.

The fourteenth edict is one of the most interesting of the whole series. It is a kind of summing up of the foregoing, which we have seen are partly laconic and partly diffuse; but the whole is said to be complete in itself: and 'if more were written it would be repetition.' We learn from this edict that the whole was engraved at one time from an authentic copy issued doubtless, under the royal mandate, by a scribe and *pandit* of a name not very easily deciphered. It is somewhat curious to find the same words precisely on the rock in Cuttack. The name of the writer is there erased, but the final letters of *lipikāra*, 'scribe,' are quite distinct.

"This may be properly regarded as the last of the particular series of edicts to which it alludes. It terminates the left-hand inscription at Girnar, and at Dhaurī it is followed only by a separate edict enclosed with a line, which, as already stated, and as will be seen hereafter, is of local import."

"There is another paragraph at Girnar, placed at the bottom of the left-hand, which I have numbered as the thirteenth, because it seems naturally to follow the paragraph about conversions; and, like the two foregoing, it is omitted at Dhauli. From the mutilated state of the rock in this place, it is difficult to put together the context of the entire paragraph; but insulated phrases are intelligible enough, and are much in the same strain as the main inscription, repeating the usual maxim of duty to parents, humanity to animals, and liberality to priests. It winds up with a curious passage about victory, which, as far as I can make it out, describes the victory of victories to be that which overcometh the passions, and happiness itself, which conquereth things of this world and things of the world beyond, *ihalokikā cha pāralokikā cha*, and is the true object of desire. A line here closes the paragraph, and below it, in a larger character, is a remarkable expression, which I read as follows:—

" *Va sveto hasti pavā loka sukhāharo nāma.*

"By altering *pavā loka* to *savaloka* (S. सवेनेक) 'the whole world,' this sentence may be construed: 'And the white elephant conferring pleasure upon all the world (is its) name.' But without referring to the original, I would not venture even to make the very trifling alteration which this reading would require.

"I may here notice, though with some misgiving of the reading upon which it depends, that the fourteenth paragraph seems to contain the explanation of the occurrence of a duplicate of the Gujerat inscription in Cuttack; or at least it shows a connexion between the two countries, in the words *pachhā adhanā-ladhesu kalingesu*—'afterwards in the Kalinga provinces not to be obtained by wealth!' while, with a kind of reciprocity, the Cuttack version of the fifth tablet, as we shall have occasion to notice again, alludes to Sulāthika or Surashtra as one of the provinces into which missionaries were to be deputed.

"But there is another passage in this Gujerat edict more calculated to rivet our attention than all that I have briefly alluded to above, or even than the mention of Antiochus in the second or medical edict. Although we might be agreeably surprised at finding the name of a Greek prince of Syria preserved in the proclamation of a Hindu sovereign, there were circumstances of alliance and connexion in the histories of the Macedonian provinces and of India, which immediately explained away the wonder, and satisfied us as to the likelihood of the fact; but I am now about to produce evidence that Asoka's acquaintance with geography was not limited to Asia, and that his expansive benevolence towards living creatures extended, at least in intention, to another quarter of the globe; that his religious ambition sought to apostolize Egypt; and that we must hereafter look for traces of the introduction of Buddhism into the fertile regions of the Nile, so prolific of metaphysical discussions from the earliest ages!

"The line to which I allude is the fifth from the bottom. Something is lost at its commencement, but the letters extant are, with few exceptions, quite distinct, and as follows:—

... *Yona rāja paran cha, teṇa Chaptāro rājāno, TURAMA'YO cha, GONGAKENA cha, MAGA' cha,*

..... *idhā para de (se) su cha savata Devānampiyasa dhammānusastin anuvātare yata pādati* (? dhammasastin anuvartate yatra pādyate).

"And the Greek king besides, by whom the Chaptā kings, Ptolemaios, and

Gongakenos (?) and Magas'—(here we may supply the connexion)—'have been induced to permit that—'

"Both here and in foreign countries, every where (the people) follows the doctrine of the religion of Devánampiya wheresoever it reacheth.'

"The sight of my former friend, the *yona rāja* (whom, if he should not turn out to be Antiochus the ally, I shall shortly find another name for), drew my particular attention to what followed; and it was impossible, with this help, not to recognize the name of *Ptolemy* even in the disguise of *Turamayo*. The *r* is however doubtful; and I think, on second examination, it may turn out an *l*, which will make the orthography of the name complete. The word *rājāno*, and its adjective *chaptáro*, being both in the plural, made it necessary that other names should follow, which was confirmed by the recurrence of the conjunction *cha*. The next name was evidently imperfect, the syllabic letter read as *gon*, if turned on one side would be rather *an*, and the next, too short for a *g*, might, by restoring the lost part above, be made into *ti*: I am therefore inclined to read this name *Antikono* for *Antigonos*, and, assuming that *chaptáro* was a corruption of *chatwáro*, 'four,' to understand the passage as alluding to a treaty with the four principal divisions of the Alexandrine monarchy, two of which, in the time of Antiochus the Great, were governed by princes of these names, viz. Antigonos (in Macedonia) and Ptolemy Evergetes in Egypt. The fourth name, however, thus remained inexplicable; while on the stone it was even more clear than the others, *Magá*.

"Now in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus (B.C. 260), his half-brother Magas, who had married Apame, the daughter of Antiochus I., had established his authority in Cyrene, and was acknowledged as reigning monarch over a considerable portion of Lybia. A grandson of his, it is true, of the same name, and brother of Ptolemy IV., was contemporary with Antiochus the Great; but we do not read that he held any independent authority in the country. It seems, therefore, more rational to refer the allusion in our edict to the former period, and so far to modify the theory I have lately adopted, on *primá facie* evidence, of the treaty of Asoka with Antiochus the Great, as to transfer it to the original treaty with one of his predecessors, the first or second of the same name, *Soter* or *Theos*, of whom the former may have the preference, from his close family connexion with both Ptolemy and Magas, which would readily give him the power of promising free communication between India and Egypt. I say nothing on the intermediate name, *Gongakena* or *Antigonos*, because I cannot be certain of its correct spelling. Antigonos Gonatus had much to do with the affairs of Egypt, but he could not be well set down among its kings.

"Whether *chaptáro* (or singular *chaptú*) can be allowed to pass as the Indian appellation of Egypt may be questioned; but I am at a loss how otherwise to understand an expression not translatable as Páli or Sanskrit. The first syllable, *cha*, may be read as a conjunction with *tena*, but it will be, there, redundant; and *Ptáro* will be more unmanageable as a plural nominative. According to Wilford, the Sanskrit name of Ægypt is *Aguptá* or *Guptá*, whence would be formed an adjectival plural nominative *Guptáro*; but I am not aware that the *g* was in ancient times softened as in modern pronunciation, so as to allow of its being written by an Indian, guided by the sound alone, with a palatal in lieu of a guttural consonant. Be that as it may, we have proof, in the names of Ptolemy and Magas, that the country of Egypt is intended; and we can easily believe, that its enlightened sovereign would afford every

encouragement to the resort of Indians thither, for the sake of promoting that commerce with India which was so fertile a source of enrichment: and indeed history tells us, that Ptolemy Philadelphus deputed a learned man, named Dionysius, to India, to examine the principal marts on the western coast, and in the interior. But a desire of studying the celebrated philosophical systems of the *brahmāni* and *sramāni*, already well known to him by name, may as well have been the true cause; for such a degree of curiosity may be naturally acceded to the king, who is said to have employed seventy Jewish doctors in translating the Hebrew scriptures into Greek, and to have collected a library of some hundred thousand volumes. Much of the Indian knowledge possessed by Alexandrine authors of later days may have been derived from Asoka's missionaries settled in their country; and Clemens Alexandrinus and Jerome, the fathers, may thence have been able to draw the faithful picture their works are said to contain of the tenets of the *Sramāni* or *Sennī*.

"As far as the doctrines of the Buddhist faith are portrayed in the simple edicts of the royal Indian convert, they were admirably adapted to win acceptance among the educated and reflecting students of the schools of Greece and Egypt. Reverence to parents, love to neighbour, charity to the poor, and humanity to animal beings, were set forth as the sure and sufficient methods of gaining happiness in this world, and of propitiating heaven. The acceptance of these virtuous maxims was not thwarted by any mysterious dogmas, any harsh or revolting condemnation of other systems. Even the insulated Jew could see nothing in them at variance with his own Mosaic commandments, and the title of the Indian religion every where resounded was one familiar to himself—*dharma* 'the law.' It would be an agreeable task to follow up the train of investigation which here opens itself to the imagination:—to estimate and to trace the effect of the introduction of the Samanean principles on the prevailing opinions of the day in Antioch, and in Alexandria, as well as in Persia and Bactria, where the efforts to amalgamate the Buddhist with the mithraic worship are matter of history; but this is too vast a field of speculation for me to enter, and many may deem our ground as yet too slight and unstable to be made the foundation of any new views.

"The intercourse thus proved to have been maintained at this early date between India, that is Buddhist India, and the western nations, may help us to explain another circumstance which has lately been forcibly brought to our attention by Mr. L. Wilkinson, namely, the close agreement between the Buddhist system of astronomy and the Ptolemaic. In opposing the absurd system of the brahmanical purānas, they had the advantage of all the knowledge derived from Syria and Egypt; and we thus have a clue to the compilation of the *Siddhantas*, which may be of the utmost importance in reviewing what has been written on Hindu astronomy by Colebrooke and Bentley.

"Another prolific source of speculation, now that we know of the close connexion between the Indians and the Greeks at the age in which the Bhilsa and similar monuments were erected, will be to determine what of history can be extracted from the decidedly Greek scenes depicted in the exquisite sculpture of some of these remains.

"But all this I throw out merely to enable others to place a proper value upon the evidence which a mere *hint*, a mere single word, in a stone record of indubitable antiquity, brings to the elucidation of so many disputed questions: not that I have leisure or ability to make the application myself. What the learned world demands of us in India is, to be quite certain of our data, to

place the monumental record before them exactly as it now exists, and to interpret it faithfully and literally, as the document says itself, 'without exaggeration and without extenuation.'"

Mr. Prinsep then exhibits the contents of all the remaining tablets, in the old character and in the Roman letter, with translations, accompanied by glossarial notes. We subjoin the English translations:—

Translation of the First Tablet.

"The following edict of religion is promulgated by the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi. 'In this place, the putting to death of any thing whatever that hath life—either for the benefit of the puja or in convivial meetings—shall not be done. Much cruelty of this nature occurs in such assemblies. The heaven-beloved king Piyadasi is (as it were) a father (to his people). Uniformity of worship is wise and proper for the congregation of the heaven-beloved Piyadasi rāja.

" 'Formerly in the great refectory and temple of the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi, daily were many hundred thousand animals sacrificed for the sake of meat food. So even at this day, while this religious edict is under promulgation from the sacrifice of animals for the sake of food, some two are killed or one is killed: but now the joyful chorus resounds again and again—that from henceforward not a single animal shall be put to death!'"

Translation of the Third Tablet.

"Thus spake the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi:

" 'By me, after the twelfth year of my anointment, this commandment is made! Every where in the conquered (provinces) among the faithful, whether (my own) subjects or foreigners, after every five years, let there be (a public) humiliation for this express object, yea for the confirmation of virtue and for the suppression of disgraceful acts.

" "Good and proper is dutiful service to mother and father; towards friends and kinsfolk, towards brahmins and sramans, excellent is charity: prodigality and malicious slander are not good.

" 'All this the leader of the congregation shall inculcate to the assembly with (appropriate) explanation and example.'"

Translation of the Fourth Tablet.

"In times past, even for many hundred years, has been practised the sacrifice of living beings, the slaughter of animals, disregard of relations, and disrespect towards brahmins and sramans:—This day, by the messenger of the religion of the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi (has been made) a proclamation by beat of drum, a grand announcement of religious grace—and a display of equipages, and a parade of elephants, and things to gratify the senses, and every other kind of heavenly object for the admiration of mankind, such as had never been for many hundred years, such were to-day exhibited.

"By the religious ordinance of the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi, the non-sacrifice of animals—the non-destruction of living beings, proper regard to kindred, respect to brahmins and sramans, dutiful service to mother and father, dutiful service to spiritual pastors,—through these and many other similar (good acts) doth religious grace abound; and thus moreover shall the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi cause religion to flourish: and the same shall the sons, the grandsons, and the great-grandsons of the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi cause to abound exceedingly.

"As long as the mountains shall endure, so long in virtue and in strict observances shall the religion stand fast. And through good acts of this nature, that is to say, through these ordinances, and the strict practice of

religion, laxness of discipline is obviated. Moreover, in this object it is proper to be intelligent and nowise neglectful. For the same purpose is this (edict) ordered to be written. Let all take heed to profit of this good object, and not to give utterance to objections.

"By the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi, after the twelfth year of his anointment, is this caused to be written."

Translation of the Fifth Tablet.

"Thus spake the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi :

"'Prosperity (cometh) through adversity, and truly each man (to obtain) prosperity causeth himself present difficulty—therefore by me (nevertheless) has much prosperity been brought about, and therefore shall my sons, and my grandsons, and my latest posterity, as long as the very hills endure, pursue the same conduct; and so shall each meet his reward! While he, on the other hand, who shall neglect such conduct, shall meet his punishment in the midst of the wicked [in the nethermost regions of hell].

"'For a very long period of time there have been no ministers of religion, properly so called. By myself, then, in this tenth year of mine anointment, are ministers of religion appointed;* who, intermingling among all unbelievers (may overwhelm them) with the inundation of religion, and with the abundance of the sacred doctrines. Through Kam (bocha, gan) dhāra, narāstika, Petenika, and elsewhere, finding their way unto the uttermost limits of the barbarian countries, for the benefit and pleasure of (all classes)...and for restraining the passions of the faithful, and for the regeneration of those bound in the fetters (of sin?) are they appointed. Intermingling equally among the dreaded and among the respected—both in Pātaliputa and in foreign places—teaching better things, shall they everywhere penetrate; so that they even who (oppose the faith shall at length become) ministers of it.

"For this purpose is the present religious edict caused to be written.'"

The Cuttack Version continued from.*

"— who shall be intermingled with all the hundred grades of unbelievers for the establishment among them of the faith, for the increase of religion, and for their profit and gratification through the context of the sacred doctrines, in Kambocha and Gandhāra, in Surāstrika and Pitenika,...and even to the farthest (limits) of the barbarian (countries). Who shall mix with brahmins and bhikshus, with the poor and with the rich, for their benefit and pleasure, to bring them unto the righteousness which passeth knowledge; and for those bound in the fetters (of sin) this new bond of precious knowledge is made for their final emancipation which is beyond understanding: and among the terrible and the powerful shall they be mixed both here and in foreign countries, in every town, and among all the kindred ties even of brotherhood and sisterhood, and others every where! and here also having penetrated, for there is religious darkness(?) even in the very metropolis of religion, every question shall be asked among the charitable, and these being themselves absorbed in righteousness, shall become ministers of the faith(?). For this express reason is this religious edict promulgated; for evermore let my people pay attention thereto!"

Translation of the Sixth Tablet.

"Thus spake Piyadasi, the heaven-beloved king!

"'Never was there in any former period a system of instruction, applicable

* The Cuttack version differs so much in the latter part of this edict, that a separate translation is necessary from the point here marked.

to every season and to every action, such as that which is now established by me !

“ ‘ For every season, for behaviour during meals, during repose, in domestic relations, in the nursery, in conversation, in general deportment, and on the bed of death, every where instructors (or pativedakas) have been appointed : accordingly do ye (instructors) deliver instruction in what concerneth my people.

“ ‘ And every where in what concerneth my people do I myself perform whatsoever with my mouth I enjoin (unto them); whether it be by me (esteemed) disagreeable or whether agreeable. Moreover for their better welfare among them, an awarder of punishment is duly installed. On this account, assembling together those who are dwelling in the reputation of much wisdom, do ye meanwhile instruct them as to the substance of what is hereby ordained by me for all circumstances and for all seasons. This is not done by me in any desire for the collection of worldly gain, but in the real intention that the benefit of my people shall be effected ; whereof moreover this is the root, the good foundation, and the steady repose in all circumstances : there is not a more effectual mode of benefiting all mankind, than this on which I bestow my whole labour.

“ ‘ But upon how many living beings (I will pass over the mention of other things) do I confer happiness here !—hereafter likewise let them hope ardently for heaven ! Amen !

“ ‘ For this reason has the present religious edict been written : may it endure for evermore : and so may my sons, and my grandsons, and my great-grandsons uphold the same for the profit of all the world, and labour therein with the most reverential exertion.’ ”

Translation of the Seventh Tablet.

“ The heaven-beloved king Piyadasi every where ardently desireth that all unbelievers may be brought to repentance and peace of mind. He is anxious that every diversity of opinion, and every diversity of passion, may shine forth, blended into one system, and be conspicuous in undistinguishing charity ! Unto no one can be repentance and peace of mind until he hath attained supreme knowledge, perfect faith which surmounteth all obstacles, and perpetual assent.”

Translation of the Eighth Tablet.

“ In ancient times, festivals for the amusement of sovereigns consisted of gambling, hunting the deer (or antelope), and other exhilarating pleasures of the same nature. But the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi having attained the tenth year of his anointment, for the happiness of the wise by him hath a festival of religion (been substituted) : and this same consisteth in visits to brahmans and sramans, and in almsgiving, and in visits to the reverend and aged ; and the liberal distribution of gold, the contemplation of the universe and its inhabitants, obeying the precepts of religion, and setting religion before all other things, are the expedients (he employs for amusement), and these will become an enjoyment without alloy to the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi in another existence.”

Translation of the Ninth Tablet.

“ Thus spake king Piyadasi, beloved of the gods !

“ ‘ Each individual seeketh his own happiness in a diversity of ways : in the bonds of affection—in marriage or otherwise—in the rearing of offspring—in foreign travel : in these and other similar objects doth man provide happiness

of every degree. But there is great ruination, excessive, and of all kinds, when (a man) maketh worldly objects his happiness. On the contrary, this is what is to be done—(for most certainly that species of happiness is a fruitless happiness)—to obtain the happiness which yieldeth plenty of fruit, even the happiness of virtue; that is to say, kindness to dependants, reverence to spiritual teachers, are proper; humanity to animals is proper; almsgiving to brahmans and sramans is proper. All these acts, and others of the same kind, are to be rightly denominated the happiness of virtue!

“ ‘By father, and by son, and by brother; by master (and by servant), it is proper that these things should be entitled happiness. And further, for the complete attainment of this object, secret charity is most suitable: yea, there is no alms and no lovingkindness comparable with the alms of religion and the lovingkindness of religion, which ought verily to be upheld alike by the friend, by the good-hearted, by kinsman and neighbour, in the entire fulfilment of pleasing duties.

“ ‘This is what is to be done; this is what is good. With these things let each man propitiate heaven. And how much ought (not) to be done in order to the propitiation of heaven?’ ”

Translation of the Tenth Tablet.

“ The heaven-beloved king Piyadasi doth not deem that glory and reputation (are) the things of chief importance; on the contrary (only for the prevention of sin?) and for enforcing conformity among a people praiseworthy for following the four rules of virtue, and pious, doth the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi desire glory and reputation in this world; and whatsoever the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi chiefly displayeth heroism in obtaining, that is all (connected with) the other world.

“ For in every thing connected with his immortality there is as regards mortal things in general discredit. (?) Let this be discriminated with encouragement or with abandonment, with honour or with the most respectful force, and every difficulty connected with futurity shall with equal reverence be vanquished.”

Translation of the Eleventh Tablet.

“ Thus spake Piyadasi, the king beloved of the gods! There is no such charity as the charity which springeth from virtue!—(which is) the intimate knowledge of virtue, the inheritance of virtue, the close union with virtue! And in these maxims it is manifested: ‘kindness towards servants and hirelings; towards mother and father dutiful service is proper; towards a friend’s offspring, to kindred in general, to brahmans and sramans, almsgiving is proper; avoiding the destruction of animal life is proper.’ And this (saying) should be equally repeated by father and by son, by brother and friend’s son(?), by the hireling, and even so by neighbours in general!

“ This is excellent—and this is what ought to be done!

“ And whoso doeth thus, is blessed of the inhabitants of this world; and in the next world endless moral merit resulteth from such religious charity.”

Translation of the Twelfth Tablet.

“ The heaven-beloved king Piyadasi propitiateth all unbelievers, both of the ascetic and of the domestic classes; by charitable offerings, and by every species of puja doth he (strive to) propitiate them. Not that the beloved of the gods deemeth offerings or prayers to be of the same (value) with true glory. The promotion of his own salvation promoteth in many ways the salvation of all unbelievers.....of which indeed this is the root, and the whole substance.

“ Again, the propitiation of the converted heretic, and the reproof of the unconverted heretic, must not be (effected) by harsh treatment : but let those who enter into discussion (conciliate them) by restraint of their own passions, and by their mild address. By such and such conciliatory demeanour, shall even the unconverted heretics be propitiated. And such conduct increaseth the number of converted heretics, while it disposeth of the unconverted heretic, and effecteth a revolution of opinion in him. And (he) encourageth the converted heretic, while he disposeth completely of the unconverted heretic, whosoever propitiateth the converted heretic, or reproveth the unconverted heretic, by the pecuniary support of the converted heretic. Moreover, we thus stimulate materially the converted heretic. And whoso, again, doth so, he purifieth in the most effectual manner the heretic ; and of himself such an act is his very breath, and his well-being.

“ Moreover, ‘ hear ye the religion of the faithful and attend thereto : ’ even such is the desire, the act, the hope of the beloved of the gods, that all unbelievers may speedily be purified, and brought unto contentment speedily.

“ Furthermore, from place to place, this most gracious sentiment should be repeated :

“ ‘ The beloved of the gods doth not esteem either charitable offering or puja, as comparable with true glory. The increase of blessing to himself is of as much (importance) to all unbelievers.’

“ For this purpose have been spread abroad ministers of religion, ministers possessing fortitude of mind, and practisers of every virtue : may the various congregations co-operate (with them) for the accomplishment therefore. For the increase of converts is indeed the lustre of religion.”

Translation of the Thirteenth Tablet.

..... “ Whose equality, and exertion towards that object, exceeding activity, judicious conduct.....afterwards in the Kalinga provinces not to be obtained by wealth.....the decline of religion, murder and death, and unrestrained license of mankind ; when flourished the (precious maxims) of Devánampiyō, comprising the essence of learning and of science :—dutiful service to mother and father ; dutiful service to spiritual teachers ; the love of friend and child ; (charity) to kinsfolk, to servants (to brahmans and sramans, &c. which) cleanse away the calamities of generations : further also in these things unceasing perseverance is fame. There is not in either class of the heretics of men, not, so to say, a procedure marked by such grace.....nor so glorious nor friendly, nor even so extremely liberal as Devánampiyō’s injunction for the non-injury, and content of living creatures.....and the Greek king besides, by whom the kings of Egypt, Ptolemaios and Antigonos (?) and Magas,.....both here and in foreign (countries) ; every where the religious ordinances of Devánampiyō effect conversion, wherever they go ;.....conquest is of every description : but further the conquest which bringeth joy springing from pleasant emotions, becometh joy itself ; the victory of virtue is happiness : the victory of happiness is not to be overcome. That which essentially possesses a pledge of happiness—such victory is desired in things of this world and things of the next world !

“ And (this place) is named the *white elephant* conferring pleasure on all the world.

Translation of the Fourteenth Tablet.

“ This religious edict is caused to be written by the heaven-beloved king Piyadasi. It is (partly) (written) with abridgment ; it is (partly) with ordinary extent ; and it is (partly) with amplification : not incoherent (or disjointed),

but throughout continuous (and united), it is powerful in overcoming the wise; and it is much written and caused to be written, yet it is always but the same thing repeated over and over again. For the persuasive eloquence which is lavished on each separate subject shall man the rather render obedience thereunto!

"Furthermore, at one time even unto the conclusion is this written, incomparable in manner, and conformable with the copy, by Relachepu, the scribe and pandit."

A series of critical and illustrative "Remarks" follows this curious paper, which concludes with an account of the completion of the ancient alphabet, and a few "last words" on the language or dialect of the Gujerat edict, as contrasted with the Cuttack copy and the idiom of the pillars. "All doubt," Mr. Prinsep observes, "being set aside by the simultaneous production of a monument of Asoka's time, I need not trouble myself to prove the necessity of the existence of a higher and more remote model to account for the marked difference between the dialect of Gujerat and that of Cuttack. In the former we find *bhavati*, *asti*, 'is;' *anusasti*, 'command;' *áp̄ta*, 'fit;' following closely upon the Sanskrit etymology: whereas in the latter we have *hoti*, *athi*, *anusasthi*, *atta*, as in the modern Páli. It would be a process of inversion, indeed, to derive the former from the latter, while we have the instances of French, Italian, and Latin before our eyes. The dialect of Girnar, then, is intermediate between Sanskrit and Páli, or rather the pillar idiom; for Páli, so called, agrees in some respects better with one, in some with the other, and in orthography decidedly with neither!"

"The vernacular language of India at that period, then, varied in different provinces: it approached more to the Sanskrit in the northwest; diverged from it in Magadha and Kalinga: but it was in both places essentially what is now called Páli, a word supposed to be derived from पल्ली *pallī*, a village; as we should now-a-days distinguish *gaonwári*, villager, boorish, from *úrdú*, the language of the court. There is no trace of genuine Prákrit in either of the dialects, and we may therefore agree with Prof. Lassen, that the patois of the dramas was not used until three or four centuries later. The grammarians who subsequently framed the rules of this corrupted idiom cease to mention Páli at all: a proof that it had already been banished the country along with the Buddhist religion; while the Mágadhi, by them set down as nearly the lowest of jargons, is evidently quite different from the inferior language of the pillars, and the Cuttack inscriptions.

"Hereafter we may be able to classify the various written vernacular languages of India in chronological order, and thus venture to approximate the date of many an uncertain author; but the result, as regards the Sanskrit itself, is already manifest—the further back we go, the nearer we approach to this parent tongue. And yet in the sixth century before Christ we are far, very far, removed from its pristine purity, in what we suppose to be the spoken dialect of the day; while, on the other hand, we have proof that the grammatical structure of this classical language itself has not in the slightest degree changed since the time of Alexander the Great."

RUSSIA, INDIA, AND ENGLAND.

No. II.

THE paper which appeared in our last Journal under this title was honoured with an attention which, whilst it was highly gratifying to us, showed that the considerations suggested in that paper were not groundless or unreasonable. Some degree of misapprehension, however, seems to have prevailed as to its design, and we are, therefore, induced to devote another short explanatory paper to the same subject, with the view of rendering our object more distinct and explicit.

Our design was, to initiate an inquiry into a very important branch of the question which now engrosses public attention, by endeavouring to ascertain whether there existed any real causes for that hostility towards this country, on the part of the Russian monarch, into which there seems to be a desire to resolve every questionable act of his policy. This, we repeat, is a very important point, because if Russia have no motive to quarrel with us, and *à fortiori* if it be her interest to maintain the relations of amity which have subsisted between the two states, not only is it probable that we ascribe intentions to Russia which are not entertained by her, but if we have really ground for complaint, it should be made in a tone of friendly expostulation, instead of that strain of vituperation and defiance which characterizes most of our public writings on this subject. That we succeeded in showing that there existed no real cause for hostile feelings on the part of the Emperor of Russia towards this country, either through provocation on our part, or a desire of aggrandizement at our expense, is more than we can presume to assert; but no satisfactory reasons have been assigned by those who dissented from our conclusions, why the Russian emperor should seek to provoke us into a war. It is said that he is an enemy of free institutions and liberal opinions, and desirous of checking their propagation; but this is a very insufficient reason for his sudden hostility to England, which has for centuries been in advance of the other nations of Europe in this respect. England has undergone no recent revolution which need "perplex monarchs with fear of change;" her institutions are not freer now, nor her political opinions more liberal, than they were in 1688, when the genius of Peter the Great was sinking the foundations of a colossal empire, and of a power "absolute to theocracy." Although the autocrat may view with jealousy the dissemination of principles of government antagonistical to his own, and may dread their near approach, he will confine his hostility to those countries where such principles are exotic, and not extend it to that country where they are indigenous.

Unsatisfactory as this motive appears, it is almost the only one suggested for the supposed antipathy of Russia towards this country by those who do not deduce their conclusions solely from an assumed appetite for territorial acquisitions on the part of the former state. We endeavoured to meet this latter argument by showing that it cannot be the policy of Russia to enlarge

her dominions, already distended to limits which must satisfy all but an insatiate ambition, and that her object now must be to strengthen and protect her vast territories, especially in those parts where her frontier is most exposed. It is her effort to attain this object that has excited so much alarm.

But whilst we strove to show that the supposed designs of Russia wanted the indispensable basis of a motive and an interest on the part of that power to break those ties of friendship with Britain which have proved so beneficial to both, we did not advise the Government of this country to repose with careless confidence on the integrity and good faith of the Russian Government. It behoves every state to watch over its own interests with vigilance; the independence of a nation, like the honour of an individual, exists no longer than a readiness is shown to vindicate it with spirit. We did not venture to justify all the acts of Russia; we even admitted some of them to be questionable; but there is a wide difference between a remonstrance offered in a spirit of peace, and couched in friendly terms, and sweeping charges of usurpation, tyranny, and oppression, seasoned with acrimonious and reproachful epithets, which must exasperate the Russian nation, and may not only provoke hostilities when none were intended, but convert a war, which would otherwise be one of Government against Government, into a contest of people against people. We must not forget that Russia has no free press through which to make her case known to the world, and in which her public writers may do battle with ours on equal terms. This circumstance does not make the Russians feel less acutely the taunts and indignities heaped upon their sovereign, and which a brave nation ought not to look upon with indifference.

And we may repeat what we urged in the former paper, that before we presume to arraign every territorial acquisition made by Russia as an act of spoliation, we should be prepared to show that all our proceedings in the East will bear the same criticism which we apply to that power. We have been for years encroaching upon all the independent states surrounding our Indian possessions in the same way as Russia has been extending the limits of her empire. The western frontier of British India is gradually advancing towards the territories contiguous to Russia, and our influence is extending its tentacula to the very verge of her eastern boundaries: our agents meet hers in every court and horde between the Oxus and the Indus. May not Russia entertain alarm and jealousy at our proceedings there? Has she ever complained? Have her journals stigmatized the Government of British India or of England as tyrannical for their conduct towards the native states of Hindustan? Many of our public writers appear to argue upon an assumption that our right to do what we please with India is unquestionable, and that our proceedings there form no part of the discussion as to the supposed encroachments of Russia, which, in that quarter, may be merely defensive against ours. We have a pleasant proof of this species of idiosyncrasy in a pamphlet written by a military officer of rank in India,*

* A Letter to the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control. By Colonel J. CAULFIELD.

on the very subject of "the ambitious designs of Russia," wherein this gentleman recommends our "assumption of a paramount controlling sovereignty;" in other words, the annihilation of the few remaining independent states of Hindustan. He further urges that we should "confine the King of Ava to the eastward of the Irrawaddie; parcel out the intermediate country between our present frontier and that river into petty subsidiary states, and have a military road from Munnypore to that river; impose a subsidiary force on Nepaul and Bootan, and to the west and north-west, the Indus, from its source to the sea, must be our boundary!" This is the modest proposal made by this gentleman, at the very moment that he is inveighing against "the ambitious designs of Russia."

Our observations as to the invasion of India by that power have been misunderstood. We did not deny its bare practicability, and this is all which the alarmists contend for; but we set forth a few of the difficulties and impediments in the way of the undertaking merely as subsidiary to our main argument, that Russia has no apparent inducement to make this country her enemy. A writer, who supposed that we denied the practicability of an invasion of India from that quarter, appealed triumphantly to its invasion by Nadir Shah! The parallel can hold only on the supposition that the Emperor of Russia possesses the same facilities for an invasion of India as Nadir Shah, and that the country is in the same condition and circumstances now as then: a position so manifestly opposite to the truth, that we are surprised any writer could have overlooked it. Nadir, master of Persia and Afghanistan, the leader of a vast army of hardy and experienced warriors, made a sudden irruption into Hindustan, then in a state of complete disorganization and incapable of defence, under the feeble Mahomed Shah, who, with his "ill-conducted crowds," was ignorant of Nadir Shah's approach till he was within four days' march of Delhi! A more unfortunate example could scarcely have been selected: it is as if a writer should undertake to prove the practicability of an invasion of England from France by a reference to its conquest by the Normans!

We repeat, that it is no part of our design to become the apologists of Russia, or to undervalue the policy of taking proper precautions against the measures of any power whose conduct is suspicious. What we wish is, to discourage that morbid irritability on this subject, which exaggerates facts and overlooks consequences; and which would precipitate us into war, an evil at all times of great magnitude, but which at present, and with such a power as Russia, would not only plunge this country into grievous embarrassments, but give a serious shock to the current of improvement throughout the world. War, it is true, is sometimes a necessary evil; but it is necessary only when it is absolutely unavoidable.

SHEIKH DULLOO, THE PINDARRY.

THE establishment of a system of police throughout the British territories of India, which, though perhaps susceptible of improvement, is still tolerably efficient, renders any violent outbreak against the public peace comparatively rare. Restless and refractory spirits are, for the most part, kept in check, and compelled to seek more remote spheres for the scenes of their exploits; at least, this is the case throughout districts which were a few years ago kept in a constant state of disturbance. Bands of robbers have lately made their appearance, in considerable numbers, and with no small share of audacity, in Bengal; but, in the wilder parts of the Company's provinces, even the Bheels, if not brought entirely under wholesome subjection, are far less turbulent and troublesome than at the first occupation of the country in their neighbourhood.

One of the most celebrated of the freebooters, of what may be called modern times—since he flourished in the memory of those civil and military officers who took possession of the districts of Candeish, ceded to the Company in 1818—was Sheikh Dulloo, of whose early history this much is known. Like his still more famous counterpart, Robin Hood, he was driven from a high station at the court of a sovereign, whom he had long and faithfully served, by tyranny and injustice, which left him nothing but his sword and an indomitable spirit of resistance. A Mohamedan, as his name denotes, he, on receiving some mortal injury from the Nizam at Hyderabad, withdrew from his service in disgust, and, joining the Pindarry chieftains, commenced those predatory incursions on surrounding territories, which compelled the British Government of India to despatch a strong force against a power growing too formidable to be put down by ordinary means. At the conclusion of these campaigns, and the total discomfiture of the Pindarries, Sheikh Dulloo, either excluded from the general amnesty by the continued persecution of the Nizam, or refusing to accept the terms offered, did not come in with the other chieftains. Withdrawing into the Bheel country, and setting all proclamations at defiance, he continued the wild and lawless career to which he had become well accustomed, evading every attempt to surprise or apprehend him, and plundering every body who fell in his way. So great was the terror he inspired, that he had only to establish himself in some strong pass in the neighbourhood of a city, to lay it under contribution. If the stipulated amount of money or provisions was not duly supplied, he murdered every human being who issued from the walls, and spread the roads with their dead bodies. He was of course obliged to confine himself to the towns belonging to native governments, while levying *chout* in this manner, where it was thought more advisable to comply than to resist; and where, according to the consolatory reflection, "What must be, must be," the lives sacrificed were disregarded by the survivors.

For a very considerable period, Sheikh Dulloo kept up a large establishment both of horse and foot, both receiving handsome pay. So great was his audacity, that in encamping near some place of importance, he would send for dancing-girls from the city, and entertain his followers with feasting and nautches. Meantime, his spies were abroad: there were many traitors within the walls who gave information, and he knew, in making some midnight sally, where to bend his steps with the certainty of procuring rich booty. The Sheikh's men fought desperately on these occasions, and it often happened that several were killed. It is said that, in more than one instance, when those severely wounded

and left for dead contrived to rejoin him, he despatched them at once, lest they should embarrass his line of march. The whole country rung with tales, true and false, of which he was the hero; and by these accounts it appears that he led a dissolute life, spending the wealth he procured at the price of human blood in every kind of feasting. He was not, however, destitute of some great and even noble qualities, if report speaks true; but in narrating the popular account of the hero of a hundred tales, it is impossible to vouch for any one of them; the authority on which they rest being of a very doubtful nature.

It is said that, in the zenith of his prosperity, recollections of former friendship intervened to prevent him from taking advantage of a favourable opportunity to secure a rich spoil. In early days, Dulloo had been intimately acquainted with a noble of the Deccan, whose sister, a very beautiful woman, he sought as a bride; the negotiations between him and this lady were broken off, and she became the wife of a chieftain, who, in the distractions that ensued, and the cession of large districts at the conclusion of the Mahratta war, obtained the sovereignty of a considerable territory under the protection of the British Government. The husband, dying, left an orphan boy as his successor, and immediately an intrigue was set on foot by the uncles of the heir, who, though illegitimate, had contrived to make a strong party in their favour. The usual measures by which a youth, crossing the path of ambitious and unprincipled men, could be set aside, could not be resorted to upon this occasion, on account of the *surveillance* of the British Government. The malcontents, therefore, did not dare to shew themselves openly, while the vigilance of the boy's mother, who entertained a strong suspicion of their evil intentions, prevented him from being taken off by poison. In this dilemma, they determined to have recourse to Sheikh Dulloo, who, though at some distance, they were well aware, could be induced to approach the neighbourhood, if the expectation of rich booty were held out to him. One of their confederates was despatched with intelligence which, reaching the ears of his followers, was speedily brought to the chief himself. The whole design of the conspirators was not communicated, it being merely deemed sufficient to create a desire in the breast of the freebooter and his adherents to possess themselves of a prize. Accordingly, it being reported that a small party of persons, having a considerable quantity of gold and jewels with them, would pass through a certain district at a certain time, Dulloo was on the alert, and posted himself and his followers at a convenient place. Meanwhile, it was proposed to the young prince that he should proceed to a fortress at some distance, for the purpose of enjoying the diversion of the chase; and not fearing any open attack, his mother consented, after having stipulated that she should accompany him herself, and name the whole of his attendants. No objection was made to this arrangement, since it was the interest of the conspirators that every uncorruptible adherent of their intended victim should be included; and accordingly, with few exceptions, the party was composed of those persons of whom it would be desirable to be rid. No adventure occurred, until the travellers arrived at the place where Sheikh Dulloo and his followers were posted. He was at that time at the head of a very considerable body of picked men, armed to the teeth, and expert in the management of every offensive weapon. Showing themselves simultaneously upon all sides, the young prince and his party were surrounded, and there appeared to be no alternative but to sell their lives as dearly as possible. At this moment, the name of "Sheikh Dulloo!" shouted out as the horsemen closed in, brought to the recollection of the begum circumstances long forgotten, and in the desperate hope that she might work upon his feelings, she

tore asunder the curtains of her palkee, and, reckless of the gaze of the contending parties, rushed forward to the chieftain's horse, and supplicated him to spare her son, for the sake of those whom he once had loved. Sheikh Dulloo paused in amazement; a long period had elapsed since his heart had responded to any sentiment of compassion; all the affections of his nature were chilled, and he had learned to look upon human suffering with a careless eye, and to be callous to every appeal to his humanity. The sight of the spoil now immediately within his grasp—the rich dresses, jewels, weapons, and baggage, belonging to the travellers—excited every avaricious feeling: he had already calculated the extent of his prize, but he could not behold unmoved the noble and still beautiful woman who knelt at her feet, her veil thrown aside, her large eyes raised to his face, and eloquent in the midst of the tears shed for one whose life she held far dearer than her own. The words, too, that she uttered, recalled the memory of other and far happier days, when life and hope were young, and the prospect spread out before him, unshadowed by the cloud which had darkened over the latter years of his existence. He restrained his followers by a signal, dismounted from his horse, and, leading the lady aside, requested to know how he could befriend the sister of a much-loved and long-deceased brother in arms. The begum saw immediately that she had been betrayed into hands which had never been known to spare, and she told the sad story of her misfortunes and her wrongs, the design against her son's succession, and the triumph that awaited wicked men should their scheme be successful. Dulloo listened, and many dark thoughts seemed to pass across his breast; but his better feelings triumphed in the end. He bade the lady be of good cheer, gave orders that none of the party should be molested, and finally resolved to conduct them safely and honourably to the neighbourhood of some European station, where they could claim the protection of British troops. The princess and her attendants, almost despairing of their lives, would gladly have surrendered the whole of their property to the generous captor as a ransom, and endeavoured to induce him to accept presents of money and jewels; but he would take nothing. The feelings consequent upon the performance of a noble and generous action were his sole reward, and he could not be prevailed upon to barter sensations so rare, for gold. Unhappily, he had become too notorious for any hope that his various offences could be overlooked, nor did the persons whom he had now benefited possess sufficient interest for the chance of procuring his pardon; he, therefore, had nothing to gain by his conduct save that self-applause which, perhaps, upon such an occasion, there are few persons who could deny themselves the gratification which it yields. Sheikh Dulloo's followers were too well disciplined to dispute his behests; they consequently abstained from every act of aggression upon the persons or property of those whom they now guarded to a place of safety.

The noble chieftain had no second interview with the sister of his friend; the necessity of acting contrary to the manners and feelings of their religion and country no longer existed, and, respecting the sanctity of female retirement, he contented himself with sending a daily message of inquiry. When they parted, the grateful mother took a jewel from her person, and despatched it with an eloquent message to the preserver of her son; while the young prince, in taking leave, shed many tears, and gave reiterated assurances of the warmest recollection of the services he had received—assurances which he afterwards proved to be sincere. It was not Sheikh Dulloo's fortune to profit by the gratitude of this young man; they never met again, nor did he ever more behold the face of the lady who had once filled his youthful imagination,

seen for the first and last time under such trying circumstances. To one of the robber-chieftain's followers, however, this passage in the life of his master proved exceedingly fortunate.

Nujeeb Khan, notwithstanding his high-sounding name, had been compelled by the most abject poverty to take service under his present master, and was picked up on the road in a destitute and starving condition. Not having had many opportunities of adding to his pay and allowances, which were not upon the highest scale, his appearance, as far as clothes and accoutrements went, was not equal to that of his companions; but he was far superior to the greater number in the lineaments of his person, while in strength, activity, and grace, he was second to none. Most of Sheikh Dulloo's followers affected side-arms, and possessed either clumsy pistols or matchlocks; but Nujeeb Khan could only boast a bow of buffalo's-horn of an enormous length, and a quiver of painted arrows. With these, however, he did good service; nothing came amiss to him, from a buffalo to a pigeon; his aim was unerring, and either large or small game fell pierced with a mortal wound. The young prince felt himself under a particular obligation to Nujeeb Khan, for, while in the very act of being dragged off his horse by a trooper, the less bloodthirsty follower, perceiving a relenting air in the manner in which Sheikh Dulloo received the supplications of the lady, stayed the arm of the destroyer, and in another moment the chief had given the word to spare. Subsequently, Nujeeb Khan's dexterity with his bow and arrows attracted the attention of a youth just arrived at the age to admire and appreciate skill in the management of a difficult weapon; and he was never tired of witnessing exploits which he endeavoured to imitate. In parting, he told Nujeeb Khan, that if ever circumstances should bring them together again, in him he should always find a friend; but several years elapsed before the adventurer could profit by this kind assurance. Sheikh Dulloo retired into a remote part of Candeish, and his follower, separated from him in a foray, and left wounded on the road, made his way into Rajpootana, and, after undergoing a series of vicissitudes foreign to the present subject, found himself a stranger, not overstocked with money, in a city of the Deccan. Lounging one morning in the market-place, he saw his old acquaintance, the prince, who happened then to be on his way from a distant journey, and a temporary resident in the place, pass along, attended by a numerous retinue. He made a salaam, but was not recognized, and discovering that the great man's servants would not permit him to approach their master, he bethought himself of the means of attracting his attention. Accordingly, he purchased a pair of pigeons, and, the next day, loosing these as the prince passed through the square of the *chowk*, let fly an arrow which, piercing both, brought them to the ground. The assembled crowd applauded the feat, and the prince, who had witnessed it, instantly calling to mind the expert follower of Sheikh Dulloo, turned his eyes towards the archer, with an intention of giving him some gratuity for his adroitness. Nujeeb Khan salaamed, and, in a moment, his countenance became familiar to his old acquaintance, who beckoned him to approach, acknowledged him as a friend, and finally took him into his service. Nujeeb Khan arrived at great eminence at the court of his new master, for in India, and indeed all Asiatic countries, few of the most awkward circumstances of previous life operate disadvantageously when opportunities for advancement offer; and the trifling incidents, relative to the new favourite's connexion with a noted robber, were not worth thinking about.

After the adventure already related, Sheikh Dulloo established himself for
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a time in a small fort in a secluded part of Candeish, transporting the wealth and valuables he had gathered to this stronghold. He respected the lives and property of all the neighbouring villagers, to whom his residence amongst them was rather an advantage, since he and his followers spent their money freely in the purchase of such articles as they had to dispose of; but though tolerably secure for a time, the chief always lived in fear of the treachery of those about him. When on the march, in making his predatory incursions, he never occupied the same bivouac, but, reconnoitering the ground previously, withdrew silently and alone, sometimes taking refuge in a hollow tree, at others roosting in its branches, or digging for himself a cavity in the jungle, where, covered with brushwood, he could remain concealed; the wild beasts of the forest being to him less dangerous than his human companions. There was something superstitious in the awe with which the people in his service regarded him, and they believed that some protecting power rendered him invisible at night, for he took care that they should not know how he disposed of himself. Though exposing his life continually, while shots were flying and sabres gleaming, as yet he had remained unharmed; and they felt assured that he was both ball and sabre-proof. This notion contributed to his security, and he encouraged it to the utmost. The chieftain's horse shared in the celebrity of its master, and was supposed to be no common animal, no human being ever having, it was said, succeeded in mounting her, save Sheikh Dulloo himself, who was obliged to mutter some incantation in order to quiet her whenever the grooming operation was carried on by another. The *diablerie* attributed to both horse and rider seemed the most obvious way of accounting for the extraordinary things they achieved. Dulloo, in the wild and wandering life he had led for thirty years, had become acquainted with every hole and corner throughout the whole range of his excursions, and could, in consequence, evade pursuit when escape was deemed impossible. At one time, he vanished from the sight of a large party, who were certain of taking him alive, penetrating, as it were, the solid face of a mountain. No path, no hiding-place could be discovered; no trace of footsteps; but he had found a way which led him into a secure retreat, and baffled every attempt of his enemies to follow on the track. At another time, being hotly pursued by a very considerable body of mounted troopers, he kept ahead until he came to the river Taptee, which foamed and boiled with fearful noise amongst the rocks, and then, still at full speed, plunged on his favourite mare into the surging torrent, and, though lost to view, succeeded in gaining the opposite shore. He must often have slept when mounted upon this sagacious and faithful creature, who carried him in perfect safety when the guiding reins relaxed; for, upon some occasions, he could have had no other opportunity of obtaining needful rest. Compelled to be on the alert all night, he was wont to show himself, when danger threatened, in some part or other of his encampment (which was not formed until after dark), during the whole period in which his followers slept. The story of this extraordinary man, in fact, seems to be only a new and Asiatic version of that of Robin Hood and Turpin mingled together, so similar are the adventures recorded; yet, nevertheless, all are founded upon circumstances which really occurred to this noted personage, and are told by men who never heard of either of his celebrated predecessors.

Sheikh Dulloo, it is said, at one time felt an earnest desire to visit the home of his youth, and his exchequer being rather low, he determined, if possible, to recruit it from the treasures of those who had become the more fortunate possessors of all he had lost, and perchance prized too late. The scheme was

rather difficult of accomplishment, for the house, or rather palace, for it merited that appellation, stood a short distance from the high-road between Poonah and Hyderabad. Though most beautiful in itself, forming a perfect oasis in the desert, the country round about was of a dreary character, and so far favourable to the design of the marauder. Taking a very considerable detour, it was not difficult, on approaching the place of destination, to avoid the notice of the few inhabitants, the country being sterile and unproductive. Marching by night through ravines and unfrequented passes, these solitary places formed the halt for the day's rest; the horses were content with the scanty herbage which could be gathered for them, and the small allowance of provender they carried; while the men husbanded their provisions, indulging only in tobacco, and occasionally enjoying a feast when a buck or an elk fell into their hands. In this manner, Dulloo and his party reached a range of dark-brown hills, totally devoid of vegetation, which rose abruptly from the plain on the other side. What a scene did the summit of one of their passes disclose! Fields rich with cultivation, skirted by woods of mango and tamarind trees, while tall cypresses and magnificent cedars arose here and there on the borders of a widely-spreading lake, dotted with small islands, and alive with numerous birds; flocks of wild-ducks and water-hens disporting on its surface, or now yielding to the more majestic pelican; while the heron, the sarus, and the flamingo, watched upon the banks, their plumage brightening in the sun. Upon the borders of this lake, backed by a garden full of orange and citron trees, stood the palace wherein Dulloo first saw the light. Time had not despoiled it of a single ornament. It was a long, low building, consisting of two stories, surrounding an outer and inner quadrangle, and having an arched corridor or cloister running all round. Who shall say what were the sensations of the robber, as he surveyed the scene, so tranquil, so unchanged, while, with branded name, a hand dyed with blood, a heart seared with crime, and a price set upon his head, he looked upon the haunts of his early childhood, and thought of what he was and what he had been made? Hardened, indeed, must have been the breast which could not be melted and filled with soft emotions at such a sight; but if Sheikh Dulloo abandoned his soul to tender recollections of the past, they speedily gave way to sterner feelings. He had received intelligence that the man who, high in favour with his sovereign, now annexed the enchanting tract of ground before him to already extensive possessions, had accumulated considerable treasure, which was lodged in this his summer palace. The period was one of profound peace. Sheikh Dulloo had come silently and secretly from afar, and his name, though still very formidable, had not for many years been heard in the territory from which he had long been exiled. Consequently, though to all appearance sufficiently guarded, the place was not prepared to sustain an attack made suddenly in the middle of the night. From his bivouac in the hills, the robber could see that there were numerous armed retainers lounging about the walls, and he resolved, previously to the attack, to go down in person to reconnoitre. Disguising himself, therefore, as a vender of oils and essences, he approached the mansion, and found it, as he had expected, filled with a crowd of idlers. The more martial spirits, for want of some better occupation, were amusing themselves with tilting with their spears against each other, and nothing appeared to be less thought of than fighting in good earnest. Well acquainted with every avenue to the house, and perceiving that no alteration had been made during his long absence, Sheikh Dulloo returned to his encampment. He had purposely chosen a moonless night for the attack, and after the brief twilight had disappeared,

the darkness was profound. Orders were given to "strike and spare not," for it was necessary to cripple the adversary so completely as to prevent pursuit, since, if once permitted to recover from their surprise and rally, Dulloo apprehended that his followers, hardy and determined as they were, would scarcely be successful against those stout Mahratta lances : fellows who had seen good service in the field, and were a match either for Moslem or Rajpoot. Arriving at the foot of the hill, the robbers, sending a small advanced guard of picked men forward, who were directed to seize all stragglers, watchers in the fields, and every person who could give an alarm, commenced their march silently, and with all the circumspection their profession had taught them. They proceeded on foot, leaving their horses behind in their encampment, as they had resolved to mount themselves with the Mahratta chargers, which were stabled and picketed at the palace. The garden, which has been before mentioned, was very extensive ; Sheikh Dulloo made for a remote angle, flanked by a tower, and having a postern door, which, though strong, was easily forced by the party brought against it. It had not been thought necessary to post sentinels along the walls, and therefore the freebooter effected an entrance unperceived. They had despatched another party to make an attack in front, and sending up a rocket as a signal, the whole band burst with wild cries upon the astonished inmates, who for the most part awoke from their slumbers only to close their eyes again in death. While the greater number were engaged in the work of slaughter, Dulloo and a few picked men seized upon the silver vessels with which the interior was well supplied, the ornaments of the women, and all the money they could find. Some sharp fighting took place in the courtyard, but the surprise was too complete to admit of effectual resistance ; the guard had been overpowered by the force of numbers, and men hastily aroused, unaware of the strength of their assailants, and having no time to equip themselves with their accustomed weapons, could do little against a well-organized system of attack. Dulloo, therefore, soon became master of the field, and having, in pursuance of a necessary but cruel policy, put numbers to death in cold blood, he was only prevented from firing the walls by an apprehension that so extensive a conflagration might rouse the country, and point out the line of his retreat. Saddling the horses, therefore, and making themselves masters of every efficient beast of burthen, the robbers departed, loaded with booty. They reached their encampment by day-break, and avoiding the public roads, and taking every precaution consistent with the speed with which they travelled, the whole body, in an incredible short period, retraced their steps, and reached their almost inaccessible haunt in Candeish in safety.

This exploit rendered Sheikh Dulloo's name more terrible than ever ; it also served to revive the recollection of all his former atrocities, and to create an earnest desire for his arrest. So strongly was public indignation aroused, and so widely had the alarm spread, that a repetition of an enterprize upon an equally extensive scale became too hazardous to be attempted. Dulloo's best followers fell off, partly from want of employment and partly on account of the altered temper of their chieftain, who, always stern, had since the last recorded adventure become too capricious and tyrannical for endurance. It was still in his power to raise any number of Bheels, but circumstances prevented him from availing himself of their services to any great extent. Candeish was becoming more settled ; a European station had been established, and an active, zealous, and judicious British officer appointed to fulfil the functions of collector of the revenue, and of magistrate and judge, both civil and criminal. In consequence of the efforts of this gentleman, which were unceasingly directed

to the preservation of the public peace, the province, heretofore in a continual state of alarm and disturbance, became gradually tranquillized. The unfortunate inhabitants had for a long series of years been preyed upon by spoilers of every kind—domestic harpies in the shape of government officers, and gang-robbers—who seized upon every thing they were strong enough to keep. He first directed his attention to the correction of the numerous abuses amongst the native servants of the collectorship, and he then set seriously to work to reclaim the predatory tribes who had so long molested the industrious classes. Many of the more turbulent spirits were, in accordance with a policy which has always been found to answer in India, offered service in the military and police departments, and thus enlisted in the maintenance of order which they had been accustomed to disturb. Others were induced to settle quietly down as cultivators, while the refractory were made to feel the power and extended grasp of the law. The gaols were filled with prisoners, and the roads scoured by detachments of soldiers and mounted police. Sheikh Dulloo's mud fortress, wild and difficult of access as it was, became untenable under the new order of things. He was compelled to abandon it, and to seek refuge in deeper solitudes and wilder fastnesses, only occasionally showing himself; but when he did make his appearance, he was as terrible as ever. Either the liberality of his dealings, or the awe inspired by his name, had hitherto secured the fidelity of the villagers in whose neighbourhood he was known to be; but he received intelligence that the kotwal of a township, with whom he had been upon good terms, was actively engaged in an endeavour to secure his person. This man, one morning, received a summons from a friend, and unsuspecting of any danger, went outside the walls to meet him. To his surprise and consternation, he encountered the well-known and much-dreaded Sheikh Dulloo, who, reproaching him for his baseness and ingratitude, cut him to pieces on the spot, in the presence of others, who were, however, too weak and too much frightened to assist either in the rescue of the victim or the pursuit of his assassin. This murder caused a great sensation; it showed that the robber was cognizant of every project formed against him, and that he was still in a condition to punish those who ventured to provoke his vengeance, by joining the ranks of his enemies.

At another time, the chief appeared upon the scene in a manner more worthy of his better days. He was at the head of a small party of horsemen, and suddenly came in contact with a body of soldiers in the service of a native prince, who, immediately recognizing Dulloo, commenced an attack. The foremost of the assailants levelled his musket at the redoubted chieftain, and fired. Dulloo fell down upon the saddle, apparently mortally wounded, and the enemy rushed to seize the bridle-rein, but was instantly cleft in two by an arm that never yet had failed, and a sabre that cut through every thing. The sight of their comrade lying bleeding and mangled upon the ground, cast a damp upon many who, a moment before, had felt secure of victory. Sheikh Dulloo followed up his advantage, and after a short and sharp contest, left several of his adversaries dead upon the field, and made good his retreat unhurt. This, perhaps, was one of the last occasions in which he had an opportunity of distinguishing himself, for every day rendered him less able to cope with the powers employed against him. No longer in a condition to maintain his accustomed retinue, and in continual apprehension of the treachery to which he had always felt he was exposed, he now hurried from place to place, scarcely daring to rest for more than a few days any where, and seeing in the fate of many of his confederates the destiny which awaited himself.

It has been stated that, in all the scenes of his exploits—a pretty extensive range—a price had been put upon Dulloo's head; the method usually taken in native states to secure the punishment of offenders, since it saved all the idle formalities of a trial, and was the least expensive, as well as the least troublesome, way of getting rid of a criminal. When Candeish came under British occupation, a very considerable sum of money was offered for the *apprehension* of Sheikh Dulloo, and other notorious personages, his aiders and abettors; but this was a nice distinction, which was little understood by men accustomed to the old *régime*, and who considered themselves at full liberty to secure the outlaws in their own way—that is, by stealing upon them under the guise of friendship, and cutting their throats. A companion of Dulloo, scarcely less celebrated than himself, and who upon the scattering of the band had done a great deal of business on his own account in Candeish, being hotly pressed, had taken refuge in one of the most difficult places of the Bheel country. Here he was visited by an old comrade, who managed to keep at large, and to conceal his participation in many offences which had rendered him equally worthy of the gallows. The less fortunate outlaw placed great confidence in this man, notwithstanding repeated warnings given to him by his wife, who, more truly reading his character, was uneasy at his visits, and distrustful of his fidelity. Not content with the society of the attached and faithful woman, who now cheerfully shared in every privation, the freebooter could not relinquish more congenial companionship. The inhabitant of a wretched hut, scantily supplied with the conveniences of life, and only enjoying the luxuries of tobacco and arrack, when they were brought him by the single friend whom he had entrusted with the secret of his retreat, he could not be persuaded to change his quarters, and encounter in some equally desolate place the evils which the privation of these gratifications would entail. Female discernment, so often distrusted, and female advice, frequently so fatally neglected, would in this instance have averted the threatened danger. The friend came as usual, was received with the warmest welcome, and, producing the materials for a jollification, the night was spent in drinking and smoking, hearing news and telling old stories. The wife, meanwhile, commanded to sleep, watched uneasily, until at length, sinking into a perturbed slumber, she was awakened by a heavy fall. Rousing herself, she saw her husband lying dead upon the ground, pierced by a mortal wound, and his assassin deliberately employed in cutting off his head. She was left in the hut with the mangled trunk of the man for whom she had abandoned every thing, and whose death had rendered her the most desolate of human beings.

The murderer, wrapping up the bleeding head, hastened with it to the European station, and being admitted to the officer in command, produced his ghastly testimonial of service, and demanded the reward. Shocked at the sight, and unwilling to sanction proceedings of so barbarous a nature, the political agent, already mentioned as a military officer of the highest character, explained the precise meaning of the proclamation, and gave it as his opinion that neither the letter nor the spirit of it would warrant him in paying the price of blood. This view of the case was very strongly combated on the part of the wretch, who had ruffian and common stabber written in every lineament of his face. He was a tall, powerful fellow, of a horrid aspect, and rendered still more forbidding by the scarcely suppressed rage he felt at his disappointment. Every day he renewed his demand, and was resolutely refused until the decision of the British Government should be made known on the point in dispute. Meanwhile, he was joined by several other desperadoes, as ill-looking as him-

self, who were continually waylaying the party by whom they felt aggrieved, and probably, had not the money eventually been paid, in consequence of directions to that effect from Bombay, the life of the political agent would have been attempted. The difficulties, however, thus thrown in the way of reward for actions of so unprincipled a nature, and the evident feeling against them manifested on the part of the British authorities, tended to check the career of a set of villains, who would have engaged in any treachery for the sake of pecuniary reward. It was also found necessary to identify heads by proofs not always easy of attainment; for though there might be no doubt of the fact of their having belonged to individuals denounced by the law, there were technical difficulties, unknown in native states, put in the way, partly to satisfy scruples which are inseparable from English legislation, and partly for the purpose of preventing a mode of proceeding so repugnant to the minds of men accustomed to give every delinquent the benefit of a trial.

Another of Sheikh Dulloo's friends was more fortunate. He was fairly apprehended, and lodged in the prison of the station. This was a large mud edifice, and, as it has been before mentioned, very well filled; numbers already convicted being incarcerated for the term of their punishment, and either strictly confined, or sent to work upon the roads during the day. The young civil and military officers, who, when not employed in active service in the district, had very little to do, were fond of spending as much of their time as could be reconciled with their dignity in this prison; and a young civilian, especially, who had duties to perform connected with its management and discipline, became very well acquainted with the most noted criminals. Sheikh Dulloo was generally the hero of every tale, and both within and without the walls his exploits furnished an unceasing theme of exciting conversation. The freebooter, who, it has been stated, was compelled to take up his abode in this place of durance, proved a very amusing companion. He was a brahmin, and had received a good education, which enabled him to bear his part in social intercourse with great success. After he had been an inmate for some time, upon opening the door of his apartment, it was discovered that the bird had flown. He left a letter addressed to his English friend, thanking him for the kindness and indulgence he had received at his hands, and eulogizing his conduct towards the unfortunate men who were kept in confinement; but adding, for his information and the benefit of the remaining prisoners, that the sirdar of the gaol was a great rascal, who cheated in every way, defrauding the convicts both in the quality and quantity of their provisions. This man effected his escape by undermining the walls of the prison; being a brahmin, and moreover much esteemed by his fellow-captives, those who were condemned to work upon the roads contrived to conceal in their very scanty covering the portion of the earth which he had excavated during the night; thus enabling him to carry on his work without accumulations, which would have betrayed him to the scrutinizing eye of the gaoler. Other and more daring attempts were made to break through this prison, which, being only constructed of mud, was not sufficiently strong to prevent an effort on the part of desperate men to force their passage through. Upon some occasions, large numbers of wild Bheels assembled for the purpose of assisting their companions, and more than once a general engagement took place, the military and the police having some difficulty in maintaining the prison from assaults simultaneously made from within and without; nor could they effect their object without much bloodshed, and the loss of many lives. An incident occurred at this time, which showed that, in addition to bands of robbers openly established, and sweeping over the country in search

of plunder, these unhappy districts were infested by Thugs, who were perfectly distinct from other professional plunderers, and whose existence was not suspected, until, the whole system having come to light, circumstances were recalled, which were passed over at the time without exciting much curiosity.

It appeared that, after the British authority established in Candeish had succeeded in restoring some degree of order, the thannadars, cotwals, and other conservators of the peace, were put upon the alert. It chanced, one morning, that the cotwal of a village on the extreme verge of the district, being unable to sleep, arose much earlier than usual, and went out of doors to inhale the fresh air. Greatly to his surprise, he perceived a party of strangers carrying bundles upon their heads, who, even at an hour in which so few people were abroad, seemed desirous to elude observation. Upon questioning them, he found their answers to be evasive and unsatisfactory, and proceeding to open the bundles, he was surprised to find that they contained goods of a very rich description, silks and brocades, which, from their appearance, it was quite plain they could not have come by honestly. Summoning, therefore, the village burkundauzes to his aid, he arrested the whole band, who were singularly unlucky in thus encountering the only man who could be authorized to detain them, as another mile would have made them clear of the British territories. The party consisted of eight persons, who, being unable to give a good account of themselves, or the way in which they had obtained possession of the goods, at head-quarters, were consigned to the gaol. Before their trial could come on, the prisoners, finding themselves strong and numerous, and having the promise of assistance from their friends outside, who came down in great force for the purpose of attack, determined upon breaking through the walls. Accordingly, the attempt was made, and it was with some difficulty, and not without the loss of many lives, that the authorities were able to quell the disturbance, and restore order. Upon this occasion, the persons apprehended upon suspicion of robbery were either killed, or so desperately wounded as to die afterwards. They were entire strangers in the place, and their history did not transpire. Subsequently, it was ascertained that a company of travelling merchants, having with them bales of rich silk, similar to that found upon the prisoners, had commenced a long journey, but had never arrived at the place of their destination; and in calling all these circumstances to mind, those who were acquainted with them have now little doubt that the persons apprehended were a part of a gang of Thugs, who, having divided the booty, were returning with their share to their own homes. A new prison was shortly afterwards constructed of stone, too solid to be carried by any force that the lawless spirits in the neighbourhood could bring against it. Disturbances, therefore, inside the prison entirely ceased, and the country gradually became perfectly tranquil.

This was no field for the pursuits of Dulloo, who, crest-fallen and a fugitive, withdrew from all his accustomed haunts, leading a miserable outlawed life, continually in danger of being betrayed and taken, for the sake of the large reward which every native state held out for his arrest or assassination. But the good fortune, which had attended him so long, befriended him to the last, and Shiekh Dulloo, though living a life of violence, died in peace.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE exclusion of the medical service of India from the boon, as it is termed, granted to the army by the Home Government, to encourage retirement (upon the failure of all attempts to establish a Retiring Fund), has not only created dissatisfaction amongst the body excluded, but occasioned surprise to all who are aware of the strong claims of the medical body upon the consideration of the Government, and of the Court's declared desire to extend equal justice to all the three branches of their service. Upon what ground the medical branch, which for many purposes forms an integral part of the military service, the members holding commissions in it, or which, if disconnected therefrom, has at least claims as valid as those of army chaplains, ought to be shut out from the advantages of the boon, we confess our inability to understand. No ground has ever been assigned which appears to us other than merely ostensible. The editor of a *Mofussil paper** suggests that the Court may have selected the medical body "as a subject, by experiments on which to discover the smallest income gentlemen requiring three meals a day, some clothing and protection from the hot winds, could exist on, with a view of applying the result to other classes of their servants." This is not the first time we have urged the title of the medical service, whose members incur a heavy outlay and expense in their education, and whose duties are onerous and important, to at least equal regard at the hands of Government, though it must appear to common observers, as well as to the members of that service, that it is the least favoured of the three.

"It will be hardly credited by people at home," observes an Indian paper, "that in this boasted service of the Honourable East-India Company, an expensively educated, hard-worked, and long-experienced commissioned medical officer (we have several full surgeons of thirty-three years' standing) is entitled to only £190 a year, after thirty-three years' service in such a climate as this." This is the pittance of a captain's pension, whilst a captain receives, after thirty-two years' service, a full colonel's pension. "Why should medical men in the Hon. Company's service," Dr. Corbyn pertinently asks, "receive less pensions than her Majesty's surgeons, who, after thirty-three years' service, would be entitled to a full colonel's pension?"

We have no idea that the Government is inattentive to the representations which have been made to it on this subject, and we doubt not that it could be made to appear on paper that the medical service has been treated with strict justice; but if other branches of the service have experienced liberality, the distinction is an invidious one, and inflicts not only loss, but degradation.

We have prefixed these observations as an introduction to a summary statement of the contents of a memorial to the Court of Directors from the

* *The Agra Ukhbar*, May 17th.

medical officers serving on the Bengal establishment, a copy of which has been forwarded to us from Calcutta.

The memorialists represent that, "though some of its members are occasionally lent for a time to the civil service in the same manner as purely military officers sometimes are, the medical department of India is essentially a military body, obnoxious to all the hardships and many of the dangers of the military life, in addition to the fatigue and anxiety of its own peculiar duties in peace as well as in war." They observe, that there are both essential and incidental circumstances in their own position, that would render the terms of the boon especially applicable to the medical service; the first of these is the small number of grades in the medical compared with the purely military service, and the consequently longer period required to pass through them to the higher; in proof of which they state that the ten Bengal senior surgeons are men of thirty years' service or upwards, who are entitled to no higher reward than a pension of £191 per annum, whereas the purely military officer of the same period of service, *whatever his rank*, may retire with an annual pension of £365. Another circumstance is, the abolition, in 1835, of two of the then eleven Bengal superintending surgeoncies, whereby the attainment of the higher grades is retarded to nearly twenty-nine thirtieths of the medical service, to the same degree that promotion would to that of the lower grades among the purely military officers, by the sudden abolition of eighteen majorities from the army list. A third circumstance is the difference of age at which the military and medical officers enter the service; the cadet will, on an average, reach the captaincy two years sooner than the cotemporary assistant surgeon does the surgeoncy, while the latter must be in his 23d year before entering the service, and the former is eligible to join at sixteen. The memorialists draw the Hon. Court's attention to the adoption of the principle of pension for length of service, independent of rank, that has lately taken place in the medical department of the royal army, where, to remove all disheartening circumstances, and with a view to guarantee to every rank a fair and proportionate remuneration, it was determined that, in lieu of rank and promotion, surgeons and assistant surgeons should be paid and pensioned according to length of service. The Court having adopted this equitable principle towards the purely military and ecclesiastical establishments, seem, in their sanction of the Medical Retiring Fund, to have considered the slight assistance afforded to the subscribers, of about one per cent. on their balance in the treasury, as an equivalent to the medical service generally for their exclusion from the boon. But the latter is a free gift, open to all; while the fund must be purchased and paid for by each individual member, to the irreparable loss of so much money to his family, should he die before his turn of retirement come, or his life be prolonged but for a year or two after retirement: the boon is universally attainable, while the fund costs a price that must necessarily, and for a long period, render it partial and limited in its operation, while some are unable to join the fund at all. The only direct pecuniary aid afforded by the Hon. Court to the

medical fund is interest nominally at six per cent., or one per cent. above what can be procured in the market. This advantage the memorialists are prepared to relinquish.

We do hope that these facts will make some impression, and that the Home Government will "extend to the *entire* military department the principle already adopted towards the majority." Besides that of *justice*, there enters into matters of this nature a question of *policy*; and it should be also recollected that by the *justice* of the East-India Company is not understood that commodity which is vended in a court of law, but rather that which is referred to by the Evangelist—"Good measure, pressed down and running over."

THE PALEE DISEASE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I observe, under the head of Asiatic Intelligence, in your Journal for October, p. 91, Dr. Ranken's opinion of the Palee plague, which is at variance with those of Messrs. Maclean and Irvine, discountenancing the idea that the plague was imported into Palee by the great loan contractor and merchant, Zeerawur Mull. On this point, I beg leave to differ with Dr. Ranken, and to express not only my opinion, but conviction, from ocular demonstration, that the disease was conveyed to India in packages of cloth merchandize from some of the ports in the Rea Sea or Persian Gulf, and originally from Grand Cairo, which I shall endeavour to explain as briefly as possible.

Previous to my leaving India, in January 1838, I had observed different kinds of coarse, badly-printed cloth and chintzes exposed for sale by venders in the Central Provinces, which I felt convinced in my own mind were not of British manufacture; but from whence they came I could form no conjecture, till my arrival at Cairo, on my way to England. During my stay at that place, I made a point of visiting the whole of Mahomed Ali's public works at Shoubnah and the adjacent places, and, amongst others, his cotton manufactory, where, to my great surprise, I found the labourers working at the same description of cheap, bad cloth, and actually stamping the very identical patterns which had attracted my observation in India. I immediately asked the Turk accompanying me (who had been brought up in England, by Mahomed Ali's desire, to the business of cotton-spinning), whither the Pasha was in the habit of exporting the produce of his looms: he told me, a quantity was sent to Syria, and some shipped at Suez, to the principal ports in the Red Sea, some of which I am confident find their way, in buggalows, to Bombay, and eventually to the interior of India.

I mention this circumstance with the hope that it may place the parties concerned in importing these goods on their guard.

I remain your obedient servant,

H. H. LLOYD, Captain,

Llynnewydd, near Carmarthen, S.W.

72d Regt. Bengal N.I.

October 25th.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN CABOOL.

THE kingdom of Cabool arose out of the dismemberment of the vast empire of Nadir Shah. When that monarch was murdered in 1747, Ahmed Khan, a gallant soldier, head of the great Dooranee tribe, established his authority as king of the Affghans, being crowned at Candahar, which he made his capital, at the early age of twenty-three. The whole life of this founder of the monarchy was occupied in wars with foreign or domestic foes. He had to establish a paramount sway over tribes fond of republican independence, unaccustomed to a native king, and who, from their love of equality, would probably have preferred a foreign master. His energy, skill and activity, however, overcame all obstacles; the terror of his arms extended from Delhi to Astrabad, and at his death, in 1773, he bequeathed an empire, which reached from Khorasan inclusive to Sirhind, and from the Oxus to the sea, to his son Timoor, who had received in 1756 the Punjab and Sindh from the Emperor Alimgier II. as a dowry with one of his daughters. Timoor had, indeed, been driven across the Indus in 1757, by the Mahrattas; but their power was crushed at the battle of Panniput in 1761, which forced them from the north of Hindostan.

The policy of Ahmed Shah was to lay the foundations of a great empire, rather than complete a small one; and had his plans been pursued with the same spirit and energy by his successor, a government strong enough to have secured its own stability might easily have been introduced throughout the whole of his territories. But Timoor was an indolent monarch, and was content to enjoy in quiet the fruits of his father's success; and he injudiciously removed the seat of government from Candahar, in the Dooranee country, to Cabool, inhabited chiefly by the more submissive Tajiks. He was in 1793 succeeded by Zemaun Shah, one of his youngest sons, who was mainly indebted for his elevation (as he was not named successor) to his mother's intrigue, and the power of Sirafranz Khan, head of the powerful family of the Barukzyes, who have since exercised so remarkable an influence over Caboolistan. The dependent provinces, however, were in the hands of pretenders to the throne; but Humayoon, Zemaun's eldest brother, who had proclaimed himself king at Candahar, was defeated and blinded, and Mahmood, another brother, who had established himself at Herat, consented to acknowledge the supremacy of Zemaun, and was allowed to retain Herat as hakim, or governor. As soon, however, as Mahmood was in a condition to strive for the throne, he threw off the mask, and made three attempts, in 1794, 1797 and 1799, to overthrow his brother's authority; but finding it too firmly fixed, he fled into Persia, and was promised aid by the Shah, Futteh Ali.

Meanwhile Shah Zemaun, who, notwithstanding some defects in his character, was active, enterprising, and of capacity sufficient to remedy the mistakes of his father's administration, became an object of dislike to the powerful nobles of his court; owing chiefly to his vizier, an unworthy favourite, to whom he resigned the functions of government, whilst he devoted his attention and wasted his resources in a wild project of invading India. The vizier, Waffadar Khan, was a man utterly undeserving of this confidence; and at length, encouraged by the popular discontent, and by the disgust given to the Dooranees, the Shah's own powerful tribe, a conspiracy was formed, comprising the leading men at court, and headed by Sirafranz Khan, the very nobleman who had placed Zemaun on the throne, the object of which was to destroy the vizier, depose Zemaun, and raise Shooja-ool-Moolk, a younger brother of Zemaun,

by the same mother, to the throne in his stead, The conspiracy was detected; and Zemaun put six of the nobles who had joined it (including Sirafranz Khan) to death—an act of severity to which, though perhaps necessary, the misfortunes of this monarch are traced.

The head of the Barukzyes, Futteh Khan, the son of Sirafranz, immediately negotiated with Mahmood, who, with his son Prince Kamran and a few followers, was then at Tubbus, and whom Futteh Khan probably deemed a fitter instrument for his ambitious designs than Shooja. The power of the Barukzyes and other tribes soon raised a sufficient force for the purposes of Mahmood, who marched at its head against Candahar, which was obtained by stratagem.

Zemaun Shah was at this time on his march to the Indus to invade Hindostan; but he hastened back to Peshawur, where he left part of his army and the crown jewels with his brother Shooja (then about twenty), and thence marched to Cabool. His own unpopularity, however, and still more that of his vizier, caused his troops to desert; and when his army approached Candahar, the vanguard went over in a body to Futteh Khan. Urged by the timid vizier, the shah fled; none would succour a prince who had linked his fate with a detested minister; even the proverbial hospitality of the Affghans would not shield the unhappy Zemaun, who was betrayed by a dependent in whose castle he had sought an asylum, and sent a prisoner to Cabool, after being blinded. The vizier was put to death by Futteh Khan.

Meanwhile, Shooja resolved to try for the throne; and in September 1801, he marched from Peshawur to attack Cabool. In the battle of Eshpaun he was at first successful; but Futteh Khan, charging at the head of his Barukzyes, threw Shooja's troops into confusion, and the prince escaped with difficulty into the Khyber hills.

Futteh Khan now attained the virtual government of the kingdom. Mahmood was weak and indolent, and by the help of the army, whose irregularities he indulged, Futteh maintained his power against competitors at court and enemies in the provinces for two years. This extraordinary character is thus admirably described by Mr. Elphinstone: "He is acknowledged on all hands to be a man of talent and courage, and by his own adherents he is greatly beloved; he attaches his followers by the most profuse liberality, and the utmost laxity of discipline; as he is unrestrained by principle and accustomed to sudden reverses, he employs the opportunities that fortune throws in his way without discretion or moderation, to enrich his adherents and gratify their passions and his own. Though excessively addicted to wine, he never remits his vigilance over the interests of his party; or if he does, his neglect is compensated by the promptitude of his resolutions, and his vigour and decision in executing them. In his person, he is tall and very handsome; his manners are gentle and modest, and form a strong contrast to his conduct, which is equally exempt from the influence of shame, fear and compassion." At length, being absent from the capital quelling an insurrection, the enemies of Futteh Khan, taking advantage of a religious tumult between the two sects of Mahomedans, the Sheeahs and the Soonnees, which had been excited by some injudicious interference on the part of Shah Mahmood, Mookhtar ood Ollah, the son of Wullee Khan, who considered himself hereditary grand vizier of the kingdom, and his rights to have been usurped by Futteh Khan, in July 1803, brought Shooja-ool-Moolk (who had been a second time defeated in an attempt upon the throne, and had become a fugitive, subsisting upon the casual hospitality of the Cauker mountaineers), to Cabool, on reaching which he was conducted in triumph to the palace as king. Shooja immediately liberated his

brother Zemaun, and consigned Mahmood to prison, sparing his sight—an act of unwonted mercy, which he had reason to repent.

A throne like that of Cabool, at this time, demanded a combination of the rarest talents to secure it to its occupant; whereas Shooja-ool-Moolk, though (according to Mr. Elphinstone) his good qualities were amply sufficient to maintain the dignity of an established monarch, was deficient in the genius and energy requisite to restore a government sunk into anarchy. The vizier was soon disgusted by the new shah's determination to hold the reins of government in his own hands. Unhappily, this resolution, wise in most cases, was in the present instance impolitic, for the vizier was a man of talent, and attached to the shah's interests; and had he enjoyed his entire confidence, might have secured his authority, and effaced the memory of civil dissensions. The shah's own dependents, impoverished in their wanderings, were not easily satisfied, and Futteh Khan, in conjunction with Prince Kamran, was perpetually inciting rebellions. At length, the former tendered his services, on moderate conditions, to Shah Shooja; but this opportunity of converting a dangerous enemy into a powerful friend was neglected, and Futteh Khan retired from the court in confirmed disgust.

In 1808, whilst the shah was in Sinde, his vizier, perceiving his influence with him decreasing, and hoping to find a more pliant master in Prince Kyser, a son of Zemaun Shah, then ruling at Candahar, proclaimed him king and took Peshawur. Shah Shooja promptly marched to this place, defeated the rebels, and entered the city in triumph, with his vizier's head on a spear. Meanwhile, the late Shah Mahmood, who had been suffered to escape, and who was immediately joined by Futteh Khan, took the field, and obtained possession of Candahar. The shah defeated them, retook the city, and returned to Peshawur, where, in 1809, he received the embassy of the Honourable M. Elphinstone.

Shah Shooja now chose for his vizier Akram Khan, a bold but arrogant man. Rendered confident by success, the shah despatched his vizier with the army to reduce Cashmere, which had revolted. Meantime, Futteh Khan, collecting a body of troops, retook Candahar, and boldly advanced on Cabool, to reinstate Shah Mahmood. At this critical juncture, the shah was overwhelmed with dismay at hearing of the entire defeat of his army in Cashmere. He, however, made the best preparations in his power, and resolved to hazard a battle at Peshawur. Mahmood entered Cabool in April 1809, and Futteh Khan advanced from thence to meet Shah Shooja, whom he encountered at Neemla (with a force of two thousand men against the shah's fifteen thousand), about half-way between Cabool and Peshawur. Having surprised the shah's troops, he attacked them briskly and threw them into confusion. The vizier was killed, and Shah Shooja fled, leaving his treasure behind; but finding that the victory was not followed up, and that Mahmood remained at Cabool, he returned to Peshawur, and resolved to try another battle. Mustering a small body, he marched from Peshawur to Candahar, then left in charge of Prince Ayoub, another son of Timoor Shah. Meanwhile, some malcontent sirdars of Mahmood had raised the standard of revolt against him, and had arrived at Candahar before Shah Shooja; they, as well as Prince Ayoub, joined his cause, and he found himself at the head of a respectable force and in the centre of his tribe, the Dooranees. The genius and fortune of Futteh Khan, however, prevailed. He marched against Shah Shooja; when the armies were drawn up in order of battle, a large body, by concert, deserted from Shooja to Mahmood, and Futteh Khan, taking advantage of the consternation which this

treachery produced, bore impetuously down upon his antagonists, routed them, and forced the unfortunate Shooja again to become a fugitive.

Crossing the Indus in 1810, he had an interview with Runjeet Sing, who received him kindly. He returned and re-occupied Peshawur, which he retained for some months, till a strong force from Cabool drove him again across the Indus. A twelvemonth after (in 1811), he made another unsuccessful attempt; and at length being invited to Cashmere, the treacherous governor of that province seized him, and confined him in a fort.

Futteh Khan had now gained complete control over Mahmood, whose throne was, especially to a voluptuary, an unenviable one. Cashmere was in open rebellion, and Runjeet Sing was availing himself of the weakness of the Affghans to make encroachments on their provinces in the Punjaub. At length, in 1812, Futteh Khan made a truce with the Sikhs, and offered Runjeet a large sum (about £100,000), if he would assist the Affghans in recovering Cashmere. This was agreed to, and the allied forces were soon in possession of the valley. Shah Shooja was immediately released from the fort in which he was imprisoned, and retired into the Punjaub.

The brother of the expelled governor of Cashmere, instigated by avarice or resentment, agreed, for a lac of rupees and a jaghire, to surrender the important fortress of Attock, on the east bank of the Indus (which he held for the king of Cabool), to Runjeet Sing. The latter eagerly closed with the proposal, and occupied the place. Futteh Khan, upon this, refused to pay the stipulated subsidy for the services of the Sikh troops in Cashmere, and prepared an army to retake Attock. Runjeet, on his part, sent his best troops, under his able general, Mokum Chund, to meet the Affghans, who crossed the Indus, and a conflict ensued, desperate, and, for some time, doubtful, till, at last, the discipline of the Sikhs overcame the courage of the Affghans, who were completely routed.

Herat, during this time, had been governed by Ferooz-ood-deen (commonly termed Hajee Ferooz), a younger son of Timoor Shah. It had been repeatedly threatened by the Persians, who had even exacted tribute. In 1818, the Persian prince-governor of Khorasan, required of Hajee Ferooz that his father's (the Shah of Persia's) sovereignty should be acknowledged in Herat. Ferooz-ood-deen despatched notice of this to Cabool, requesting assistance against the Persians; Futteh Khan accordingly marched thither, having received private instructions from Shah Mahmood (in consequence of some affront) to seize Prince Ferooz. By an artful stratagem, Futteh deceived the prince into a belief that he was desirous of raising him to the throne of Cabool, and, in concert with his brothers, Dost Mahomed Khan, Shere Dil Khan, Cohun Dil Khan, and Poor Dil Khan, got possession of the person and treasures of Ferooz-ood-deen, and foiled the Persians, though the victory, in the battle, was claimed by both sides. The manner in which Futteh Khan executed the shah's instructions respecting Prince Ferooz, his haughty bearing, and the contemptuous style in which he spoke of Mahmood, incensed the latter, as well as his son, Kamran, then governing Candahar, and who had long been jealous of the vizier, and who now wrote to his father, that Futteh Khan was really king, that he could now do without him, and proposed making away with his benefactor. Mahmood, sunk in debauchery, authorized his son to act according to his own discretion; preparations were accordingly made for inflicting upon Futteh Khan an ignominious punishment. When he returned, he found the prince, on his morning visit, surrounded with his own personal enemies. Reflections were thrown out against the courage of the vizier, who retorted by a sneer on the

shahzadeh's; Prince Kamransprung up in a rage, and, making a signal, a dagger was thrust into Futteh Khan's eyes. The office of blinding appears, however, to have been but imperfectly performed, and when Prince Kamran carried his captive with him to Herat, he ordered his eyes to be torn from their sockets.*

This act of barbarity converted all the brothers of Futteh Khan into active rebels. Dost Mahomed Khan gained possession of Cabool, and when Mahmood advanced, accompanied by his son Kamran, and the wretched Futteh Khan in a litter, the shah was so alarmed by fears of desertion that he dared not encounter Dost Mahomed, though his army greatly outnumbered the rebels. Mahmood proposed to Futteh Khan to negotiate his brothers' return to allegiance; but he answered with a bitter reflection upon the cruelty which had disabled him from public life. This so exasperated the shah, that he called upon his courtiers to strike the traitor, and Futteh Khan was deliberately cut to pieces before the eyes of the shah and his son: "joint was separated from joint, limb from limb, his nose and ears were lopped off, nor had the vital spark fled till the head was separated from the mangled trunk." On the second night after this horrid tragedy, Mahmood and his son Kamran found it expedient to desert their army, and they fled privately to Herat.

On the death of Futteh Khan, the chiefship of the Barukzyes devolved upon Azeem Khan, his brother, who marched from Cashmere to Cabool, which was relinquished to him by Dost Mahomed, who continued to reside at Cabool, ceding the exercise of authority to Azeem, in consideration of his seniority. Ayoob, the brother of Mahmood, at this time, endeavoured to secure the vacant throne. He entered the camp of Azeem, and sued for the dignity in the most abject terms. "Make me but king," said he, "and the whole power and resources of the kingdom shall be yours; give me but the title of king, and I shall be content with bread." His suit was granted by the Barukzye sirdars (who had at first meditated the restoration of Shooja, but had taken offence at some indiscreet act on his part), and the puppet Shah Ayoob continued for a short time a tool in the hands of Azeem Khan, who was nominally his vizier.

Meantime, Shooja had taken refuge in the territory of Runjeet Sing, but having been plundered of his valuable jewels by his host, imprisoned, and even threatened, as well as his queen, with death, in order to extort from them the famous diamond called *koh-i-noor*, he escaped with difficulty from his clutches, and obtained a safer asylum in the British territories; settling, with his family, at Loodeanah, a pensioner on our Government. The history of Shah Shooja's wanderings and misfortunes has been written by himself, in a small volume, which he has distributed amongst his friends: it is a narrative which, in the words of Ferdausi, is "full of the waters of the eye."

Runjeet's time had been well employed during these troubles of the Affghans in expelling them from the Punjaub. Mooltan, Leia, Dera Ghazee Khan, and Cashmere (without which, it is said, Cabool cannot exist), fell, one by one, into his hands; and at length the whole country on the banks of the Indus owned him as master. He crossed that river, advanced to Peshawur, and received the submission of the inhabitants. In 1823, Azeem Khan, and his brother, Dost Mahomed, hearing that the Sikhs were again about to cross the Indus, and invade the territories of Cabool, marched from Peshawur to meet them. National prejudice and political jealousy were reinforced by religious rancour, and the contest, which took place at Noushero, on the northern side of the Cabool river, was obstinate and bloody; but the Affghans were worsted. Azeem Khan never recovered the mortification of this defeat, and he died shortly after.

* Lieut. Conolly, from whom we borrow this fact, received it from the lips of a man who was one of Futteh Khan's guards, when he was confined in the citadel of Herat.

The sirdarship of the city of Cabool now became a bone of contention between the son of Azeem Khan and Dost Mahomed Khan. Shere Dil Khan, sirdar of Candahar, took part in the quarrel in favour of the former, and battles occurred daily in the streets. At length, these family feuds were composed, and Dost Mahomed was acknowledged chief of Cabool. During these troubles, the puppet king Ayoooh, dreading the result, and having lost his son, fled into the Punjaub, and found an asylum at the court of Lahore, where he still remains.

Shah Mahmood, who had taken refuge in Herat, resigned its government, after a few years, to his son Kamran. He subsequently conceived a jealousy against his son, who, on his return from an expedition to Candahar, found the gates of Herat closed against him. Mahmood was, in his turn, ejected from the city by his son, and became a fugitive, till Kamran, touched with compunction, received him back into Herat, where he died in 1829, leaving that prince ruler of that city (though in a state of doubtful independence of the Persians), and a title to the crown of Cabool.

Thus, in only 76 years, was the great Dooranee monarchy overturned and dismembered. Dost Mahomed Khan ruled in Cabool; Shere Dil Khan, Poor Dil Khan, and Raheem Dil Khan (other brothers of Futteh Khan) established their joint authority at Candahar; Sooltan Mahomed Khan, another brother, enjoyed the precarious possession of Peshawar, and a member of the same family secured Jelallabad. Sindie threw off its yoke, Balkh was annexed to Bokhara, and the richest part of the Cabool kingdom, the valley of Cashmere, is in the hands of Runjeet Sing. The only province of the empire founded by Ahmed Shah, which remains in the possession of his descendants, is Herat.

After this sketch of the history of Cabool,* we proceed to give a succinct statement of its statistics, and of the characters of the inhabitants, preparatory to an account of the different states into which it is now divided.

The countries once under the sovereignty of the king of Cabool extend from Sirhind, about 150 miles from Delhi, to Meshed, about the same distance from the Caspian; in breadth, they reached from the Oxus to the Persian Gulf, thus embracing 16 degrees of longitude and 13 of latitude. At the period of Mr. Elphinstone's visit, the king's nominal authority (the *khootba*, and the right of coining money, the acknowledgements of authority in the East) extended west from Herat, in long. 62°, to the eastern boundary of Cashmere, in long. 77°, and from the mouth of the Indus, in lat. 24°, to the Oxus, in lat. 37°. It was bounded to the east by Hindostan (though comprehending Cashmere and the countries on the east bank of the Indus), on the south by the Persian Gulf, on the west by a desert, and on the north by the Eastern Caucasus. Its population was computed at 14,000,000, of which number the Affghans, properly so called, formed only 4,000,000, the rest being Indians, Persians, Tartars, and Beloochees.

The country of Cabool proper is intersected with mountains. A vast chain of snowy hills, including the Himalayas, Hindu Coosh, and Paropanisus, runs on the north through the whole tracts from Bengal to Herat, from whence all the great rivers of the country appear to issue. The countries immediately to the south of the great hills are rendered rugged by lower hills, and by branches which shoot from the great range. Afghanistan, the country of the Affghans, west of the Soliman range, is a table land, and is higher than most of the neigh-

* This summary of the history of Cabool has been compiled chiefly from the following sources: The HISTORY OF AFGHANISTAN (Account of the Kingdom of Cabool, &c., 1815); Lieut. A. Burnes (Travels into Beloochistan, &c., 1834); Lieut. Clancy (Journey to the North of India, &c., 1838), and the Asiatic Journal passing

bouring countries. This extensive territory, comprehending a variety of regions, and even climates, is inhabited by various tribes, under different names and governed by their own khans, of whom a full and accurate description is given in Mr. Elphinstone's work. These tribes differ so much in their internal government, manners, and customs, that they may be almost regarded as distinct nations; the only feature which is most marked amongst the Affghan tribes, as common to all, is a wild independence, which, in some, approaches to a republican sentiment of equality. They are all, likewise, remarkable for a lofty martial spirit, simplicity of manners, and hospitality. The original number of their tribes, or family divisions, is four; but these have been subdivided into several branches, each ruled by its own independant khan, or chief, though retaining an idea of a community of blood and interests. Each tribe, or *ooloos*, has a distinct form of government, of the patriarchal character, constituting a complete commonwealth in itself. The Affghan nation is composed of an assemblage of these commonwealths, which form one state by obedience to the authority of a common sovereign, though the submission of some of the tribes has ever been but nominal. The Affghans exult in the free spirit of their institutions; they cherish the notion that "all Affghans are equal." When Mr. Elphinstone urged, on an intelligent old man of the Meeankhail tribe, the superiority of a secure life, under a powerful monarch, to the discord and bloodshed which prevailed under their present system, he replied proudly, "We are content with discord, we are content with bloodshed, but we will never be content with a master."

The condition of the Affghan women, who are described as large, and very fair and handsome, varies with their rank; those of the upper classes are entirely concealed, those of the poor do the work of the house. The former are not uneducated. In the country, they go unveiled, and exercise hospitality when their husbands are from home. "I am not sure," says Mr. Elphinstone, "that there is any people in the East, except the Affghans, where I have seen any trace of the sentiment of love, according to our ideas of the passion."

The Affghans exhibit a remarkable contrast to other Mohamedan nations in their treatment of Christians, to whom they have not the smallest aversion. M. Durie, an Indo-Briton, who travelled through Affghanistan as far west as Candahar, mixing with all classes as a Mahomedan, though suspected of being a Feringhee, represents the people as kind, free, liberal, and tolerant: their aversion towards the Sikhs arises from their regarding them as pagans.

One of their most remarkable characteristics is their hospitality; the practice of this virtue is so much a national point of honour, that their reproach to an inhospitable man is to say that he is no Affghan. A man's bitterest enemy is safe while he is under his roof, and a stranger who has come into an Affghan's tent or house is under the protection of the master as long as he stays in the village. The protection, however, does not extend further; there are instances, in some of the predatory tribes, of travellers being entertained and dismissed with presents, and yet robbed by the same tribe, when met again without the bounds of their protection.

The tribes most addicted to rapine in the west are about Candahar, in the desert country on the borders of Persia and Belochistan, and the Ghiljees, who inhabit the Paropamisan mountains. All the tribes of the range of Soliman, especially the Khyberees and Vizcerees, are notorious plunderers; many others in the east are disposed to plunder, and it is remarked that all the pastoral tribes in the west are more disposed to robbery than those who live by agriculture: robbery is, however, never aggravated by murder.

The nomade population is diminishing, though the Doorancees extol the charms of a pastoral life. Those who live in tents are chiefly to be found in the west, where they amount to one-half the population. All over the east the people live in houses. The commonest house is built of unburnt brick, one story high, and roofed with a terrace or low cupola. There is little or no furniture within, except a coarse woollen carpet, and pieces of felt to sit on. The houses of the great are of two or three stories, and enclosed with high walls, containing stables and offices, and several courts laid out in gardens with fountains. The halls are supported by pillars and Moorish arches, carved and painted. The walls are ornamented with paintings in distemper or oil, and pictures. The furniture is chiefly carpets and felts. The tents of the shepherds are of coarse black camlet; those of the common people are from twenty to twenty-five feet long, ten or twelve broad, and eight or nine high, supported by poles, and divided into two apartments by a curtain; those of the khans are larger and better. The Doorancees line their tents with felt.

The Affghans are a social, sober, steady, cheerful people. Though merry, they do not laugh much, though they talk a great deal. They are fond of tales and songs, which are of love or war; but their favourite amusement is the chace or hawking.

The men are all of a robust make, generally lean, though bony and muscular. They have high noses, high cheek-bones, and long faces. Their hair and beards are generally black; sometimes brown. They shave the middle part of the head, but wear the rest of their hair, which is coarse and strong. Their countenance has an expression of manliness and deliberation, united to an air of simplicity. The western Affghans are larger and stouter than those of the east, and some Doorancees and Ghiljees are of surprising strength and stature; but, generally speaking, the Affghans are not so tall as the English. Their manners are frank and open, and though manly and independent, they are entirely free from military pride and ferocity. About towns, the Affghans are in some degree polished; but in many parts of the country they are plain and rustic, but never fierce or insolent. Their deportment is easy, yet it is not uncommon to find them bashful, a defect rarely seen in an Asiatic. Their conversation is rational, they are desirous of information, and the bulk of the people are remarkable for prudence, good sense, and observation. Capt. Burnes says they always interrogated him closely regarding Europe, and that "it was delightful to see the curiosity of even the oldest men." Though far behind Europeans in veracity, and though they would seldom scruple to deceive when their interest was at stake, they have not the habitual falsehood of the natives of India and Persia. They are all remarkably hardy and active, industrious, and laborious. From the nature of their country, they are exposed to endure cold and heat, and accustomed to climbing mountains and swimming torrents. They are impatient of heat, though much of the climate of Affghanistan is hot. They are attached to their clans and families, proud of their ancestry, and all take a lively interest in the honour of their country. They are kind to their immediate dependents, though the Affghan rule over conquered nations is severe and tyrannical. They are faithful in friendship, and mindful of favours. They are neither irritable nor implacable, but they retain a long remembrance of injuries not retaliated: private revenge is esteemed a duty. Capt. Burnes taxes them with idleness and a passion for intrigue; yet he adds, "I imbibed a very favourable impression of their national character." Mr. Elphinstone sums up their character in these words: "Their vices are revenge, envy, avarice, rapacity, obstinacy; on the other hand, they are fond

of liberty, faithful to their friends, kind to their dependents, hospitable, brave, hardy, frugal, laborious, and prudent; and they are less disposed than the nations in their neighbourhood to falsehood, intrigue, and deceit."

There is scarcely any part of Affghanistan in which the whole population is Affghan; the native mixture (exclusive of Persians, Hindus, Tartars, &c.) principally consists of Tajiks in the west and Hindkees in the east. The Tajiks, who are supposed to be descended from Persians of Arab extraction, are a mild, robust, industrious people, with more of the good qualities of the Affghans than their defects. They are unmilitary, and are employed in agriculture and those manufactures and trades which are renounced by the Affghans. They are on good terms with the latter, who, though they regard them as inferiors, associate and intermarry with them. They are most numerous about the towns, and compose the principal part of the population round Cabool, Candahar, Ghuzni, Herat, and Balkh. Many of this nation, however, live in distinct societies, in retired and inaccessible parts of the country. The Hindkees, who are much more numerous than the Tajiks, are of Indian descent, and retain the appearance and manners of their original country, with a mixture of those of the eastern Affghans. They are worse treated than the Tajiks, and bear by no means so respectable a character. They are numerous about Peshawur, in Bajour, on the east bank of the Indus, and in the north-east of Affghanistan.

The gross revenue received by the king, in Shah Shooja's time, was three crores, or millions sterling; the net revenue, however, was under two crores.

The military establishment, under the late *regime*, consisted of contingents furnished by the clans on the king's order, a militia called out on particular occasions, and volunteers. The great strength of the king's army was composed of Dooranees, his own clan. The regular army was not more than 40,000 men. The militia ought to have been one-tenth of the population, but never amounted to that number. The latter were almost all infantry; the regular troops almost all cavalry. The arms of the Dooranees are a Persian sword and a matchlock; a few have firelocks, and some of the best men spears. The infantry have generally a sword, shield, and matchlock. An Affghan army has few camp-followers compared with an Indian army; each horseman carries his own provisions; they have light tents and little baggage. No arrangements are made to provide grain or supplies for the troops. In a general engagement, their tactics are simple; a furious charge is made, on which the fate of the battle depends. In their civil wars, Mr. Elphinstone says, the conduct of the regulars gave a very mean idea of their military character. Their armies are generally small, seldom exceeding 10,000 men on a side, generally ill-paid and disobedient. The victory was decided by some chiefs going over to the enemy, on which the greater part of the army either followed his example or took to flight.

In more recent times, however, the Affghan troops have shewn more courage, and their leaders more conduct. Their battles with the disciplined Sikhs have been obstinately contested, and generally lost by accident, or stratagem on the enemy's part. At the battle of Jumrood, in 1837,* the army of Dost Mahomed Khan, led by a malcontent Sikh chief, defeated a large body of Sikhs, killing one of Runjeet Sing's best commanders. They are described by late observers as fierce in battle; "nothing can exceed the impetuosity of their

* See an interesting despatch from the Affghan general, detailing the particulars of this battle, contrasted with an account from Runjeet's birds, in the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xxv. p. 92. The respective accounts exhibit a lively picture of the tactics of both armies.

charge, their frequent renewal of the assault, their courage, and devotion; the sword of the Affghans is, even to this day, the terror of Persia; but they are deficient in skill, arrangements, and that promptitude that commands success; when the tide of battle shows a favourable turn." "The Dooranee horsemen have not forgotten the field of Paniput, where, in 1761, forty-two thousand of their cavalry almost annihilated fifty-five thousand of the Mahratta horse, supported by an artillery thrice as numerous as that of the Affghans." The Affghan cavalry were once considered the finest in Asia. Like Eastern armies in general, that of Cabool is undisciplined; it was the shrewd remark of Runjeet Sing, to an English visitor, that a disciplined army did not suit the habits of an Eastern prince, as it could not be regularly paid.

We now proceed to give an account of the different states, if they may be so called, of Cabool, their political resources, and the characters of their rulers.

The city of Cabool, which is situated in the country of the Ghiljee tribe, we have already stated, is governed by Dost Mahomed Khan, who holds the surrounding districts of Ghuzni, without any control over the kingdom of the Dooranees. The limits of the chiefship extend north to Hindoo Coosh and Bamean; on the west it is bound by the hilly country of the Huzaras; to the south is Ghuzni, and to the east it stretches half way to Peshawur, terminating at Neemla, the scene of the battle with Shah Shooja, in 1809. The revenues Capt. Burnes states at eighteen lacs of rupees (about £200,000), and the military force (which exceeds that of any other Affghan chief) at nine thousand horse, well-mounted and accoutred, two thousand infantry, with other auxiliaries, and a park of fourteen guns. This force has been since increased, but does not exceed fifteen or eighteen thousand men.

The Ghiljee country, which is of great strength, but small resources, is described by Mr. Elphinstone as consisting of high stony tracts, barren hills, sandy plains, and some open country of various fertility. Capt. Burnes, who visited Cabool more recently, states that though much of the country is mountainous, it contains a large portion of productive arable land, lying along the base of the hills. The lands for about twenty miles round Cabool, the former states, are highly cultivated; and are occupied by Tajiks as well as Ghiljees. The character of the former we have delineated: the latter were in former times the most celebrated of the Affghan tribes. In the beginning of the last century, this tribe alone conquered all Persia, and routed the armies of the Ottoman Porte; after a hard struggle, the third Ghiljee king of Persia was expelled by Nadir Shah. They are warlike, and at constant feud with each other; but are, nevertheless, not irritable or violent.

The city of Cabool, which is very ancient, is enclosed on three sides by a semicircle of low hills, along the top of which runs a weak wall, part of which has fallen down. There is an opening towards the east, which is defended by a rampart, where the principal road enters through a gate, after passing a bridge over the river. As a place of defence, Capt. Burnes says, it is contemptible. The summits of the hills that environ the town are crowned with walls, but they are a useless ornament. The Bala Hissar, or citadel, which stands on an eminence of about one hundred and fifty feet, is a place of no strength, though it might be made to command the city. Cabool seems never to have made any resistance, but to have been taken and retaken in the civil wars, like an open town. It is described by Burnes as a bustling and populous city; by Elphinstone as compact and handsome; by Conolly (from report) as excessively dirty. Burnes says that it is compactly built, but its houses, of sun-dried bricks and wood, and few more than two stories high, have no pretension to

elegance. In the rainy season, he adds, there is not a dirtier place than Cabool. The abundance of its bazars has been celebrated by Foster; the charms of its climate, and its "hundred thousand gardens," by the Persian poets; and the Emperor Baber directed his body to be buried here, as the choicest place in his wide dominions: "There is no such place," he says in his *Commentaries*, "in the known world." Its fruits and wines are renowned throughout the east, and the former are exported to India. The population of Cabool city is sixty thousand, and it is increasing daily under its present ruler; it has a bazar of two thousand shops, and each trade has a separate division of the town. It is a mart and the entrepôt of a great trade. The river of Cabool passes through the city.

Ghuzni, which is likewise in the Ghiljee country, and a dependency of Cabool (though entrusted by Dost Mahomed Khan to a brother), and which, eight centuries ago, was the capital of an empire (that of Mahmood of Ghuzni), reaching from the Tigris to the Ganges, and from the Jaxartes to the Persian Gulf, is now reduced to a town containing about one thousand five hundred houses, besides suburbs without walls. The town stands on a height, at the foot of which flows a pretty large stream. It is surrounded by stone walls. Some few remains of ancient grandeur are visible in the neighbourhood, and the tomb of the great Sultan Mahmood is about three miles from the city.

The character of Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of this state, is drawn by Capt. Burnes, who had peculiar facilities, having associated with him upon intimate terms, in very favourable colours. "The reputation of Dost Mahomed Khan," he says, "is made known to a traveller long before he enters his country, and no one better merits the high character which he has obtained. He is unremitting in his attention to business. Trade has received the greatest encouragement from him, and he has earned his own reward, since the customs of the city (two-and-a-half per cent.) have increased Rs.50,000, and now furnish him with a net revenue of two lacs (£25,000) per annum. The merchant may travel, without guard or protection, from one frontier to another—an unheard-of circumstance in the time of the kings. His justice affords a constant theme of praise to all classes: the peasant rejoices in the absence of tyranny, the citizen at the safety of his home and the strict municipal regulations regarding weights and measures; the merchant at the equity of his decisions and the protection of his property, and the soldier at the regular manner in which his arrears are discharged. A man in power can have no higher praise." It would appear from this unqualified commendation, that the newspaper statements, which represent the subjects of this chief as discontented under his government, are groundless. Dost Mahomed is now about forty-five; his mother was a native of Persia, and he has been trained up with people of that nation, which has sharpened his understanding and given him advantages over all his brothers. "One is struck," observes Capt. Burnes, "with the intelligence, knowledge, and curiosity which he displays, as well as his accomplished manners and address. He is doubtless the most powerful chief in Afghanistan, and may yet raise himself by his abilities to a much greater rank in his native country." It is well known that the object on which he is most intent is to recover from Runjeet Sing, for whom he has an hereditary as well as national dislike, the Afghan provinces east of the Indus. With this view he has endeavoured to secure the alliance of the British.

Peshawur, the state of Sooltan Mahomed Khan, is situated in a plain of a circular shape, about thirty-five miles in diameter, highly peopled and cultivated,

watered by nature and art, and one of the richest portions of the Cabool dominions. Except for a small space on the east, the plain is surrounded by mountains, of which the Indian Caucasus on the north, and the Peak of Suffaid Koh on the south-west, are the most conspicuous. The northern part is divided by three branches of the Cabool river, which unite before they leave the plain. The power of the chief of Peshawur is confined to the plain and the hills of Cohat, which form its southern boundary. Within this limited space there are numerous villages, generally large, remarkably clean and neat, "Never," says Mr. Elphinstone, "was a spot of the same extent better peopled : from one height Lieut. Macartney took the bearings of thirty-two villages, all within a circuit of four miles. The uncultivated parts of the land were covered with a thick elastic sod, that perhaps never was equalled but in England; the greater part was highly cultivated." But it appears from Capt. Burnes, that a change of things has taken place with a change of rulers. There are numerous villages which pay no taxes. The Khuttuks, a tribe of Affghans in the east, hold the country for twenty miles west of the Indus, for the small sum of Rs.12,000 annually. The villages on the west, under the Khyber Hills, do not pay anything, and those north of Cabool river enjoy a like immunity. The revenue of Peshawur is nine lacs of rupees, or about £100,000.

The only places of note in the chiefship are Peshawur and Hushtnuggur, which is the seat of one of the younger brothers; Cohat is held by the other.

The city of Peshawur, which was the seat of the Court during the visit of Mr. Elphinstone, and then a place of splendour, is described by that gentleman as upwards of five miles in circumference, standing on an uneven surface, and containing about 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of brick (generally unburnt), in wooden frames, commonly three stories high, the lower generally occupied by shops. The streets are narrow (no wheel-carriages being used); they are paved, but the pavement sloping down to the kennel in the middle, they are slippery and inconvenient. The Bala Hissar, or citadel, built on a hill north of the town, is of no strength. The inhabitants of Peshawur are of Indian origin, speaking both Pushtoo and Hindkee; but the population is a mixed one. The place, however, has fallen into such a state of decay, that Capt. Burnes doubts whether it now numbers a population of half the amount in 1809.

The military strength of the state of Peshawur,—which is under the remote control of the ruler of the Punjaub, who exacts a tribute from it, and retains the chief's son as a hostage,—is unimportant. The army numbers not more than 3,000 men; two-thirds cavalry. The chief might rally round him a numerous body of irregular clansmen, who are badly armed, and not to be relied on; and with money, the services of the Khyberees, and other hill tribes, may be purchased on an emergency; but the chief has no treasury. His political influence is as limited as his military power. He is at variance with his brother, Dost Mahomed Khan, of whom he is apprehensive, and he looks to the Sikhs for protection, and even to the British Government. The people of Peshawur, being Mahomedans, detest the Sikhs, who, on that account, would never be able to occupy the country; but the Sirdar of Peshawur has expressed a desire to interest our Government in his cause, and is understood to be willing to surrender to us a part of his territories, on condition of holding the remainder in independence.

The Khyberees, or inhabitants of the Khyber mountains, through which there is a pass from the Indus to Cabool, are neighbours of the Peshawurees,

who are much dreaded from their predatory and desperate character, which has often caused mischief to the Sikhs, who confiscated their lands, and reduced them to distress. The Khyber pass is a long narrow defile, of about twenty-five miles, between two extremely high and inaccessible ridges, on the summit of which the Khyberees station themselves, with long guns, carrying double the distance of our muskets, with which they do deadly execution in the vale below, while from the extreme height of the precipice no shot from below can reach them.

Capt. Burnes has given us, likewise from personal knowledge, the following character of Sooltan Mahomed Khan. He is now about forty, an educated, well-bred gentleman, with good talents and engaging manners. He transacts his business in person, is a brave soldier, and not without ambition. He bears a fair reputation; but his government is most oppressive and vexatious. His agents and underlings practise all manner of exactions; goods are taxed far above their value, and the currency is constantly altered and depreciated. He has not the art of settling disputes; and his court presents a scene of indescribable confusion. Complainants intrude at all times and places, and state their grievances in the most free and republican manner; yet nothing is ever settled, and the population is "heartily disaffected." The chief of Peshawur, like all Affghans, is liberal, or rather profuse, and he has about him a number of eminent dependents, of the Dooranee and other tribes, who subsist on his bounty and exhaust his revenues: amongst them is the only son of the celebrated Futteh Khan. Peer Mahomed Khan, the younger brother of the chief, is a jolly and agreeable person. No chief in the kingdom of Cabool, Capt. Burnes says, entertains a higher respect for the British Government than Sooltan Mahomed Khan, who, he thinks, might espouse the cause of Shah Shooja (of whom, however, the Barukzye family feel a dread); and in any difficulty he would be ably assisted by Peer Mahomed. His other brother, Saed Mahomed Khan, is destitute of energy and enterprize.

The chiefship of Candahar, in Western Affghanistan, was founded by Shere Dil Khan, a man of singular character, resembling his brother, Futteh Khan, but morose as well as cruel. Burnes mentions an anecdote of this man's lopping off the finger of one of his sons, telling him at the time that if he cried, he could not be his child or a Barukzye. Shere Dil was accompanied in his flight, or expedition, to Candahar (whither he carried a large treasure), by four of his brothers, one of whom, as well as himself, is now dead, and Candahar is at present governed by Cohun Dil Khan, Raheem Dil Khan, and Meer Dil Khan. The revenues of this state amount to eight lacs of rupees, or about £90,000; its military force consists of 9,000 horse, and six pieces of artillery, but as the city is situated in the heart of the Dooranee country, and near the native seat of the Barukzye family, an additional force could be raised on an emergency. The chief is on bad terms with his brother of Cabool, but his connexion with Peshawur is close and sincere. He seeks a settlement on the Indus, and has several times threatened Shikarpore, in Sind, there being an open and easy passage between Candahar and the great river, by the pass of Bolan. Prince Kamran of Herat has repeatedly attempted to seize Candahar.

Western Affghanistan has an opposite character to the Eastern country; it consists mostly of high and bleak downs, interspersed with moderate hills, in some places desert, and in others ill-cultivated; bare, open, better fitted for pasturage than for the plough, and much inhabited by shepherds in moveable camps. The character of the Western tribes is simple, honest, and peace-

able. Scattered over an extensive country, they are too distant from each other to acquire either the vices or the habits of strife, which belong to a crowded population; each horde drives its flock over its extensive lands, or a still wider range of unappropriated pasture, without a rival, and often without a neighbour. The principal feature, in which the Western Affghans differ from the Eastern, is formed by the numerous pastoral tribes. Yet all the Western Affghans are not shepherds; on the contrary, the number of citizens and villagers considerably exceeds that of the wandering population.

The country round Candahar is level, naturally of tolerable fertility, well irrigated, and most industriously cultivated. The country near the hills is the most fertile, and that round the town best cultivated; the country to the west is sandy, at no great distance from the city, and that to the south becomes dry and unproductive within a march of Candahar; that to the east is fertile, and much better cultivated than the rest of the valley of the Turnuk, between which river and the Urghundaub (both branches of the Helmund or Ety-mander) Candahar is situated.

The city of Candahar is thus described by Karamut Ali, the intelligent Mussulman companion of Lieut. Conolly, who visited it on that gentleman's journey: "The city of Candahar," he says, "is a third larger than Herat. In shape it is a parallelogram, 3600 ordinary paces north and south by 1800 broad. It is enclosed by a bastioned mud wall, on the ramparts of which three men can walk abreast, and a ditch, about nine feet deep, lately made by the sirdars, encompasses its entire extent. In the south quarter of the town is a citadel of no great consequence; the city is no where commanded, but it is not on the whole a place of strength." The population of Candahar is estimated at 50,000. The place is esteemed healthy, the soil is good, and were this city the seat of a good government, it would be the centre of a large circle of rich cultivation. The sirdars' rule is tyrannical and oppressive; they have resumed all the lands held in jaghire under the royal government, and exact as much as they can from the cultivators; they are consequently extremely unpopular, and the success of Prince Kamran, bad as he is known to be, is earnestly desired by the people. Karamut Ali describes the sirdars as "portly, richly dressed, but vulgar-looking men, who rode their horses stiffly, in order to appear consequential."

Candahar is situated, as we have already stated, in the country of the powerful tribe of the Dooranees, which gave a sovereign to the whole Affghan nation. The entire population of the Dooranee country is estimated by Mr. Elphinstone at 800,000, or, perhaps, 1,000,000 souls, of which number the Dooranees themselves are reckoned to form more than half. This tribe holds the dynasty of Suddozye, the late kings of Cabool, in great veneration. The clans near Candahar are most attached to the royal house, the distant tribes being devoted to their sirdars or chiefs.

The fixed population of the Dooranee country live in villages, which, in the neighbourhood of Candahar, have this form. They have four streets, leading into a square in the centre, where are sometimes a pond, and always trees; here the young men assemble in the evenings to pursue their sports, while the old men look on, or talk over the exploits of their youth, or their present cares and occupations. The houses are constructed of brick, burnt or unburnt, and cemented with mud, mixed with chopt straw. The roofs are sometimes terraces laid on beams, but more frequently are composed of three or four low domes of brick, joining to one another. An opening is left in the centre of one of the domes, and over it is a chimney made of tiles to keep out the rain.

Most dwelling houses have but one room, about twenty feet long and twelve broad.

Herat, formally Heri, one of the most ancient and renowned of the cities of the East, which gave its name to an extensive province (Aria), in the time of Alexander's expedition, was visited in 1810 by Capt. Christie, and in 1830 by Lieut. Conolly. It is described by the former as situated in a valley, surrounded by high mountains, and contiguous to the lofty ridge which separates it from Bokhara. The valley is thirty miles from east to west, and about fifteen broad, and watered by a river (the Herirood), of exquisite water, running through the centre; it is highly cultivated, and covered with little fortified villages, gardens, and corn-fields. The city covers an area of four miles, and is fortified (well fortified, according to Lieut. Conolly) by a lofty mud wall, with towers, and a wet ditch; in the northern face is the citadel, elevated on a mound above the wall, built of burnt bricks. There is an outer wall and a dry ditch, but Capt. Christie pronounces it on the whole "very contemptible as a fortification." The city has a gate at each face, from whence bazaars lead to the market-place, in the centre. It is well supplied with water. The population is great; Herat and its suburbs were computed by Capt. Christie at one hundred thousand, mostly Moguls; but Lieut. Conolly gives the numbers, in 1830, at only forty-five thousand. He describes the town as inconceivably dirty: "many of the small streets are built over, and form low dark tunnels, containing every offensive thing. The residents cast out the refuse of their houses into the streets, and dead cats and dogs are commonly seen lying upon heaps of the vilest filth." The climate is said to be salubrious, though the heat is excessive for two months in summer, and in winter much snow falls. Herat is the emporium between Cabool, Candahar, Hindostan, Cashmere, Persia, Bagdad, &c., and is described by Capt. Christie as a city of more trade than perhaps any other in Asia under a native government.

The eight districts into which the province of Herat is divided contain 446 villages; the revenue of the prince, in Christie's time amounting to four lakhs and a-half of rupees (about £50,000), now reaches 137,300 tomans Iraki, or nearly £90,000. But Prince Kamran's exactions are bitterly complained of by the merchants, who declared to Lieut. Conolly that they were, for the most part, ruined. The lead-mines in the vicinity of Herat are reported to be rich. The Herat carpets are celebrated for their softness and beautiful colours. Silk is obtainable in the neighbourhood. The fertility of the soil is represented, by all visitors, as wonderful. The scenery from the city is described by Conolly as so varied and beautiful, as to be excelled by none, except, perhaps, in Italy. There are seventeen different sorts of grapes grown in Herat, including the golden grape of Casvin, and the small red grape of Badukshan. The vines are planted in trenches, and trained over a sloping bank of earth, on which they ripen. The gross produce of wheat and barley in the eight *belooks*, or districts, is stated at the enormous amount of 6,860,000 maunds, equal to 500,000,000 lbs.

Herat was, in Christie's time, tributary to Persia; the government was in the hands of Ferooz-ood-deen Khan, third son of Timoor Shah, and brother to Mahmood Shah. The political events which have been related threw it into the possession of Prince Kamran, the son of Mahmood Shah, and who now possesses it. His actual rule extends westward to a little beyond Rosanuk, and for about 200 miles on the road to Candahar; and northward, it scarcely reaches to the Moorghaub River. The character of Kamran is painted in dark colours. Burnes represents him as cruel and tyrannical; Conolly, as likewise

avaricious and debauched; adding, however, that his enemies gave him credit for courage and natural talent. He was always of a gloomy and morose disposition, which is attributed to his early initiation into scenes of bloodshed and dark intrigue. He is now a slave to wine and the harem, which occasionally brings on the "horrors," when he is approachable only by a favourite courtier, whose sister is of fascinating beauty. The people, however, notwithstanding his vices, and little as he is liked by the Heratees, according to Lieut Conolly, desire to see him restored to the throne of Cabool, merely with the hope that his re-instatement might tend to re-organize their distracted country. Kamran, it is said, "still clings to the hope of being able to re-establish the monarchy of his father;" and he has repeatedly made preparations for an expedition against Candahar. Whilst Lieut. Conolly was at Herat, Prince Kamran publicly announced his determination to march upon Candahar. "If the Shah fixes his presence at Candahar," shrewdly remarked one of the townsmen, on that occasion, "we shall be gainers; for now this city is made to pay all the expenses of royalty."

A letter from Lieut. Pottinger, who, travelling in Afghanistan last year, reached Herat just before the commencement of the late siege, and was detained by Kamran till it was over, appeared in our Journal for August last,* wherein he confirms the character ascribed to the prince. He says, "The unfortunate townspeople are screwed to the uttermost. To those of the better class, torture is applied to extract their money, while the poor are driven to the fortifications, and forced to work without the slightest remuneration."

Balkh, by the Asiatics named *Omol Behud*, 'the mother of cities,' and said to have been built by Kyanoors, the founder of the Persian monarchy, exists only in ruins, which extend for a circuit of about twenty miles. Its present population does not amount to 2,000 souls. In its wide area, the city appears once to have enclosed innumerable gardens. A modern mud wall surrounds a portion of the town; the citadel on the northern side has been more solidly constructed, yet it is a place of no strength. Balkh stands on a plain, about six miles from the hills, and not upon them, as is erroneously represented. The climate is very insalubrious, which is ascribed to the water; this is so mixed up with earth and clay as to look like a puddle after rain. The water has been distributed with great labour by aqueducts from a river, which frequently overflows and leaves marshes, which may account for the diseases of the place; for the country is not naturally marshy, but slopes gently towards the Oxus.

Balkh has experienced many vicissitudes. After the conquest by Alexander, it was ruled by a dynasty of Grecian kings; it then became subject to the Persian empire, was sacked by the Moguls, invaded by the great Nadir Shah, and, on the establishment of the Dooranee monarchy, it fell into the hands of the Affghans, during whose civil wars it was seized by the king of Bokhara, whose deputy now governs it. It possesses an interest in English eyes from its containing the grave of Moorcroft, the traveller.

The province of Balkh is divided into several districts. The southern part of the country is full of hills connected with the Hindoo Coosh; these are generally stony, but have many good and well-watered vallies. The north, towards the Oxus, is sandy and barren. The east of the province, being near a mountainous country, is better than the west, which borders on the desert, and partakes of its nature. The country round the city is flat, fertile, and well cultivated. It is said to contain 360 villages.

The principal tribe of Balkh, of which the chief part of the population con-

sists, belongs to the Uzbek nation, a branch of the vast Toork family, which is spread over so large a part of Asia. The Uzbeks are described by Capt. Burnes as "a grave, broad-faced, peaceable people;" they do not really appear to partake of the predatory character of the Toorkmans, whose country extends south of the Oxus, and from Balkh to the Caspian, whose lives are past in a reckless plunder of property and human beings, and who boast that "a Toorkman on horseback knows neither father nor mother." The latter differ from the Uzbeks in being exclusively nomade. "The opinion commonly entertained of the ferocity and barbarism of the Uzbeks," observes Mr. Elphinstone, "appears to be unjust, and is probably owing partly to our confounding them with the Calmuks, and other rude Tartar tribes between them and Russia, and partly to the channels through which we have received our information regarding them. Their habit of selling slaves might have justified the prejudice against them, but this detestable traffic unfortunately was not confined to the Uzbeks. Their laws of war are certainly most barbarous; they give no quarter to any enemies but Sheeahs or infidels, whom they can sell for slaves, and men are sold in Bokhara like cattle; but in other respects, by all that I can learn, both from Affghan travellers and from Tajiks of Balkh and Bokhara, I have reason to think the Uzbeks as good a people as any in Asia."

Next month, we shall give an historical and statistical account of the Punjab and the Affghan provinces now in the possession of Runjeet Sing, including a sketch of the character and military resources of the Sikh nation, from authentic materials published and unpublished. This article, in conjunction with the preceding, will afford the means not only of following the operations of Shah Shooja's expedition, but of forming some judgment of the practicability of a Russian invasion of India, and of the measures necessary to prevent it.

ANALYSES OF EASTERN WORKS.

NO. V.—THE BOOK OF VICTORIES; BY KHOJAH BEN AL O'THAM, OF CUFA.
TRANSLATED INTO PERSIAN BY MOHAMMED BEN MOSTAFA.*

THE work of which the title is given above, is a history of the Musulman empire, or rather khalifate, from the death of Mohammed to the reign of Moavia. As may be supposed from the short space of time embraced by this history, it is very full, and partakes in a remarkable degree of the anecdotic character, which renders the oriental historians so fascinating. We have chosen for notice that portion of the work which details the conquest of Persia, under Omar, and the reign of Othman; thus taking up the history of Persia nearly at the period where our notice of the *Rozat-al-Sofa* left it; and when the power and splendour of the East were transferred from the fire-worshippers to the theistical followers of Mohammed.

The chapter on the subjugation of Persia opens with a letter from Omar to Abu Musa, the governor of Basra, informing him that the Persians were gathering their forces and threatening an attack upon Islam, and desiring him, in consequence of this, to enrol all those who were *eager* to march against the infidels, and forthwith to commence the war. It is almost needless to say that this call was promptly answered, or to

* کتاب فتوح, in the collection of Messrs. Allen and Co.

remark on the extraordinary enthusiasm in the cause of their religion, which was, at this time especially, so prevalent among the Musulmans, and of which some examples will be given. If we conceive a concentration of the patriotic feeling of all those nations who, in ancient or modern times, have been remarkable for that love of fatherland, which has ever given the most powerful stimulus to valour, existing—not for a tract of country, which a limited number only can share, but for a common cause, in which an unlimited number can join—we may in some measure understand the impulse which carried the Arab troops over Asia, Africa, and a part of Europe, with the destructive fury and almost the rapidity of a tremendous conflagration.

The first march of the Musulman troops was to Ahwaz, and the Persians fled before them. At the siege of Manadar, the crown of martyrdom (the prize of all who fell fighting for Islam) was sought and found by Mohajir, whose self-devotion is thus described :

There was a champion of the Musulmans named Mohajir Ben Ziyad Ben Abdalmanzor, who had fought many battles (and on that day Mohajir kept a fast). Abu Musa had looked on his brave deeds with great approval. And Rabi Ben Ziyad, his brother, came to Abu Musa, and said, “Mohajir, my brother, hath sold himself to God. Now it happens that he is keeping a fast : if thou thinkest fit to order that he shall have a draught of water given him, he will bear himself more stoutly in battle.” Abu Musa called out to that youth, and proclaimed to the whole army, “I will permit no believer who is fighting against the infidels to keep a fast, or fight thirsting.” Then he gave Mohajir a draught of water, and dismissed him to battle. Mohajir drank the water, and turned his face to the battle of the opposers, and said, “O commander, what sayest thou ? this draught of water I have taken, will my paradise be diminished thereby ?” Musa said, “It will not be diminished, please God the most high.” Mohajir said, “There is hope, then, that I may find the dignity of martyrdom.” Saying this, he rushed impetuously upon the enemy, and fought nobly till he was martyred.

Manadar was taken, and the Mohammedan author speaks of the slaughter of its inhabitants, “even to the boy who had but just come to his growth,” and the enslaving of the women and infant children, in the tone of one who believed that the conquerors were thus “doing God service.” The surrender of Sus, their next object of attack, was obtained without bloodshed ; Shapour, the emperor, with ten of his nearest relations, placing himself in the hands and trusting to the clemency of Abu Musa. He afterwards, however, contrived to escape while the victors were plundering the city. He was pursued and brought back ; and the fate of a sovereign of one of the mightiest monarchies of the world is described in three lines : “Abu Musa judged it best to strike off the head of Shapour, that his heart might be free of him.” A small stone building, carefully locked, attracted the attention of the Arab general. Here is the account of its contents :

Abu Musa went into the building, where he saw a stone, large and long, in the likeness of a tomb, and hollow ; inside of it was a dead body, the shroud made of gold-embroidered silk, and the head left bare. Abu Musa and they who were with him expressed their wonder at the great stature of the corpse ;

they measured the nose, and found it more than a hand's breadth in length. They asked the people of Sus of the history of that corpse. They replied, "This was a great saint, who lived in Irak Arabia. Whenever there was a drought and a consequent dearth, men went to him and besought him to ask of the most high God that he would cause it to rain where they needed it; and the Almighty heard his prayers, and sent them rain, so that the dearth ceased out of that land, and the bounty of Providence descended upon his servants. Now, in a certain year, a great dearth happened in our land, and rain was cut off from the people, and nowise would it fall, and their prayer was not answered. So at last we sent a messenger into Irak Arabia, and asked the ruler of that place that, in his great kindness, he would send that man to us, that he might make his dwelling for awhile with us, and that by his aid we might obtain our prayer from God. The inhabitants of Irak would not consent to this, unless our townsmen would send fifty men, who should stay with them, while their saint came to us and the blessing of his presence procured us the favour of Almighty God. These fifty men were sent, and the holy man came to us, and we prayed through him for rain, which was sent us, and dearth and famine ceased from us, and happiness and plenty abounded. But we could not obtain our own hearts' permission to send him back; so those fifty men, remained in hostage for him, and we kept him here, and blessing was on us from his presence, till his fate came down for him, and he drank the wine of non-existence. This is the story of that man of whom thou hast asked us." Abu Musa asked the Susians if they had any knowledge who he was; they replied, "The Irakians called him the holy man Daniel."

The body was taken up by the orders of Abu Musa, and buried, like that of Alarie the Visigoth, in the bed of a river, which had been temporarily diverted from its course for this purpose.

As we propose rather to notice the most striking and characteristic passages of the work than to supply a history of the period of time which it embraces, we pass rapidly over the further conquests of the Moslems in Persia; remarking, merely, that the most striking circumstances of the war appear to have been the immense and almost incredible amount of plunder obtained; the vast number of soldiers brought into the field; and, on some occasions, the desperate resolution of the Persians. We have already hinted that this was an almost invariable characteristic of the *Mohammedan* warriors. Many curious stories are related of the cities of Khorassan, which seems to have been allowed even by the intolerant invaders to be a sort of holy ground; but they are too long for insertion. They will be found in fol. 157, *verso et seqq.* of our MS.

But the eyes which had looked on all these splendid successes, perhaps the most magnificent that have been achieved in modern times, were now to be closed alike upon the joys and sorrows of this world; and the death of the khalif Omar adds another instance to the long list of great men who have perished by the hands of the meanest enemies—the lion dying from the bite of the scorpion. A Gueber slave, who conceived himself oppressed by his master, with that confidence which marks strongly the simplicity of the Arab character, on a knowledge of which it was founded, goes to the khalif in person to complain that his master exacted from him a greater amount of earnings than he was able, without great difficulty, to raise.

Omar, though at first he compassionates the case of the captive, and intercedes with his master for him, yet neglects to visit with proper reprehension the master's contumacy, and answers a further complaint by a request that the petitioner will make him a musical instrument, for the fabrication of which he was famous. The disappointed captive promises him one which shall be heard from east to west ; and thus he keeps his promise :

Two or three days after, Abu Lulu took in his hand a knife with two edges, and twisting something round his head, like a man in deep thought, so that they might not know him, he came into the mosque, and took up his position in a corner of it. When the khalif Omar came into the mosque, first he repeated aloud a prayer, and when the proper time came, and the people assembled, he went up into his place, and began the forms of prayer. Abu Lulu stood in rank with the rest, and when Omar had repeated the *tecbir*, and the invocation for mercy upon his family and upon all the Musulmans, Abu Lulu came up to him and struck him three blows with his khanjar—one in the side, and two under his navel—then he pushed away the crowd on each side, and darted out of the mosque. The khalif grew very weak and sick and powerless with these blows : he bade Abdarrahan Ben Auf come near him, and finish the prayer. Abdarrahan came near, and in the first prostration after the *fatihah* he read the *surah*, beginning, "O ye infidels !" and in the second prostration, after the *fatihah*, the *surah*—"Say he alone is God." Then he sat down, according to the ordinance of Islam, and finished the prayers. The people rose up, and went in pursuit of Abu Lulu, crying, "Seize this thief of blood !" One of them came up with him, and laid hands upon him. Abu Lulu struck him with his knife, and thus he struck sixteen of them, so that six died of the wounds they had received ; at last, one who had a spear in his hand came up with him, and threw it at him, and seized him. When Abu Lulu saw that he was taken, and that they would kill him, he struck himself to death with his knife. They took up the khalif and carried him to his serai, and began to weep and wail over him, for he was sorely sick. When he came to himself, he asked, "Who was it that struck me, Abu Lulu or some other man ?" They said, "Abu Lulu." He said, "Praise be to God that my wounding was not from the hand of a Musulman, that at the day of judgment I may not be obliged, for the sake of my blood, to bear witness against him !" And when he had said this, he relapsed into insensibility, and continued in that state till the hour of early prayer ; and when that was come, they shook him, and told him it was the hour of prayer. He revived, and said, "Yes, let us pray, for he who prays not has not a right to the benefits of Islam : " and he prayed as well as he was able. Then his friends called a physician, and the physician, to ascertain his danger, gave him milk to drink ; but it came out again through the wound. So the physician said, "O chief of the faithful, make thy testament, for this matter is serious, and this wound is incurable." He replied, "O physician, thou speakest well ;" and he endeavoured to sit up, and wept.

The khalif had imagined himself warned of his death by a dream that a Persian cock pecked twice at him and wounded him, and this dream he interpreted as portending his death from an assassin of that nation. He called together, therefore, the heads of the Mohammedan religion, and expressing to them his belief of his approaching fate, and his calmness at the prospect, he consulted them on the choice of a successor. Many were proposed ; among others, Othman, who actually succeeded him ; but to all

these he had some objection. He named many who *would* have been eligible had they lived to have the chance of election ; among others, Salim Ben Khadifah, of whom he quotes this character from the mouth of the Prophet Mohammed : " He loved God, and feared none but God." Leaving this point undecided, a certain Jathalik (Καθολικος ?) is called in to declare as a Christian (for such he seems to have been), the terms in which the *Ingil* (Gospel) spoke of Mohammed and his immediate successors. Here the usual ascription of the title of *Paraclete* to Mohammed is made, and Abu Bekr and Omar are described ; but of the second from Omar it is predicted that he shall be a drawer of the sword and a shedder of blood. Hereupon Omar turns successively to Othman and Ali, warning them each, in case of their nomination, to take heed whom they appointed as successor ; and this is the only intimation the khalif is represented as giving of his wishes with regard to his successor. Three days after his death, from the wounds given him by Abu Lulu, after a stormy discussion between the partisans of Ali and Othman, the latter is chosen khalif.

One of his first acts was to depose Abu Musa, the governor of Basra, and to put in his place Abdallah Ben Anir, a cousin of his own, whose talents were very soon called into action by "disturbances" among the Persians, against whom he is ordered to march. In a battle in the plain of Istakhar, the Persians are routed, and after a skirmishing siege of Istakhar, where they had taken refuge, that city is taken, and the soldiers are butchered. Other provinces of Persia are conquered or *re-conquered* in course, and the arms of the Moslems carried into Tartary, with various success ; whilst Circassia (as far as we can understand the Persian designation *Sirkhas*) buys a peace. An attack of the Abyssinians, who had plundered and ravaged the coasts of Syria, is met not by war, but negotiation. An embassy is despatched to the king of Abyssinia, who disclaims all knowledge of the outrage committed by his subjects, and sends back the spoil and captives taken by them. This result of the embassy is very pleasing to Othman, but he wisely provides against a repetition of these unauthorized proceedings, by "strengthening the hands" of his loving subjects of Syria against the chance of another attack of these sea-robbers.

After this, Moavia writes to the khalif that the sea is calm and the weather favourable for an attack upon Cyprus ; a project which is discouraged by Othman, apparently not on the ground of its injustice, but because the sea was an uncertain element. On his half-permission, however, Moavia embarks, encounters and weathers a storm, captures a ship laden with presents from Cyprus to the Greek emperor, and, landing on the island, gains great spoil of gold, gems, silk, and beautiful women. A peace is sued for by the governor of Cyprus, and granted by the Mohammedan general, but the captives are not restored ; and the sight of their forlorn condition excites certain foreboding thoughts in the minds of some of the Moslems, as to the chance of a similar fate befalling the professors of their own, as yet newly-established, faith.

The following description of a battle by sea with the emperor contains some curious particulars. The use of the Greek fire seems hinted at :

On a certain day, news was brought to the khalif Othman that Kostantin* Ben Harkal, the emperor of the Romans, was gathering together his army, with the intention of attacking the Moslems in the sea of Acca. When he heard this, he wrote to Moavia, bidding him get together and keep in readiness the army of Syria, and to take his station in that sea, and to repulse the enemy; and he wrote another letter to Abdallah Ben Saad Ben Saraj, the governor of Egypt, to get together the army of Egypt, and to proceed with them to the sea of Acca. He wrote also to Amru Ben Aas, commanding him to assist the governor of Egypt as much as in him lay. In obedience to these commands, these generals sailed to the sea of Acca, with numerous troops, well appointed. They had five hundred vessels, small and large, and abundant provision in them for the troops, and men tried in battle and fully accounted. *The Roman emperor hung out from his ships vessels of naphtha, and set them on fire.* And when the Moslems saw the ships of the Romans coming in great numbers, and appointed in such fashion as they had never before seen, they became greatly afraid, and engaged in fervent prayer and humiliation. The captains of the vessels brought them together and moored them, and thus the two fleets stood over against each other: at this juncture the sun set. The Musulmans were engaged in prayer and reading the *Koran*, and humiliation and lamentation. The Romans all night were beating drums and blowing trumpets, and drinking wine, and rejoicing and dancing. When the sun rose, they prepared for battle. Moavia sent a message to the emperor to propose to him that, as a sea-fight would be hard for both parties, if he pleased, they should both disembark, and, opposing each other on the sea-shore, part not till God should give the victory to whichever pleased him. The King of Rome made answer, that his soldiers had set their hearts upon a sea-fight, and were resolved that they would combat in no other manner. When the Musulmans heard this, they grappled their own ships together, and disposed the soldiers in battle-array upon them, and took in hand arrow and bow, and sword and spear. In the same way the Romans put on their armour and closed their ranks, and between them and the Musulmans began such a battle as had never before been fought nor imagined. Rank against rank they fought with such slaughter, that the sea was all red with their blood. They threw overboard the slain on both sides, and the waves drove them on shore, till they lay there in heaps: and that day both sides fought so resolutely, and stood to it so firmly, that the like of it had never been seen. At last, the emperor received so many wounds on head and body, that he could fight no longer, and they withdrew his vessel from the battle. When the king fled, the whole fleet gave way and fled likewise. Then Abdallah Ben Masoud, the governor of Egypt, cried aloud to the Kopts, saying, "To every one who slays a Roman, I will give a dinar of gold." Then the Kopts pushed their skiffs in pursuit of the Romans, and seized and killed them, and brought their heads to the commander, till they had slain near seven hundred of them; and not one of the Kopts was slain. It so happened that an adverse wind rose, and the chief ships of the Romans were sunk, but the barks of the Moslems reached the shore in safety. For this they gave thanks to Almighty God, and assembled themselves together in their places.

Constantine, it is said, prepares another fleet of 1,200 vessels filled with men; but this fleet was scattered by a storm, and of all the 1,200 ships, not one was saved, except that in which the emperor had embarked, and that was cast on shore on the island of Sicily. The people of that island

* Constantine, the son of Heraclius.

were Christians, of the same sect as the emperor, and "they came to offer him their service and express their devotion to him, and took him into their houses. But when they heard that all the Christians who had set out with him had perished in the storm, they all turned against him, and resolved to slay him. So that they told him they had there a splendid warm-bath, and besought him to enter it, to recover himself from the fatigues of his voyage and the injuries he had received. So he went into the bath to wash his head and limbs. They entered the bath with weapons and armour, and said to him, 'Unhappy hast thou been to the Christians; since thy turn of sovereignty came, thou hast sent so many of the Christians to battle against the Musulmans, and hast given them all to slaughter. It is meet, now, we should remove thee from among us, and choose another in thy stead.' These and like words they spoke, and slew him in the bath."

An unsuccessful expedition against Sicily is next recorded; but we must hasten to the close of this reign and of our history. The jealousies which had only been smothered at the election of Othman, broke out afresh, and some instances of oppression or harshness did not tend to conciliate his enemies.

A striking example of the stern administration of justice amongst the first khalifs occurs at this point of our story: it is by no means a singular one. Walid, the governor of Cufa, had been accused by the citizens of drinking wine:

Ali said, "It is better that thou send some one to call Walid from Cufa, and invite that company [of his accusers] to meet him, and require them to give testimony. If they confirm their testimony in his presence, let the law take its course with him." The khalif Othman sent some one to command the presence of Walid, and when he came, he called an assembly, and a number of the companions sat in council and heard the words of the Cufans against Walid Ben Okbah. Abu Jainab and the rest gave their testimony in the presence of Walid, who could not say a word in reply; so that the fact of his having drunk wine was established by their testimony. Othman, the commander of the faithful, commanded that they should strip him naked and scourge him, and degrade him from his command of Cufa: and he set up Said Ben Al Aas in his place.

The history of the flight and death of Yezdejird, consequent upon these rapid successes, has all that pathetic interest which is inseparable from a narrative of the transition from splendour to misery.

He went towards the light, and found a man turning a millstone, and said to him, "I am a man named Adam, and I have an enemy from whom I am in fear; give me shelter for this one night, and take me into thy protection, and to-morrow I will give thee so much money as that thou shalt pass the rest of thy life in ease." The miller said, "Come into the mill, and rest there." So Yezdejird went into the mill, and there lay down his head to rest, and rested from his anxiety and toil, and fell asleep; and as he slept, the miller's servants, when they saw he was asleep, and fancied himself in quiet and security, took up axes and clubs, and stood round him and despatched him, and took from him all that he had of gold or silver or jewels, and his diadem, and his garments, and dragging him out by the feet, threw him into the water. The next day, when Tabakhtakh came to Merou, the inhabitants of that city sought for

Yezdejird, and went every where in search of him; and by chance they came to this miller's house, and asked him news of the emperor Yezdejird. He said, "I know nothing of him." But one of the young men came up to join him in giving answer, and the inhabitants of Merou perceived that a perfume proceeded from his garments, for he had on part of the garments of Yezdejird. They examined the rest of the young men, and found similar signs upon them; and when they made stricter inquisition, the miller's servants confessed the whole fact. Tabakhtakh sent certain of his attendants to search in the water, and there they found the dead body of Yezdejird, and brought it to Tabakhtakh. When he saw the dead body of Yezdejird, he wept much, and ordered they should embalm it, so that it might be buried after the manner of the Kaianian kings. Then they put it in a coffin, and went towards Persia, that they might bury it with the dust of the Kaianians; and the miller and his servants they destroyed utterly.

The death of Moavia, by assassination, is the result of the growing disaffection. Like many a fellow-sufferer, falling from the giddy heights of greatness, he seems to have shown more dignity of character and courage at his death than it had been his fortune to exhibit in his life-time.

The commander of the faithful, Othman, saw Mervan, who was drawing his scimitar and preparing for battle; and he said, "I adjure thee that thou abstain from fighting." Mervan said, "*I adjure thee*, O khalif, that thou hold me not back from battle; seest thou not that the enemies have got the advantage, and have entered the serai, and are doing men injury?" Then Mervan Ben Hakim, and Said Ben Al Aas, and Maghairat Ben Ahnas, and Abdallah Ben Rabiah, and Abdallah Ben Abdarrahan Ben Al Awam, and a number of their dependants, and companions, and connexions, and servants of Othman, made an attack upon the company of those who had forced their way into the serai, and drove them out. But when Othman saw they were arming and drawing their swords, and preparing for contest, he said, "I will set at liberty every one of my slaves who now lays down his arms and places his sword in its sheath." Hearing this, they laid down their arms and sheathed their swords. Then he said to his relations and dependants, who wished to try the contest, "If you desire to please me, and to do the will of Almighty God, fight not with this people, but lay down your arms, for I have given up myself to the decree of God, and have submitted my heart to his fixed decree." At that moment, they saw that stones were thrown at the khalif from the roof and the door. Some of the conspirators had established themselves in an apartment near that of the khalif, and cast from it stones and clods into the apartment of the khalif, and men wounded him, and cried out, "We do not throw this stone, but it comes from heaven." The khalif answered, "Ye speak falsely, ye simple ones, for if it came from heaven it would not miss me, and go wide of its mark." Afterwards, the company raised a tumult on all sides, and a second time rushed into his apartment. He sat on his prayer-mat, and moved not; but as the tumult increased, and men pushed one against the other, his servants said, "O commander of the faithful, these men have evil intentions, and thou hast a certain term of life allotted thee; it is time thou shouldst do somewhat in defence of it. Command us that we may fight for thee: as long as our allotted time lasts, let us oppose them." The khalif answered, "With all that is decreed for me I am content, and I submit myself to the ordering of Providence. I wish not to extend my term of life, for Mostafa (may the Lord bless and favour him!) is expecting me." Then Moghairat Ben Ahnas drew his sword, and faced

the assailants, and rushed upon Zifaiah Ben Rafi, the Ansar. His antagonist closed with him, and struck Moghairat with his sword, and slew him. Then Mirvan Ben Hakim drew his sword and attacked them. Hajaj Ben Garbah met him, and struck Mirvan on the neck with his sword and cut through his coat-of-mail, and wounded him in the neck. Mirvan fled and hid himself among the women. Abdallah Ben Abdarrahnian Ben Al Awam came forward and fronted the company of conspirators, saying, "Are ye not ashamed and fearful of the anger of Almighty God, and will ye not cease seeking the life of the commander of the faithful, obedience to whom is commanded you, the khalif, who expounds to you the book of the Prophet and the law of Almighty God? If you kill him, what excuse will you make for yourselves at the day of judgment?" These words were yet on his tongue, when Abdarrahnian Ben Khabal Al Jamai ran upon him, and struck him with his sword. Abdallah fell, and breathed out his soul. Then one of the khalif's servants rushed upon Abdarrahnian Ben Khabal: Ashter Nakhai advanced and struck him with his sword, and killed him. Another of the khalif's servants attacked them, and was also killed by Ashter. He also attacked Abdallah Ben Zamaa Ben Asoud, and killed him. Not content with this, in the same heat of fury, he struck Abdallah Mabshar Ben Ouf Assabbak, who was of the number of the righteous Abdallahs, and slew him. Then he made up to the khalif, and stood near him to kill him; but when he saw the commander of the believers alone, with no defender, and saw him turn towards him, Ashter was ashamed to strike him, and bethought him of those duties which all men owed him, and drew back. Masallam Ben Kethir Al Kufi cried out, "O Ashter, thou wast intending to kill him; but when thou hadst come near him, thou didst draw back." Ashter said, "I was not afraid; but I saw him alone, and with no one to defend him against me, and I was ashamed to attack him, and therefore I drew back." Then Mohammed Ben Abu Bekr, without further communing or delay, stood forward, and stood near the khalif, and said, "Shame on thee, old man; attend to my words." The khalif said, "I am Othman Ben Offan, the khalif of the Apostle of God, Mohammed Mostafa; and thou who criest shame on me, art one of the number of the false speakers." With this, Mohammed Ben Abu Bekr put forth his hand and seized him. The khalif said, "O my nephew, fear God, and take thy hand from me. Had thy father, Abu Bekr, been alive, thou hadst not touched a hair of my face, nor done me this shame." Mohammed replied, "Had my father been alive, thou hadst never permitted thyself such actions." The khalif reached out his hand, as well as he could, and took up a copy of the *Koran*, and laid it on his enemy's right hand, and said, "This is the book of the most high God, of which I am the expounder to you; in all ways I have sought to do your pleasure, and the two things you asked of me I granted." Mohammed repeated the text—"Indeed, thou wert an infidel before thou wert of the number of the believers;"—and, lifting his poignard, he struck him in the neck, not a severe wound; but the blood flowed from it, and they say the first drop fell upon the verse—"God shall suffice for you: it is he who hears and knows." Then Mohammed Ben Abu Bekr retired from that place, restrained by awe of the khalif from doing him farther injury. Konanah Ben Bashur Al Yahsi then came in, and boldly struck the khalif on the head with his mace, and Saidan Ben Hamran Almoradi struck him on the head with his sword. By these two blows the khalif was severely wounded, and fell on his back. Others struck him with their swords right and left, one wound after another, till the commander of the faithful was removed to the mercy of God.

ASSAM TEA.

EXTRACT of a letter from Captain Jenkins, commissioner and agent to the Governor-general in Assam, to Lord Wm. Bentinck, dated Gowhattee, 6th May 1838 :

“ My object, in now addressing your lordship, is only to give you information on one subject connected with the province in which I believe you to take peculiar interest ; I allude to our prospects of tea cultivation.

“ The first batch of tea made by our China manufacturers has just been sent home, and I trust your lordship will receive a sample of it, as I sent two boxes to Dr. Wallich for private circulation, and requested that a portion might be sent to you, and he told me this would be done by Dr. Pattle. Your lordship is aware that there has been a doubt whether the tea plant of Assam has the black or green tea variety, and that the manufacturers sent us were not able to settle the point, being capable only of making black tea, and the two processes of manipulation being very distinct. The tea, therefore, now sent to England is sent as black tea, of which I am no judge whatsoever ; but from what Dr. Wallich tells me, I hope the tea will not be considered bad as such.

“ I have, however, myself been long persuaded that the tea plant we possess was of the green variety, from the great fragrance of the smell of the leaves ; and I have now the great pleasure of informing your lordship that I consider the question now put beyond a doubt, for within the last week I have had a specimen of tea, manufactured as green tea, from Mr. Bruce, according to some information which he has lately fallen upon. The tea has been fully acknowledged to be good green tea by every gentleman who has drank it, and it has been drank as “ excellent fresh green tea ” by those who were led to suppose it came from Calcutta. I have, therefore, entire confidence now, that when the green tea China manufacturers, who are now on the way up from Calcutta, commence operations, we shall be able to send home green of as good a quality as the black tea now under despatch ; and I hope it will be decided, also, that the same plants, under different management, will make either variety of tea, black or green.

“ Should our teas be considered of good marketable qualities, I hope some capitalists in England will join to farm our tea tracts. The extent of country over which the tea plants have been discovered to grow is so great, that manufacture of tea might at once commence on the largest scale ; and it is very important that this should be generally known, for the promise it gives of immediate returns will aid much to encourage capitalists to embark in a speculation for the manufacture of tea in Assam. The establishment of any such a society will be of the highest importance to this province, and I hope it would not be without much benefit to India generally ; and I look, therefore, with much anxiety to the result of the trial of our first batch of tea by the London merchants ; for although, if due allowance be made for the great disadvantages under which this tea has been made, preserved, packed, and sent to market, this cannot be considered a fair sample of what could be manufactured under more favourable circumstances of good godowns and proper packing, &c. ; yet I fear if this our first despatch be condemned, all our prospects of great local and national advantages from the culture of tea in British India will be at once lost ; and I trust, if your lordship has the opportunity, you will let it be known that our attempts to manufacture tea have really been made very rudely indeed, and that we still labour under so many difficulties, only to be removed by a greater expenditure than the Government has thought fit to allow on the experiments, that no tea we can at present send home can be a fair test of what may be done in time, with experience and appropriate means.”

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Lives of Eminent British Statesmen. By JOHN FORSTER, Esq. Vol. VI. Being Vol. CVIII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1838. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE subject of this volume, and of that which is to succeed it, is the life of Oliver Cromwell, on a scale suited to its magnitude and interest. In the whole range of British biography, it is impossible to select an individual whose history and character present stronger claims to the attention of the reader or greater scope for the powers of the writer. As the most prominent figure in the most eventful period of British history, Cromwell would command our interest if it were not deepened by the peculiar traits which distinguished him from all the great men who preceded or have succeeded him. Though he possessed many of the high qualities of a hero and a statesman, it is the singular adaptation of his eccentricities to the exigencies of his position (which was the secret of his success), that stimulates our curiosity to know the details of his life and character.

The present volume is devoted to what may be termed his private history, though it brings down his military and political career to the great battle of Worcester, which, in his phraseology, he prophetically termed "a crowning mercy." Mr. Forster has very copiously illustrated the private history and personal characteristics of Cromwell, by some of his letters and those of his wife and friends, and from the opulence of materials which are now before the public relative to the events of the Commonwealth. Oliver's letters are generally fluent in their style (shewing that his crabbed and obscure speeches were not the result of any want or confusion of ideas), and do no discredit to his intellect or heart. The appendix contains some curious pieces, including the history of the embassy to Sweden, from Whitelocke.

The succeeding volume will include the Protectorate, with sketches of the various republican officers who co-operated with its chief.

Lives of Sacred Poets. By ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Second Series. London, 1838. Parker.

THE present volume, Mr. Willmott tells us, completes the survey of English sacred poetry, which was proposed and commenced in the preceding volume. He has here been compelled to treat of the biography of writers who are better known to us than the subjects of the preceding series, such as Milton, Young, Watts, Heber, &c. But Mr. Willmott has nevertheless diffused over the whole a novelty either of illustration or of criticism, which exhibits the writers in an aspect new and interesting. The taste displayed in his selections, the justness of his critical remarks, the easy and elegant flow of his style, and the harmony which the spirit of his reflections discovers with the themes of his authors, entitle this volume of lives to the same favourable reception which justly attended the last.

The Architectural Magazine. Conducted by J. C. LONDON, F.L.S., H.S., &c. London. Longman and Co. Weale.

WE regret to see it announced, that this excellent, useful, and ably conducted periodical is (after December) to be discontinued, having been hitherto attended with a loss. A work like this, which contained sound architectural criticism, and is calculated to disseminate just principles of taste in this province of the fine arts, has a strong title to public patronage, and deserves a better fate.

A Series of Improved Mercantile Forms of Accounts, Commercial Correspondence, &c. To which are subjoined numerous Exercises, designed to excite a taste for Writing with neatness and elegance. By G. MORRISON. Glasgow, 1838. Mc Phun.

A COMPLETE series of mercantile precedents, accounts, letters, &c., engraved in a fac-simile of a business-hand, adapted for commercial education. They are correctly and elegantly executed.

The Natural History of the Sperm Whale, &c. To which is added, a Sketch of a South-sea Whaling Voyage, &c. By THOMAS BEALE, Surgeon, &c. London 1839. Van Voorst.

WE noticed with deserved commendation the first edition of the "Natural History of the Sperm Whale." The success of that edition has encouraged Mr. Beale to expand his work into larger dimensions. The present edition contains a vast variety of curious facts, the result of practical experience, scientifically digested.

Observations on the Oriental Plague and on Quarantines. By JOHN BOWRING. Edinburgh, 1838. Tait.

DR. BOWRING has here put together a collection of most important facts, which tend to show that the nature of the disease called the plague has been misunderstood; that quarantines, which entail such enormous expense and inconvenience, are not only useless, but absolutely pernicious, by increasing the evils they are designed to guard against. The observations were addressed to the Medical Section of the British Association of Science at Newcastle in August last, which resolved to apply to Government for the appointment of a commission of inquiry, founded upon the important statements of Dr. Bowring.

A Letter to the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control. By Col. J. CAULFIELD. London, 1838. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE object of this pamphlet (which we have adverted to elsewhere) is to urge the assumption on our part of a paramount controlling sovereignty over the whole of India.

Sketches and Essays. By WILLIAM HAZLITT. NOW first collected by his Son. London, 1838. Templeman.

THESE papers appeared during the lifetime of the author in various periodical publications. They are characterized by original and often deep thought, and well deserve to be preserved in a more permanent form.

The Elements of Practical Geology, as applicable to Mining, Engineering, Architecture, &c. By FREDERICK BURR. 2d Edit. London, 1838. Whittaker and Co.

THIS is a second and improved edition of a valuable little "Introduction to the Study of Geology," in which a knowledge of that science is practically applied to various useful arts. It is by thus connecting a science with utility that it is popularized, whilst its discoveries are at once applied to their proper purpose, the benefit of mankind.

Practical Observations on the Causes and Treatment of Curvatures of the Spine. By SAMUEL HARE, Surgeon. London, 1838. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

AN inquiry, at once scientific and popular, into the causes of the great increase of spinal distortion, with plain and practical directions for its treatment. The work is illustrated with remarkably elegant drawings, which are extremely well and faithfully engraved.

A Brief History of Christ's Hospital, &c. By J. L. WILSON. London, 1838.

THIS is the sixth edition of a useful little work, compiled chiefly for the use of persons desirous of procuring the admission of children into the noble foundation of King Edward the Sixth.

Decrpta ex P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon Libris; with English Notes, &c. By GEORGE FERGUSON, A. M., one of the Masters of the Edinburgh Academy. Edinburgh, 1838. Oliver and Boyd.

A VERY excellent school-book.

THE ANNUALS.

WE commence our notice of this month's supply of these brilliant works with the **KREPSAKE** (Longman and Co.), edited by Mr. F. Mausel Reynolds, and enriched with contributions from persons of high rank, including the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countess of Blessington, Lady Nugent, the Marquis of Granby, Viscount Maidstone, Lord Nugent, Lord Jocelyn, &c. These pieces possess merit which would recommend them were they unadorned with these adjuncts; and the illustrations are of the first order, the designs being of great beauty, and the engravings executed with much care. The frontispiece, a portrait of the Countess Guiccioli (an admirable likeness of this celebrated lady), is an exquisite picture, and there is not one of the dozen engravings which does not bear the marks of the most elaborate finish. The exterior is superb, and the volume is the first specimen of Hancock's patent method of bookbinding.

HEATH'S BOOK OF BEAUTY (Longman and Co.), edited by the Countess of Blessington, is a book more than beautiful—it is superb. The gorgeousness of its glossy silken cover fitly prepares us for the objects within, in which we see features of almost ideal beauty identified with living names and titles. The Duchess of Sutherland graces the title-page, an excellent picture, but it wants something of the expression of the original. Viscountess Mahon is an admirable portrait. The head of Lady Valletort is fine. Mrs. Mountjoy Martyn is the best of Mr. Chalon's. Viscountess Fitzharris, by R. Landseer, is excellent. In the literary department, which is well filled, the "Fable," by Lord Abinger, will be an object of curiosity and of interest.

The subject of **HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL** (Longman and Co.), by Leitch Ritchie, Esq., for this year, is "Versailles." The views of the chateau, in different aspects, the gardens, the Trianons, the theatre, the gallery of arts, the *jets d'eau*, &c., are admirable, and the engravings are mostly finished with great care. There are also excellent portraits of the celebrated female characters who flourished at the court of the great voluptuary—La Valliere, De Montespan, and De Maintenon. The account of Versailles, which embraces all the remarkable events and personages connected with it, has been written by a Frenchman, and translated by the editor, except the latter part, which relates to the present state of the palace, which owes its distinction of being "the most remarkable monument of its kind in Europe" to the taste and patriotism of Louis Philippe.

The **GEMS OF BEAUTY** (Longman and Co.), with Fanciful Illustrations by the Countess of Blessington, for this year, contains some very fine designs, which have been beautifully illustrated by the ever-ready imagination of Lady Blessington. Most of the figures are Spanish, and the costume, as well as expression, is given with great accuracy. Cattermole's "Duenna" has not only grace and expression, but something like playfulness in it. The spirited captive seems to say:

I cannot, *will* not, bear it !
Why, better far some old Hidalgo wed,
To 'scape from this vile thralldom, and be free
To wander as I will.

The **CHILDREN OF THE NOBILITY** (Longman and Co.), edited by Mrs. Fairlie, consists of a series of portraits of children of noble families, from drawings by Chalon, E. Landseer, and others, accompanied by poetical illustrations from various pens. All are beautiful; the Lambtons, the Villiers, the Forester, and Miss Blanche Egerton, are, perhaps, the most attractive. The latter, by Landseer, with a cockatoo on her shoulder, is worthy of Reynolds.

PENAL CODE OF BRITISH INDIA.

(*Concluded from page 264.*)

CHAP. XX.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS.

441. A person is said to commit forgery, who,

First, Makes any document, or any part of any document, or any mark which may appear to identify or authenticate any document, intending that it may be believed, in any quarter, that such document, part, or mark, was made by some other person, or at some other time, or by some authority by which it was not made;

Or, *Secondly*, Having engaged to make any document by the authority and according to the direction of another, voluntarily omits to insert therein any thing which he is directed by that other to insert, intending that it may be believed in any quarter that the document is made according to that other's direction;

Or, *Thirdly*, Cancels any document, or any part of any document, intending that it may be believed in any quarter that such cancellation was made by some other person, or at some other time, or by some authority by which it was not made;

Or, *Fourthly*, Causes any part of any document, or any mark which may appear to identify or authenticate any document, to disappear, intending that it may be believed, in any quarter, that such part or mark never existed, or was caused to disappear by some other person, or at some other time, or by some authority by which it was not caused to disappear;

Or, *Fifthly*, Makes any mark, not in handwriting, nor meant to be taken for handwriting, which mark at the time when it is made is not part of a document, intending that such mark may become part of a document, or may appear to identify or authenticate a document, and may be believed, in any quarter, to have been made by some other person, or at some other time, or by some authority by which it was not made.

Illustrations.

(a) A writes a letter, and signs it with Z's name, intending that it may be believed that Z wrote the same. A has committed forgery under the first head of the definition.

(b) A has a letter of credit for Rs. 10000, written by Z. A adds a cypher to the 10000 and makes the sum 100000, intending that it may be believed that Z so wrote the letter. A has committed forgery under the first head of the definition.

(c) A affixes Z's seal to a document, intending that it may be believed that Z affixed the same. A has committed forgery under the first head of the definition.

(d) A signs his own name to a bill of exchange, intending that it may be believed that the bill was drawn by another person of the same name. A has committed forgery under the first head of the definition.

(e) A, a trader, in anticipation of insolvency, lodges effects with B, and, in order to give a colour to the transaction, writes a promissory note, binding himself to pay to B a sum for value received, and antedates the note, intending that it may be believed to have been made before A was on the point of insolvency. A has committed forgery under the first head of the definition.

(f) Z dictates his will to A. A writes down a different legatee from the legatee named by Z, intending that it may be believed that what he writes was written by Z's

authority. A has committed forgery under the first head of the definition, inasmuch as he makes a part of a document, intending that it may be believed that such part was made by an authority by which it was not made.

(g) A, having engaged to write Z's will according to Z's direction, and being directed by Z to write that Z leaves the residuum of his property equally between J, K, and L, omits the name of K, intending that it may be believed that the document is made according to Z's direction. A has committed forgery under the second head of the definition.

(h) Z's will contains these words: "I direct that all my remaining property be equally divided between A, B, and C." A scratches out B's name, intending that it may be believed that the whole was left to himself and C. A has committed forgery under the fourth head of the definition.

(i) A makes an engraved border in imitation of the border of a Government promissory note, intending that the paper on which the border is engraved may afterwards, by the addition of handwriting, or of an imitation of handwriting, become a document, and that this document may be believed to be a Government promissory note. A has committed forgery under the fifth head of the definition.

442. A document made in whole or in part by forgery, is designated as a "forged document."

A document altered by forgery, marked by forgery, or cancelled in whole or in part by forgery, is designated as a "document falsified by forgery."

443. Whoever, with the intention of causing any injury to any party, or of rendering any illegal act or omission easier or safer than it would otherwise be, or of obtaining for any person any employment either in the service of the public or of an individual, commits forgery, or uses as genuine any document which he knows to be forged or falsified by forgery, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a British-born subject of the King, forges a license to reside at Delhi, intending thereby to render it easier for him to violate the law, which forbids him to reside there without a license. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A presents to Z a certificate of character which A knows to be forged, intending thereby to obtain employment under Z. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

444. Whoever, with the intention of causing any injury to any party, forges or falsifies by forgery any document which is or purports to be a valuable security, or uses as genuine any document which he knows to be forged or falsified by forgery, and which is or purports to be a valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

445. Whoever commits forgery, intending or knowing it to be likely that the document forged or falsified by such forgery may be used as genuine for the purpose of cheating, or uses as genuine for the purpose of cheating any document which he knows to have been forged or falsified by forgery, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and must not be less than one year, and shall also be liable to fine.

446. Whoever commits forgery, intending or knowing it to be likely that the document forged or falsified by such forgery may harm the reputation of

any party, or uses as genuine, for the purpose of harming the reputation of any party, any document which he knows to have been forged or falsified by forgery, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

447. Whoever makes any apparatus or material for engraving, or any seal, intending or knowing it to be likely that the same may be used for the purpose of committing any forgery which it would be an offence under any clause of this chapter to commit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

448. Whoever has in his possession any plate, or material, or implement for engraving, or any seal, intending or knowing it to be likely that the same may be used for the purpose of committing any forgery which it would be an offence under any clause of this chapter to commit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

449. Whoever has in his possession any document which he knows to be forged or falsified by forgery, and which is or purports to be a valuable security, intending or knowing it to be likely that the same may be used as genuine to the injury of any party, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

450. Whoever has in his possession any thing which is not a document, but which has been marked by forgery, intending that the same may be made a document purporting to be a valuable security, and intending or knowing it to be likely that such document may be used as genuine to the injury of any party, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

451. Whoever fraudulently destroys or defaces, or fraudulently attempts to destroy or deface, or fraudulently secretes any document which is or purports to be a will, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

452. Whoever fraudulently destroys or defaces, or fraudulently attempts to destroy or deface, or fraudulently secretes any document which purports to be a valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

453. Whoever, being a public servant in the Post-office department, and being, as such, entrusted with the keeping of any fastened letter or any fastened packet containing any document, intentionally opens the same, knowing that he has not legal authority so to do, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

454. Whoever opens any fastened letter or any fastened packet containing any document, knowing that it does not belong to him, and that he has not the consent, express or implied, of any party legally entitled to give a consent which would authorize such opening of such letter or packet, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

CHAP. XXL

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO PROPERTY-MARKS.

455. Every mark put on any property for the purpose of distinguishing the property marked from other property, or for the purpose of indicating to what party the property marked, or any dominion over the property marked, belongs, or for the purpose of indicating that any payment is due, or has been made in respect of the property marked, or that the property marked is entitled to any exemption, is designated as a "property-mark."

456. Whoever makes any counterfeit property-mark, intending or knowing it to be likely that such counterfeit property-mark may be used as genuine to the injury of any party, or uses as genuine any counterfeit property-mark, knowing the same to be counterfeit, and intending or knowing it to be likely that, by so using that property-mark, he may cause injury to some party, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

Illustration.

A marks Z's sheep with a mark which Y is in the habit of affixing to Y's sheep, intending or knowing it to be likely that Z's sheep may be confounded with Y's, and that injury may thus be caused to Z. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

457. Whoever makes any counterfeit property-mark, which is a counterfeit of any property-mark affixed by the lawful authority of some public servant, as such, or some body of public servants, as such, intending or knowing it to be likely that such counterfeit property-mark may be used as genuine to the injury of any party, or uses as genuine any such counterfeit property-mark, knowing the same to be counterfeit, and intending or knowing it to be likely that, by so using that counterfeit property-mark, he may cause injury to some party, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

Illustration.

A, intending to cause Z to believe that a threatening letter comes from a place from which it does not come, and thus to injure Z, by annoying and terrifying him, counterfeits the post-mark of the post-office of that place. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

458. Whoever makes any counterfeit property-mark, intending or knowing it to be likely that such counterfeit property-mark may be used as genuine for the purpose of cheating, or uses as genuine, for the purpose of cheating, any property-mark which he knows to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

Illustration.

A counterfeits the mark of a cutler at Sheffield on cutlery made by himself in India, intending thereby to cheat. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

459. Whoever puts any property-mark on any property, intending or knowing it to be likely that such property-mark may be used for the purpose of cheating, or uses any property-mark for the purpose of cheating, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

CHAP. XXII.*

OF THE ILLEGAL PURSUIT OF LEGAL RIGHTS.

460. Whoever, in good faith, believing a debt to be legally due, takes or attempts to take any property from the person whom he believes to owe that debt, not fraudulently, but in order to satisfy that debt, under such circumstances that if his intention were fraudulent he would be guilty of theft or robbery, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A, believing in good faith that Z owes him Rs. 100, in order to satisfy the debt takes property belonging to Z, not fraudulently, but under such circumstances that if he took it fraudulently he would be guilty of theft. A sells that property for Rs. 150, and sends back Rs. 50 to Z. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) But if A, at the time of taking, intended to keep the whole sum of Rs. 150, he acted fraudulently, and has committed theft.

(c) If A meant, after repaying himself, to sue Z for the debt, A acted fraudulently, and has committed theft.

461. Whoever takes property in the manner described in the last preceding clause, and keeps that property or any part thereof fraudulently, shall be punished with the punishment to which he would have been liable if the taking had been fraudulent.

Illustration.

A takes property in the manner described in clause 460, intending to repay himself a debt due to him by Z, and to refund the surplus. A subsequently changes his mind, and fraudulently keeps the whole. A is liable to be punished as if he had taken the property fraudulently.

462. If any person voluntarily causes hurt in doing any thing which is an offence under any clause of this chapter, the punishment shall be cumulative.

CHAP. XXIII.†

OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

463. Whoever, being bound by a lawful contract to convey or conduct any person, or any property, from one place to another place, illegally omits so to do, intending or knowing it to be likely that such illegal omission will cause injury to some party, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 100, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a palanquin-bearer, being bound by legal contract to carry Z from one place to another, runs away in the middle of the stage. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A, a cooly, being bound by lawful contract to carry Z's baggage from one place to another, throws the baggage away. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(c) A, a proprietor of bullocks, being bound by legal contract to convey goods on his bullocks from one place to another, illegally omits to do so. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

* See Note O.

† See Note P.

464. Whoever, being a seaman, bound by a lawful contract to serve on board of a merchant-vessel, illegally leaves that vessel, or illegally remains absent from that vessel, or illegally disobeys any order of any officer of that vessel, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 100, or both.

465. Whoever, being bound by a lawful contract to attend on any person who by reason of youth, or of unsoundness of mind, or of disease, is helpless or incapable of providing for his own safety, or to supply the wants of any such person, illegally omits so to do, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or both.

CHAP. XXIV.*

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

466. Every man who by deceit causes any woman, who is not lawfully married to him according to the law of marriage under which she lives, to believe that she is lawfully married to him according to that law, and to cohabit with him in that belief, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years and must not be less than two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

467. Every woman who by deceit causes any man to believe that he is lawfully married to her according to the law of marriage under which he lives, and to cohabit with her in consequence of that belief, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both.

468. Whoever, with any fraudulent intention, goes through the ceremony of being married according to any law in force in the territories of the East-India Company, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

CHAP. XXV.†

OF DEFAMATION.

469. Whoever, by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representations, attempts to cause any imputation concerning any person to be believed in any quarter, knowing that the belief thereof would harm the reputation of that person in that quarter, is said, except in the cases excepted in the nine clauses next following, to defame that person.

Explanations. An imputation is not defamatory unless it be such as, if believed in that quarter in which it is intended to be believed, would harm the reputation of the person concerning whom it is intended to be believed.

Hence, an imputation, which is defamatory when directed against one person, is not necessarily defamatory when directed against another person; and an imputation which is defamatory when intended to be believed in one quarter, is not necessarily defamatory when intended to be believed in another quarter.

* See Note Q.

† See Note R.

Also it may be defamation to repeat or circulate an imputation which it was not defamation originally to make; and it is not necessarily defamation to repeat or circulate an imputation which it was defamation originally to make.

A deceased person may be defamed.*

A collection of persons cannot, as such, be defamed. But an individual may be defamed by means of an imputation thrown on a collection of persons of whom he is one, or by means of an imputation made in the form of an alternative.

If the imputation be such that, if it were believed in the quarter in which it was intended to be believed, the reputation of the person concerning whom it is intended to be believed would not be harmed, then, though that person may suffer in his interest, he has not been defamed.

“Harm the reputation.” No imputation is said to harm a person’s reputation unless that imputation directly or indirectly lowers the moral or intellectual character of that person, or lowers the character of that person in respect of his caste or of his calling, or lowers the commercial credit of that person if he is engaged in trade, or causes it to be believed that the body of that person is in a loathsome state, or in a state generally considered as disgraceful.

Illustrations.

(a) A says, “Z is an honest man—he never stole B’s watch;” intending to cause it to be believed that Z did steal B’s watch. This is defamation, unless it fall within one of the exceptions.

(b) A is asked who stole B’s watch. A points to Z, intending to cause it to be believed that Z stole B’s watch. This is defamation, unless it fall within one of the exceptions.

(c) A draws a picture of Z running away with B’s watch, intending it to be believed that Z stole B’s watch. This is defamation, unless it fall within one of the exceptions.

(d) A says of Z that Z drinks wine. Here, the question whether A has defamed Z may turn on the question whether Z is a Musulman or a Christian.

(e) It may be defamation to say of a Sheeah that he has turned a Soonee. It may also be defamation to say of a Soonee that he has turned a Sheeah.

(f) A says of Z that Z is a coward. The question whether this is defamation or not, may depend on the question whether Z be a soldier or a woman.

(g) A says of Z, a Hindu, that it is highly probable that he will be converted to Mohamedanism. The question whether this is defamation or not, may depend on the question whether the communication was made to the Hindu relatives of Z, or to a Musulman.

(h) A journeyman printer who sets the types for printing defamatory matter, a bookseller who sells books containing defamatory matter, a person who lends a defamatory newspaper or repeats defamatory verses, does not commit defamation unless he has the intention described in the definition of defamation.

(i) The Bank of Bengal, the Civil Service, the Army, cannot be defamed as such; but it may be defamation of every judge of the Sudder to say, “The whole Sudder Court is corrupt.”

(j) A says, “X, Y, or Z must be a thief. I do not know which committed the theft; but it was one of the three.” This may be defamation of every one of the three persons named.

(k) A falsely tells B, who is a public servant having an office at his disposal, that Z, to whom B intends to offer that office, will not accept it. B, in consequence, gives that office to another. Here Z, though he suffers in his interests, is not harmed in his reputation, and therefore is not defamed.

* The course of proceeding in such a case belongs to the law of Criminal Procedure.

470. First Exception. It is not defamation to attempt to cause any thing which is true to be believed in any quarter, concerning any person.

471. Second Exception. It is not defamation to express, in good faith, any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, or respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further.

472. Third Exception. It is not defamation to express, in good faith, any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of any person touching any public question, and respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further.

Illustrations.

It is not defamation in A to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting Z's conduct in petitioning Government on a public question, in signing a requisition for a meeting on a public question, in presiding or attending at such a meeting, in forming or joining any society which invites the public support, in voting or canvassing for a particular candidate for any situation in the efficient discharge of the duties of which the public is interested.

473. Fourth Exception. It is not defamation to express, in good faith, any opinion whatever respecting the merits of any case, civil or criminal, which has been brought before any court of justice, or respecting the conduct of any person, as a party, witness, or agent, in any such case, or respecting the character of such person, as far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further.

Illustrations.

(a) A says, "I think Z's evidence on that trial is so contradictory, that he must be stupid or dishonest." A is within this exception if he says this in good faith; inasmuch as the opinion which he expresses respects Z's character as it appears in Z's conduct as a witness, and no further.

(b) But if A says, "I do not believe what Z asserted at that trial, because I know him to be a man without veracity;" A is not within this exception, inasmuch as the opinion which he expresses of Z's character is an opinion not founded on Z's conduct as a witness.

474. Fifth Exception. It is not defamation to express, in good faith, any opinion respecting the merit of any performance which its author has submitted to the judgment of the public, or respecting the character of the author, so far as his character appears in such performance, and no further.

Explanation. A performance may be submitted to the judgment of the public expressly, or by acts on the part of the author, which imply such submission to the judgment of the public.

Illustrations.

(a) A person who publishes a book submits that book to the judgment of the public.

(b) A person who makes a speech in public submits that speech to the judgment of the public.

(c) An actor or singer who appears on a public stage submits his acting or singing to the judgment of the public.

(d) A says of a book published by Z, "Z's book is foolish, Z must be a weak man. Z's book is indecent, Z must be a man of impure mind." A is within this exception, if he says this in good faith, inasmuch as the opinion which he expresses of Z respects Z's character only so far as it appears in Z's book, and no further.

(e) But if A says, "I am not surprised that Z's book is foolish and indecent, for he is a weak man, and a libertine." A is not within this exception, inasmuch as the opinion which he expresses of Z's character is an opinion not founded on Z's book.

475. Sixth Exception. It is not defamation in a person having over another any authority, either conferred by law, or arising out of a lawful contract made with that other, to pass in good faith any censure on the conduct of that other in matters to which such lawful authority relates.

Illustrations.

A judge censuring in good faith the conduct of a witness, or an officer of the court; a head of a department censuring in good faith those who are under his orders; a parent censuring in good faith a child in the presence of other children; a school-master, whose authority is derived from a parent, censuring in good faith a pupil in the presence of other pupils; a master censuring a servant in good faith for remissness in service; a banker censuring in good faith the cashier of his bank for the conduct of such cashier, as such cashier, are within this exception.

476. Seventh Exception. It is not defamation to prefer, in good faith, an accusation against any person to any of those who have lawful authority over that person with respect to the subject matter of accusation.

Illustrations.

If A in good faith accuses Z before a magistrate; if A in good faith complains of the conduct of Z, a servant, to Z's master; if A in good faith complains of the conduct of Z, a child, to Z's father, A is within this exception.

477. Eighth Exception. It is not defamation in a person giving directions for the management of his concerns to make an imputation on the character of another, provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it.

Illustration.

A, a shopkeeper, says to B, his foreman, "Sell nothing to Z unless he pays you ready money, for I have no opinion of his honesty." A is within the exception, if he has made this imputation on Z in good faith, for the protection of his own interests.

478. Ninth Exception. It is not defamation to convey a caution, in good faith, to one person against another, provided that such caution be intended for the good of the person to whom it is conveyed, or of some party in whom that person is interested.

479. Whoever defames another shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

480. Wherever defamation is committed by means of any printed or engraved substance, whoever at the time of printing or engraving the defamatory matter was a possessor of the machinery whereby such defamatory matter was printed or engraved, shall, except in the case hereinafter excepted, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

Exception. No person shall be liable to punishment as a possessor of the machinery by which defamatory matter was printed or engraved, if such defamatory matter were printed or engraved contrary to his directions, or if the printing or engraving were purposely concealed from him.

481. Wherever defamation is committed by means of any printed or engraved substance, whoever first sells or offers for sale that printed or engraved substance, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

CHAP. XXVI.

OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

482. Whoever deliberately threatens any person to murder that person or any other in whom that person is interested, or to commit the offence of voluntarily causing hurt to that person or to any other person in whom that person is interested, or to commit mischief by fire on that person's property, or to kill or wound any animal which is that person's property, or to commit the offence of housebreaking on any building, tent, or vessel, which is that person's property, or wherein that person resides, or to commit any mischief or trespass injurious to that person by means of a riotous assembly, or falsely to impute unnatural lust to that person, or falsely so impute unchastity to that person if that person be a woman, with the intention of causing, by such threat, distress or terror to the person to whom such threat is conveyed, or of inducing that person to do any act which that person is not legally bound to do, or to omit the doing of any act which that person has a legal right to do, is said to commit the offence of "criminal intimidation."

483. Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

484. Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation, having taken precaution to conceal the quarter from whence the threat comes, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and must not be less than six months, and shall also be liable to fine.

485. Whoever utters any word, makes any sound, makes any gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen by any person, and intending thereby to insult that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000, or both.

Explanations. A person may exhibit an object by sending it to another as well as by placing it before the eyes of another.

The making of an imputation which is not defamatory, because it falls under one of the exceptions appended to the definition of defamation, may be an offence under this clause.

Illustrations.

(a) Z has been guilty of an offence, and has been punished for it. A follows him, reproaching him with that offence. Here, A is not guilty of defamation, inasmuch as he has imputed to Z only what was true. But if A has used words, intending them to be heard by Z, and intending thereby to insult Z, he has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A forces himself into the presence of a magistrate, crying out that the magistrate is a tyrant. Here, though A is not guilty of defamation if in good faith he accuses a public servant of tyranny, yet if he uses those words intending that the magistrate may hear them, and intending thereby to insult the magistrate, A commits the offence defined in this clause.

486. Whoever utters any word, makes any sound, makes any gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen by any woman, and intending thereby to insult the modesty of that woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or fine, or both.

Illustration.

A, intending to outrage the modesty of a woman, exposes his person indecently to her, or uses obscene words intending that she should hear them, or sends to her obscene drawings by post. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

487. Whoever utters any word, makes any sound, makes any gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen by any person, and malignantly and wantonly intending thereby to annoy that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or fine which may extend to Rs. 100, or both.

Illustrations.

(a) A follows Z in the street, hooting him, malignantly and wantonly intending thereby to annoy Z. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

(b) A beats a gong under Z's window by night, malignantly and wantonly intending to annoy Z. A has committed the offence defined in this clause.

488. Whoever, in a state of intoxication, appears in any public place, or in any place which it is a trespass in him to enter, and there conducts himself in such a manner as to cause annoyance to any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-four hours, or fine which may extend to Rs. 10, or both.

NOTE O.

ON THE CHAPTER OF THE ILLEGAL PURSUIT OF LEGAL RIGHTS.

This chapter is intended to prevent the enforcing of just claims by means which are so liable to be abused that, even when used for an honest end, they ought not to be tolerated. A creditor, for example, who has repeatedly in vain urged his debtor to pay him, finds that he has no chance of recovering his money without a troublesome and expensive law-suit. He accordingly seizes on property belonging to the debtor, sells it, keeps only just as much as will satisfy the debt, and sends back the surplus to the debtor. This act is distinguished from theft by one of the broadest lines of demarcation which can be found in the Code. It is not a fraudulent act. It is intended to correct a wrongful distribution of property—to do what the courts of law, if recourse were had to them, would order to be done. Public feeling would be shocked if such a creditor were called by the ignominious name of a thief.

At the same time, it cannot be doubted that it would be most dangerous to allow men to pronounce judgment, however honestly, in their own favour, and to proceed to take property in execution, for the purpose of satisfying that judgment. A specific thing, indeed, which a man has a right to possess, it is no offence in him to take wherever he finds it. He may commit other offences in order to take it, but the mere taking is no crime at all. If Z has borrowed A's horse, and illegally refuses to return it, it is no offence at all in A to take the horse if he sees it feeding by the roadside. If A enters Z's stables in order to take it, he may commit house-trespass, but he commits no theft. If A knocks Z down in order to take it, he may be guilty of assault, or of voluntarily causing bodily hurt, but he commits no robbery. This license, as it appears to us, must be confined to cases in which specific things are taken. In such cases the chance of abuse is very small; but where one thing is due, and another is taken, where a man seizes on another's furniture in satisfaction of a promissory note, or drives away another's cattle by way of paying himself for a suit of clothes, the case is very different. Honest men so often think themselves entitled to more than a court of justice would award to them, that it will be difficult to say,

in cases in which the taker really has a plausible claim, and in which the value of what has been taken is not out of all proportion to the value of what is claimed, that the taker has acted dishonestly. In such cases, therefore, we think it absolutely necessary to provide a punishment for the illegal pursuit of legal rights. We observe that the French courts have decided that the taking of property by a creditor, in good faith, for the purpose of paying himself, is not theft: and this decision seems to us, as we have said, to be well-grounded. But it does not appear to us that such an act is punishable under any clause of the French Code; and this we consider as a serious omission.

NOTE P.

ON THE CHAPTER OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

We agree with the great body of jurists in thinking that, in general, a mere breach of contract ought not to be an offence, but only to be the subject of a civil action.

To this general rule there are, however, some exceptions. Some breaches of contract are very likely to cause evil such as no damages, or only very high damages, can repair, and are also very likely to be committed by persons from whom it is exceedingly improbable that any damages can be obtained. Such breaches of contract are, we conceive, proper subjects for penal legislation.

In England it would be unnecessary to provide a punishment for a stage-coachman who should, however maliciously or dishonestly, drive on, leaving behind a passenger whom he is bound to carry. The evil inflicted is seldom very serious. The country is every where well inhabited. The roads are secure. The means of conveyance can easily be obtained, and damages sufficient to compensate for any inconvenience or expense which may have been suffered can easily be recovered from the coach-proprietors. But the mode of performing journeys and the state of society in this country are widely different. It is often necessary for travellers of the upper classes, even for English ladies, ignorant perhaps of the native languages, and with young children at their breasts, to perform journeys of many miles, over uninhabited wastes, and through jungles in which it is dangerous to linger for a moment, in palanquins borne by persons of the lowest class. If, as sometimes happens, these persons should, in a solitary place, set down the palanquin and run away, it is difficult to conceive a more distressing situation than that in which their employer would be left. None but very high damages would be any reparation for such a wrong. But the class of people by whom alone such wrong is at all likely to be committed can pay no damages. The whole property of all the delinquents would probably not cover the expense of prosecuting them civilly. It therefore appears to us that breaches of contract of this description may, with strict propriety, be treated as crimes.

The law which we have framed on this subject applies, it will be perceived, only to cases in which the contract with the bearers is lawful. The traveller, therefore, who resorts to the highly culpable, though, we fear, too common practice of unlawfully compelling persons against their will to carry his palanquin or his baggage, will not be protected by it. If they quit him, it is what they have a legal right to do, nor will they be punishable, whatever may be the consequence of their desertion.

Another species of contract which ought, we conceive, to be guarded by a penal sanction, is that by which seamen are bound to their employers. The insubordination of seamen during a voyage often produces fatal consequences. Their desertion in port may cause evils, such as very large damages only could repair; but they are utterly unable to pay any damages for which it would be worth while to sue. If a ship in the Hooghly, at a critical time of the year, is compelled, by the desertion of some of the crew, to put off its voyage for a fortnight, it would be mere mockery to tell the owners that they may sue the runaways for damages in the Supreme Court.

We also think persons who contract to take care of infants, of the sick, and of the helpless, lay themselves under an obligation of a very peculiar kind, and may with propriety be punished if they omit to discharge their duty. The misery and distress which their neglect may cause is such as the largest pecuniary payment would not repair. They generally come from the lower ranks of life, and would be unable to pay any thing. We therefore propose to add to this class of contracts the sanction of the penal law.

Here we are inclined to stop. We have indeed been urged to go further, and to punish as a criminal every menial servant who, before the expiration of the term for which he is hired, quits his employer. But it does not appear to us that, in the existing state of the market for that description of labour in India, good masters are in much danger of being voluntarily deserted by their menial servants, or that the loss or inconvenience occasioned by the sudden departure of a cook, a groom, a burkaru, or a khidmutgar, would often be of a very serious description. We are greatly apprehensive that by making these petty breaches of contracts offences we should give, not protection to good masters, but means of oppression to bad ones.

NOTE Q.

ON THE CHAPTER OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

As this is a part of the law in which the English inhabitants of India are peculiarly interested, and which we have framed on principles widely different from those in which the English law on the same subject is framed, we think it necessary to offer some explanations.

The act which in the English law is designated as bigamy is always an immoral act. But it may be one of the most serious crimes that can be committed. It may be attended with circumstances which may excuse though they cannot justify it.

The married man who, by passing himself off as unmarried, induces a modest woman to become, as she thinks, his wife, but in reality his concubine, and the mother of an illegitimate issue, is guilty of one of the most cruel frauds that can be conceived. Such a man we would punish with exemplary severity.

But suppose that a person arrives from England, and pays attention to one of his countrywomen at Calcutta. She refuses to listen to him on any other terms than those of marriage. He candidly owns that he is already married. She still presses him to go through the ceremony with her. She represents to him that if they live together without being married, she shall be an outcast from society; that nobody in India knows that he has a wife, that he may very likely never fall in with his wife again, and that she is ready to take the risk. The lover accordingly agrees to go through the forms of marriage.

It cannot be disputed that there is an immense difference between these two cases. Indeed, in the second case the man can hardly be said to have injured any individual in such a manner as calls for legal punishment. For what individual has he injured? His second wife? He has acted by her consent, and at her solicitation? His first wife? He has certainly been unfaithful to his first wife; but we have no punishment for mere conjugal infidelity. He will often have injured his first wife no more than he would have done by keeping a mistress, calling that mistress by his own name, introducing her into every society as his wife, and procuring for her the consideration of a wife from all his acquaintance. The legal rights of the first wife and of her children remain unaltered. She is the wife; the second is the concubine. But suppose that the first wife has herself left her husband, and is living in adultery with another man; no individual can then be said to be injured by this second invalid marriage. The only party injured is society, which has undoubtedly a deep interest in the sacredness of the matrimonial contract, and which may therefore be justified in punishing

those who go through the forms of that contract for the purpose of imposing on the public.

The law of England on the subject of bigamy appears to us to be in some cases too severe, and in others too lenient. It seems to bear a close analogy to the law of perjury. The English law on these two subjects has been framed less for the purpose of preventing people from injuring each other, than for the purpose of preventing the profanation of a religious ceremony. It therefore makes no distinction between perjury which is intended to destroy the life of the innocent, and perjury which is intended to save the innocent; between bigamy which produces the most frightful suffering to individuals, and bigamy which produces no suffering to individuals at all. We have proceeded on a different principle. While we admit that the profanation of a ceremony so important to society as that of marriage is a great evil, we cannot but think that evil immensely aggravated when the profanation is made the means of tricking an innocent woman into the most miserable of all situations. We have therefore proposed that a man who deceives a woman into believing herself his lawful wife when he knows that she is not so, and induces her, under that persuasion, to cohabit with him, should be punished with great severity.

There are reasons similar, but not exactly the same, for punishing a woman who deceives a man into contracting with her a marriage which she knows to be invalid. For this offence we propose a punishment which, for reasons too obvious to require explanation, is much less severe than that which we have provided for a similar deception practised by a man on a woman.

We also propose to punish every person who, with what we have defined as a fraudulent intention, goes through the forms of a marriage which he knows to be invalid.

We do not at present propose any law for punishing a person who, without practising any deception, or intending any fraud, goes through the forms of a marriage which he knows to be invalid. The difficulty of framing such a law in this country is great. To make all classes subject to one law would, evidently, be impossible. If the law be made dependent on the race, birth-place, or religion of the offender, endless perplexity would arise. Races are mixed; religion may be changed or dissembled. An East Indian, half-English half-Asiatic by blood, may call himself a Mohamedan, or a Hindu; and there exists no test by which he can be convicted of deception. We by no means intend to express an opinion that these difficulties may not be got over. But we are satisfied that this part of the penal law cannot be brought to perfection till the law of marriage and divorce has been thoroughly revised.

We leave it to his Lordship in Council to consider whether, during the interval which must elapse before the necessary inquiry can be made, it might not be, on the whole, better to retain the existing law applicable to Christians in India, objectionable as that law is, than to allow absolute impunity to bigamy.

We considered whether it would be advisable to provide a punishment for adultery, and in order to enable ourselves to come to a right conclusion on this subject, we collected facts and opinions from all the three presidencies. The opinions differ widely; but as to the facts, there is a remarkable agreement.

The following positions we consider as fully established: first, that the existing laws for the punishment of adultery are altogether inefficacious for the purpose of preventing injured husbands of the higher classes from taking the law into their own hands; secondly, that scarcely any native of the higher classes ever has recourse to the courts of law in a case of adultery for redress against either his wife or her gallant; thirdly, that the husbands who have recourse in cases of adultery to the courts of law are generally poor men whose wives have run away, that these husbands seldom have any delicate feelings about the intrigue, but think themselves injured by the elopement, that they consider their wives as useful members of their small households, that they generally complain, not of the wound given to their affections—not of the stain on their honour, but of the loss of a menial whom they cannot easily replace, and that generally their principal object is that the woman may be sent back.

The fiction by which seduction is made the subject of an action in the English courts is, it seems, the real gist of most proceedings for adultery in the Mofussil. The essence of the injury is considered by the sufferer as lying in the "*per quod servitium amisit*." Where the complainant does not ask to have his wife again, he generally demands to be reimbursed for the expenses of his marriage.

These things being established, it seems to us that no advantage is to be expected from providing a punishment for adultery. The population seems to be divided into two classes — those whom neither the existing punishment nor any punishment which we should feel ourselves justified in proposing will satisfy, and those who consider the injury produced by adultery as one for which a pecuniary compensation will sufficiently atone. Those whose feelings of honour are painfully affected by the infidelity of their wives will not apply to the tribunals at all. Those whose feelings are less delicate will be satisfied by a payment of money. Under such circumstances we think it best to treat adultery merely as a civil injury.

Some who admit that the penal law now existing on this subject is in practice of little or no use, yet think that the Code ought to contain a provision against adultery. They think that such a provision, though inefficacious for the repressing of vice, would be creditable to the Indian Government, and that by omitting such a provision we should give a sanction to immorality. They say, and we believe with truth, that the higher class of natives consider the existing penal law on the subject as far too lenient, and are unable to understand on what principle adultery is treated with more tenderness than forgery or perjury.

These arguments have not satisfied us that adultery ought to be made punishable by law. We cannot admit that a Penal Code is by any means to be considered as a body of ethics, that the Legislature ought to punish acts merely because those acts are immoral, or that because an act is not punished at all it follows that the Legislature considers that act as innocent. Many things which are not punishable are morally worse than many things which are punishable. The man who treats a generous benefactor with gross ingratitude and insolence, deserves more severe reprehension than the man who aims a blow in a passion, or breaks a window in a frolic. Yet we have punishments for assault and mischief, and none for ingratitude. The rich man who refuses a mouthful of rice to save a fellow-creature from death, may be a far worse man than the starving wretch who snatches and devours the rice. Yet we punish the latter for theft, and we do not punish the former for hard-heartedness.

That some classes of the natives of India disapprove of the lenity with which adultery is now punished we fully believe, but this in our opinion is a strong argument against punishing adultery at all. There are only two courses which, in our opinion, can properly be followed with respect to this and other great immoralities. They ought to be punished very severely, or they ought not to be punished at all. The circumstance that they are left altogether unpunished does not prove that the Legislature does not regard them with disapprobation. But when they are made punishable, the degree of severity of the punishment will always be considered as indicating the degree of disapprobation with which the Legislature regards them. We have no doubt that the natives would be far less shocked by the total silence of the penal law touching adultery, than by seeing an adulterer sent to prison for a few months, while a coinier is imprisoned for fourteen years.

An example will illustrate our meaning. We have determined not to make it penal in a wealthy man to let a fellow-creature, whose life he could save by disbursing a few pice, die at his feet of hunger. No rational person, we are convinced, will suppose, because we have framed the law thus, that we do not hold such inhumanity in detestation. But if we had proposed to punish such inhumanity with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, we should have offered a gross outrage to the feelings of mankind. That we do not think a certain act a proper subject for penal legislation, does not prove that we do not think that act a great crime. But that thinking it a proper subject for penal legislation, we propose to visit it with a slight penalty, does not seem to indicate that we do not think it a great crime.

Nobody proposes that adultery should be punished with a severity at all proportioned to the misery which it produces in cases where there is strong affection and a quick sensibility to family honour. We apprehend that among the higher classes in this country nothing short of death would be considered as an expiation for such a wrong. In such a state of society we think it far better that the law should inflict no punishment, than that it should inflict a punishment which would be regarded as absurdly and immorally lenient.

There is yet another consideration which we cannot wholly leave out of sight. Though we well know that the dearest interests of the human race are closely connected with the chastity of women and the sacredness of the nuptial contract, we cannot but feel that there are some peculiarities in the state of society in this country which may well lead a humane man to pause before he determines to punish the infidelity of wives. The condition of the women in this country is, unhappily, very different from that of the women of England and France. They are married while still children. They are often neglected for other wives while still young. They share the attentions of a husband with several rivals. To make laws for punishing the inconstancy of the wife while the law admits the privilege of the husband to fill his zenana with women, is a course which we are most reluctant to adopt. We are not so visionary as to think of attacking by law an evil so deeply rooted in the manners of the people of this country as polygamy. We leave it to the slow, but we trust the certain, operation of education and of time. But while it exists, while it continues to produce its never-failing effects on the happiness and respectability of women, we are not inclined to throw into a scale already too much depressed, the additional weight of the penal law. We have given the reasons which lead us to believe that any enactment on this subject would be nugatory; and we are inclined to think that, if not nugatory, it would be oppressive. It would strengthen hands already too strong. It would weaken a class already too weak. It will be time enough to guard the matrimonial contract by penal sanctions when that contract becomes just, reasonable, and mutually beneficial.

NOTE R.

ON THE CHAPTER OF DEFAMATION.

The essence of the offence of defamation consists in its tendency to cause that description of pain which is felt by a person who knows himself to be the object of the unfavourable sentiments of his fellow-creatures, and those inconveniences to which a person who is the object of such unfavourable sentiments is exposed.

According to the theory of the criminal law of England, the essence of the crime of private libel consists in its tendency to provoke breach of the peace; and, though this doctrine has not, in practice, been followed out to all the startling consequences to which it would legitimately lead, it has not failed to produce considerable inconvenience.

It appears to us evident, that between the offence of defaming and the offence of provoking to a breach of the peace, there is a distinction as broad as that which separates theft and murder. Defamatory imputations of the worst kind may have no tendency to cause acts of violence. Words which convey no discreditable imputation whatever, may have that tendency in the highest degree. Even in cases where defamation has a tendency to cause acts of violence, the heinousness of the defamation, considered as defamation, is by no means proportioned to its tendency to cause such acts; nay, circumstances which are great aggravations of the offence, considered as defamation, may be great mitigations of the same offence, considered as a provocation to a breach of the peace. A scurrilous satire against a friendless woman, published by a person who carefully conceals his name, would be defamation in one of its most odious forms; but it would be only by a legal fiction that the satirist could be said to provoke a breach of the peace. On the other hand, an imputation on the

courage of an officer, contained in a private letter, meant to be seen only by that officer and two or three other persons, might, considered as defamation, be a very venial offence; but such an imputation would have an obvious tendency to cause a serious breach of the peace.

On these grounds, we have determined to propose that defamation shall be made an offence, without any reference to its tendency to cause acts of illegal violence.

We considered whether it would be advisable to make a distinction between the different modes in which defamatory imputations may be conveyed; and we came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to make any such distinction.

By the English law, defamation is a crime only when it is committed by writing, printing, engraving, or some similar process. Spoken words reflecting on private character, however atrocious may be the imputations which those words convey, however numerous may be the assembly before which such words are uttered, furnish ground only for a civil action. Herein the English law is scarcely consistent with itself. For, if defamation be punished on account of its tendency to cause breach of the peace, spoken defamation ought to be punished even more severely than written defamation, as having that tendency in a higher degree. A person who reads in a pamphlet a calumnious reflection on himself, or on some one for whom he is interested, is less likely to take a violent revenge than a person who hears the same calumnious reflection uttered. Public men who have, by long habit, become callous to slander and abuse in a printed form, often show acute sensibility to imputations thrown on them to their faces. Indeed, defamatory words, spoken in the presence of the person who is the object of them, necessarily have more of the character of a personal affront, and are therefore more likely to cause breach of the peace, than any printed libel.

The distinction which the English criminal law makes between written and spoken defamation is generally defended on the ground that written defamation is likely to be more widely spread and to be more permanent than spoken defamation. These considerations do not appear to us to be entitled to much weight. In the first place, it is by no means necessarily the fact, that written defamation is more extensively circulated than spoken defamation. Written defamation may be contained in a letter intended for a single eye. Spoken defamation may be heard by an assembly of many thousands. It seems to us most unreasonable that it should be penal to say in a private letter that a man is dissipated, and not penal to stand up at the town-hall, and there, before the whole society of Calcutta, falsely to accuse him of poisoning his father.

In the second place, it is not necessarily the fact, that the harm caused by defamation is proportioned to the extent to which the defamation is circulated. Some slanders—and those slanders of a most malignant kind—can produce harm only while confined to a very small circle, and would be at once refuted if they were published. A malignant whisper addressed to a single hearer, and meant to go no further, may indicate greater depravity, may cause more intense misery, and may deserve more severe punishment, than a satire which has run through twenty editions. A person, for example, who, in private conversation, should infuse into the mind of a husband suspicions of the fidelity of a virtuous wife, might be a defamer of a far worse description than one who should insert the lady's name in a printed lampoon.

It must be allowed that, in general, a printed story is likely to live longer than a story which is only circulated in conversation: but, on the other hand, it is far easier for a calumniated person to clear his character, either by argument or by legal proceedings, from a charge fixed in a printed form, than from a shifting rumour which nobody repeats exactly as he heard it. In general, we believe, a man would rather see in a newspaper a story discreditable to him which he had the means of refuting, than know that such a story, though not published, was current in society.

On the whole, we are so far from being able to discover any reason for exempting any mode of defamation from all punishment, that we have not even thought it right to provide different degrees of punishment for different modes of defamation. We do not conceive that on this subject any general rule can, with propriety, be laid down. We have therefore thought it best to leave to the Courts the business of apportioning punishment with due regard to the circumstances of every case.

We have thought it necessary, under the peculiar circumstances of this country, to lay down for the guidance of the Courts a rule which, if we were legislating for a population among whom there was an uniform standard of morality and honour, might appear superfluous. India is inhabited by races which differ widely from each other in manners, tastes, and religious opinions. Practices which are regarded as innocent by one large portion of society, excite the horror of another large portion. A Hindu would be driven to despair if he knew that he was believed by persons of his own race to have done something, which a Christian or a Musulman would consider as indifferent or as laudable. Where such diversities of opinions exist, that part of the law which is intended to prevent pain arising from opinion, ought to be sufficiently flexible to suit those diversities. We have, therefore, directed the judge not to decide the question, whether an imputation be or be not defamatory, by reference to any particular standard, however correct, of honour, of morality, or of taste; but to extend an impartial protection to opinions which he regards as erroneous, and to feelings with which he has no sympathy.

There are nine excepted cases (see clauses from 470 to 478 inclusive) in which we propose to tolerate imputations prejudicial to character.

The exception which stands first in order will probably be thought by many persons objectionable. It is opposed to the rules of the English criminal law. It goes, we fear, beyond even what the boldest reformers of English law have proposed. It is at variance with the provisions of the French Code, and with the sentiments of the most distinguished French jurists. It is at variance also with the provisions of the Code of Louisiana. It is, therefore, with some diffidence that we venture to lay before the Governor-general in Council the results of a long and anxious consideration of this question.

The question is, whether the truth of an imputation prejudicial to character should, in all cases, exempt the author of that imputation from punishment as a defamer. We conceive that it ought to exempt him.

It will hardly be disputed, even by those who dissent from us on this point, that there is a marked distinction between true and false imputations, as respects both the degree of malignity which they indicate, and the degree of mischief which they produce. The accusing a man of what he has not done, implies, in a vast majority of cases, greater depravity than the accusing him of what he has done. The pain which a false imputation gives to the person who is the object of it, is clear, uncompensated evil. There is no set-off whatever. The pain which a true imputation gives to the person who is the object of it is, in itself, an evil, and, therefore, ought not to be wantonly inflicted. But there is often some counterbalancing good. A true imputation may produce a wholesome effect on the person who has, by his misconduct, exposed himself to it. It may deter others from imitating his example. It may set them on their guard against his bad designs.

Not only do true imputations generally produce some good to counterbalance the evil caused by them, but in many cases this counterbalancing good appears to us greatly to preponderate. However skilfully penal laws may be framed, however vigorously they may be carried into execution, many bad practices will always be out of reach of the tribunals. The state of society would be deplorable if public opinion did not repress much that legislators are compelled to tolerate. The wisest legislators have felt this, and have assigned it as a reason for not visiting certain acts with legal punishment, that those acts will be sufficiently punished by general disapprobation. It seems inconsistent and unwise to rely on the public opinion in certain cases as a

valuable auxiliary to the law, and at the same time to treat the expression of that opinion in those very cases as a crime.

It is easy to put cases about which there could scarcely be any difference of opinion. A person who has been guilty of gross acts of swindling at the Cape, comes to Calcutta, and proposes to set up a house of agency. A person who has been forced to fly from England on account of his infamous vices, repairs to India, opens a school, and exerts himself to obtain pupils. A captain of a ship induces natives to emigrate, by promising to convey them to a country where they will have large wages and little work: he takes them to a foreign colony where they are treated like slaves, and returns to India to hold out similar temptations to others. A man introduces a common prostitute, as his wife, into the society of all the most respectable ladies of the presidency. A person in a high station is in the habit of encouraging ruinous play among young servants of the Company. In all these cases, and in many others which might be named, we conceive that a writer who publishes the truth renders a great service to the public, and cannot, without a violation of every sound principle, be treated as a criminal.

There are undoubtedly many cases in which the spreading of true reports, prejudicial to the character of an individual, would hurt the feelings of that individual, without producing compensating advantage in any other quarter. The proclaiming to the world that a man keeps a mistress, that he is too much addicted to wine, that he is penurious in his house-keeping, that he is slovenly in his person, the raking up of ridiculous and degrading stories about the youthful indiscretions of a man who has long lived irreproachably as a husband and a father, and who has attained some post which requires gravity, and even sanctity of character, can seldom or never produce any good to the public sufficient to compensate for the pain given to the person attacked, and to those who are connected with him. Yet we greatly doubt whether, where the imputations are true, it be advisable to inflict on the propagators of such miserable scandal any legal punishment in addition to that general aversion and contempt with which their calling and their persons are every where regarded. Even in such cases, the question whether the imputation be true or false, is not an unimportant question. Those who would not allow truth to be, in such cases, a justification, would admit that it ought generally to be a mitigating circumstance. Indeed, we find it impossible to imagine any case in which we should punish a man who told no more than the truth respecting another, as severely as if what he told had been a lie, invented to blast the reputation of that other.

These two propositions, then, we consider as established—first, that in some cases of prosecution for defamation, the truth of the imputations alleged to be defamatory ought to be a justification; secondly, that in the vast majority of such cases, if not in all, truth, if it be not a justification, ought to be a mitigation.

From these two propositions, a third proposition necessarily follows: that in all cases of prosecution for defamation, if the defendant avers that the imputations complained of as defamatory are true, the court ought to go into the question of the truth of those imputations.

This ought to be done, not only in justice to the public and to the defendant, but in justice to the innocent complainant. It must not be forgotten that one of the most important ends which a person proposes to himself in prosecuting a slanderer, is the refuting of the slander. He generally considers the punishment of the offender as a secondary object; and, when there is no circumstance of peculiar aggravation in the case, is often willing to stay proceedings after obtaining a retraction and apology. To clear his fame is his first object. It is, we conceive, an object, for the obtaining of which he is entitled to the assistance of the law. But it is an object which cannot be attained unless the courts go into the question of truth.

The effect of a rule excluding evidence of the truth, is to put on a par descriptions of persons between whom it is desirable to make the widest distinction. The public-spirited man who warns the mercantile community against a notorious cheat, a

advises families not to admit into their intimacy a practised seducer of innocence, is placed on the same footing with the slanderer who invents the most infamous falsehoods against persons of the purest character. On the other hand, a man who has, without the slightest reason, been held up to the world as a seducer or a swindler, is placed in exactly the same situation with one who well deserves those disgraceful names. So defective is the investigation, that it leaves a suspicion lying on the most innocent, and no more than a suspicion lying on the most guilty.

We therefore think that, in all cases of prosecution for defamation, the courts ought to allow the question of truth to be gone into. But if, in all cases, the courts allow the question of truth to be gone into, we are satisfied that no respectable person will venture to institute a prosecution for defamation in a case in which he knows that the truth of the defamatory matter is likely to be proved. He will feel that, by prosecuting, he should injure his own character far more deeply than any libeller can do. However disagreeable it may be to his feelings that a discreditable story concerning him should be repeated in society, and should furnish paragraphs in the newspapers, it must be much more disagreeable that such a story should be proved, in open court, by legal evidence. By prosecuting, he turns what was at most a strong suspicion into an absolute certainty. While he forebears to prosecute, many people will probably disbelieve the scandalous report: many will doubt about its truth. The mere circumstance that he abstains from prosecuting is no proof of guilt. It is notorious that slanders are often passed by with silent contempt by those who are the objects of them. Indeed, in a country where the press is free, a man, whose station exposes him to remark, would have nothing to do but to prosecute, if he should institute legal proceedings every time that he might be calumniated.

It seems to us therefore certain that a man, on whose character imputations have been thrown which can be proved to be true, will, if he possess ordinary prudence and ordinary sensibility, abstain from having recourse to a court of law, which will fully investigate the truth of those imputations. By having recourse to a court of law, he would show that he belonged to a class of persons who are the last that a legislator would wish to favour—to that class of persons in whom the sense of shame is weak, and the malicious passions strong, and who are content to incur dishonour for the chance of obtaining revenge.

Being therefore of opinion that, in all cases of prosecution for defamation, evidence of the truth of the imputations alleged to be defamatory ought to be received, and being of opinion that practically there is no difference between receiving evidence of truth and allowing truth to be a justification, we have thought it advisable to provide, expressly, that truth shall always be a justification. By framing the law thus, we have not in the smallest degree diminished the real security of private character, or the real risk of detraction. We have merely made the language of the Code correspond with its virtual operation.

As we are satisfied that no practical mischief will be produced by the rule which we have proposed, we think that its perfect simplicity and certainty are strong reasons for adopting it.

If it be not adopted, it will be necessary to take one of two courses; either to provide that truth shall be in no case a justification, or to provide that truth shall be a justification in some cases and not in others. To the former course we feel, for reasons which we have already assigned, insurmountable objections. The effect of such a state of the law would be, that eminent public services would often be treated as crimes. If the latter course be taken, we are convinced that it would be found impossible to draw any line approaching to accuracy. We are convinced that it would be necessary to leave to the judges an almost boundless discretion, a discretion which no two judges would exercise in the same manner.

It has been suggested to us, from quarters entitled to great respect, that it would be a preferable course to admit in every case the truth of matter alleged to be defamatory to be given in evidence, for the purpose of proving that the accused person

had not acted maliciously; but not to allow the proof of the truth to be a justification if it should appear that reputation had been maliciously assailed.

If a provision of this kind were adopted, it would, for the reasons which we have already given, be in practice nugatory. For no respectable person would prosecute the author of an imputation which could be proved to be true. And we take it for granted that the law of procedure will not be framed in so cruel and unreasonable a manner as to permit a prosecution for defamation to be instituted in opposition to the wishes of the person defamed. Such a power of prosecution would scarcely ever be used by a friend of the person defamed: it would never be used by a judicious friend; and it would be a most formidable weapon in the hands of a malignant enemy.

But if the provision which we are considering were not certain to be in practice nugatory, we should think it a highly objectionable provision. When an act is of such a description that it would be better that it should not be done, it is quite proper to look at the motives and intentions of the doer, for the purpose of deciding whether he shall be punished or not. But when an act, which is really useful to society—an act of a sort which it is desirable to encourage—has been done, it is absurd to inquire into the motives of the doer, for the purpose of punishing him if it shall appear that his motives were bad.

If A kills Z, it is proper to inquire whether the killing was malicious; for killing is *primâ facie* a bad act. But if A saves Z's life, no tribunal inquires whether A did so from good feeling, or from malice to some person who was bound to pay Z an annuity; for it is better that human life should be saved from malice than not at all. If A sets on fire a quantity of cotton belonging to Z, it is proper to inquire whether A acted maliciously; for the destruction of valuable property by fire is *primâ facie* a bad act. But if Z's cotton is burning, and A puts it out, no tribunal inquires whether A did so from good feeling, or from malice to some other dealer in cotton who, if Z's stock had been destroyed, would have been a great gainer; for the saving of valuable property from destruction is an act which it is desirable to encourage; and it is better that such property should be saved from bad motives, than that it should be suffered to perish. Since, then, no act ought to be made punishable on account of malicious intention, unless it be in itself an act of a kind which it is desirable to prevent, it follows that malice is not a test which can with propriety be used for the purpose of determining what true imputations on character ought to be punished, and what true imputations on character ought not to be punished; for the throwing of true imputations on character is not *primâ facie* a pernicious act. It may, indeed, be a very pernicious act; but we are not prepared to say that, in the majority of instances, it is so. We are sure that it is often a great public service; and we are sure that it may be very pernicious when it is not done from malice, and that it may be a great public service when it is done from malice. It is perfectly conceivable that a person might, from no malicious feeling, but from an honest though austere and injudicious zeal for what he might consider as the interests of religion and morality, drag before the public frailties which it would be far better to leave in obscurity. It is also perfectly conceivable that a person, who has been concerned in some odious league of villainy and has quarrelled with his accomplices, may, from vindictive feelings, publish the history of their proceedings, and may, by doing so, render a great service to society. Suppose that a knot of sharpers lives by seducing young men to the gaming-table, and pillaging them to their last rupee. Suppose that one of these knaves, thinking himself ill-used in the division of the plunder, should revenge himself by printing an account of the transactions in which he has been concerned. He is prosecuted by the rest of the gang for defamation. He proves that every word in his account is true; but it is admitted that his only motives for publishing it were rancorous hatred and disappointed rapacity. It would surely be most unreasonable in the court to say—"You have told the public a truth, which it greatly concerned the public to know. You have been the saving

of many promising youths. You have been the means of ridding society of a dreadful pest. You have done, in short, what it was most desirable that you should do; but as you have done this, not from public spirit, but from dislike of your old associates, we pronounce you guilty of an offence, and condemn you to fine and imprisonment."

It is evident that society cannot spare any portion of the services which it receives. Far from scrutinizing the motives which lead people to render such services, and punishing such services when they proceed from bad motives, all societies are in the habit of offering motives addressed to the selfish passions of bad men for the purpose of inducing those men to do what is beneficial to the mass. We offer pardons and pecuniary rewards to the worst members of the community, for the purpose of inducing them to betray their accomplices in guilt. That the quarrels of rogues are the security of honest men, is an important truth, which has passed into a proverb; and of that security we should, to a certain extent, deprive honest men, if we were to make it an offence in one rogue to speak the truth about another rogue under the influence of passions excited in the course of a quarrel.

We have hitherto argued this point on the supposition that by malice is meant real malice, and not a fictitious, a constructive malice. We have the strongest objections to introducing into the Code such a kind of malice—a malice of which a person may be acquitted when it is clear that he has acted from the most deadly personal rancour, and found guilty when those who find him guilty are satisfied that he has acted only from the best feelings—a malice which may be only the technical name for benevolence.

On these grounds, we recommend to the Governor-general in Council that the first exception, as we have drawn it, be suffered to stand part of the Code.

The remaining exceptions will not require so long a defence. By clause 471, we allow the public conduct of public functionaries to be discussed, provided that such discussion be conducted in good faith. That the advantages arising from such discussion, far more than compensate for the pain which it occasionally gives, will hardly be disputed by any English statesman.

But there are public men who are not public functionaries. Persons who hold no office may yet, in this country, take a very active part in urging or opposing the adoption of measures in which the community is deeply interested. It appears clear to us that every person ought to be allowed to comment, in good faith, on the proceedings of these volunteer servants of the public, with the same freedom with which we allow him to comment on the proceedings of the official servants of the public. We have provided for this by clause 472.

By clause 473, we have allowed all persons freely to discuss, in good faith, the proceedings of courts of law, and the characters of parties, agents, and witnesses, as connected with those proceedings. It is almost universally acknowledged that the courts of law ought to be thrown open to the public; but the advantage of throwing them open to the public will be small indeed, if the few who are able to press their way into a court are forbidden to report what has passed there to the vast numbers who were absent, or if those who are allowed to know what has passed are not allowed to comment on what has passed. The only reason that the whole community is not admitted to hear every trial that takes place is, that it is physically impossible that they should find room; and, by clause 473, we do our best to counteract the effect of this physical impossibility.

Whether public writers ought to be allowed to publish comments on trials, while those trials are still pending, is a question which, in the present state of India, it is hardly worth while to discuss. We have not thought it necessary to insert any provision on that subject in the chapter of offences against public justice; and such a provision, even if it were necessary, would evidently not belong to the head of defamation, for the harm done by such comments, as respects public justice, is exactly the same when the comments are laudatory as when they are abusive.

By clause 474, we allow every person to criticise, in good faith, published books, works of art which are publicly exhibited, and other similar performances.

By clause 475, we allow a person, under whose authority others have been placed, either by their own consent or by the law, to censure, in good faith, those who are so placed under his authority, as far as regards matter to which that authority relates.

By clause 476, we allow a person to prefer an accusation against another, in good faith, to any person who has lawful authority to restrain or punish the accused.

By clause 477, we have excepted from the definition of defamation private communication which a person makes, in good faith, for the protection of his own interests; and, by clause 478, we have excepted private communications which a person makes, in good faith, for the benefit of others.

It will be observed that, in the eight last exceptions, we do not require that an imputation should be true. We require only that it should be made in good faith; for to require in these cases that the imputation should be true, would be to render these exceptions mere nullities. Whether a public functionary is or is not fit for his situation; whether a person who has bestirred himself to get up a petition in favour of a public measure ought to be considered as an enlightened and public-spirited citizen, or as a foolish meddler; whether a person who has been tried for an offence was or was not guilty; which of two witnesses who contradicted each other on a trial ought to be believed; whether a portrait is like; whether a song has been well sung; whether a book is well written: these are questions about which honest and discerning men may hold opinions diametrically opposite; and to require a man to prove to the satisfaction of a court of law that the opinion which he has expressed on such a question is a right opinion, is to prohibit all discussion on such questions. The same may be said of those private communications which we propose to allow. It is plainly desirable that a merchant should disclose to his partners his unfavourable opinion of the honesty of a person with whom the firm has dealings. It is desirable that a father should caution his son against marrying a woman of bad character; but if the merchant is permitted to say to his partners, if the father is permitted to say to his son, only what can be legally proved before a court, it is evident that the permission is worth nothing.

Whether an imputation be or be not made in good faith, is a question for the courts of law. The burden of the proof will lie sometimes on the person who has made the imputation, and sometimes on the person on whom the imputation has been thrown. No general rule can be laid down. Yet scarcely any case could arise respecting which a sensible and impartial judge would feel any doubt. If, for example, a public functionary were to prosecute for defamation a writer who had described him in general terms as incapable, the courts would probably require the prosecutor to give some proofs of bad faith. If the prosecutor had no such proof to offer, the defendant would be acquitted. If the prosecutor were to prove that the defendant had applied to him for money, had promised to write in his praise if the money were advanced, and had threatened to abuse him if the money were withheld, the court would probably be of opinion that the defendant had not written in good faith, and would convict him.

On the other hand, if the imputation were an imputation of some particular fact, or an imputation which, though general in form, yet implied the truth of some particular fact which, if true, might be proved, the court would probably hold that the burden of proving good faith lay on the defendant. Thus: if a person were to publish that a collector was in the habit of receiving bribes from the zemindars of his district, and were unable to specify a single case, or to give any authority for his assertion, the courts would probably be of opinion that the imputation had not been made in good faith.

Again, if a critic described a writer as a plagiarist, the courts would not consider this as defamation without very strong proof of bad faith. But if it were proved that

the critic had, like Lauder, interpolated passages in old books in order to bear out the charge of plagiarism, the court would doubtless be of opinion that he had not criticised in good faith, and would convict him of defamation.

It will be necessary to provide, in the Code of Procedure, rules for pleading in cases of defamation, which will give to an innocent man, who has been calumniated, the means of clearing his character. It will be proper to provide that a defendant who is accused of defamation, and who rests his defence on the truth of the imputation alleged to be defamatory, shall be held strictly to the proof of the substance of the imputation, if the imputation be particular, and shall be compelled to descend to particulars in his plea, if the imputation be general. It will not be expected that we should here go into any details respecting the law of criminal pleading. It is sufficient here to say, that the importance of framing that part of the law in such a manner as to give full protection to persons whose character has been unjustly aspersed, has not escaped our attention.

We may here observe, that an imputation which is not defamatory may, under certain circumstances, be punishable on other grounds. Such an imputation may be intended to excite disaffection. If so, though not punishable as defamation, it will be punishable as sedition. An attack made, in good faith, on the public administration of the governor of a presidency, will in no case be a defamation. But if the author of it designed to inflame the people against the Government, he will be liable to punishment under clause 113.

Again : an imputation which is not defamatory may be intended to excite a mob to violence against an individual. If so, the author of the imputation is punishable under clause 94.

Again : an imputation which is not defamatory may be uttered in the hearing of the person who is the object of it, for the purpose of wantonly and maliciously annoying that person ; if so, it is punishable under clause 485. There are many cases in which it is fit that unpleasant truth should be told respecting an individual ; but there is no case in which it is desirable that such truth should be told in such a way that the telling of it is a gross personal outrage. A person who has detected, or thinks that he has detected, a dishonest misrepresentation in a book, has a right to expose it publicly ; but he cannot be allowed to intrude into the presence of the author of the book, and to tell him to his face that he is a liar. A person who knows the mistress of a female school to be a woman of infamous character, deserves well of society if he states what he knows ; but he cannot be allowed to follow her through the streets, calling her by opprobrious names, though he may be able to prove that all those names were merited. A person who brings to notice the malversation of a public functionary deserves applause ; but a person who hangs a public functionary in effigy at that functionary's door, with an opprobrious label, does what cannot be permitted, even though every word on the label, and every imputation which the exhibition was meant to convey, may be perfectly true.

We do not apprehend that the clauses relating to the printers and publishers of defamatory matter require any explanation or defence.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, July 19.

Hough v. Skinner.—This was an action of trespass, brought by Major William Hough, deputy judge advocate, against Major Thomas Skinner, H. M. 31st regt., for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The plea was the general issue.

The plaintiff and his wife were married at Saharunpore, in February 1835. Mrs. Hough was a Miss Sophia Raikes, and lived with Capt. and Mrs. Mathew, at Dinapore. Major Hough is about fifty; Mrs. Hough about thirty.

Major R. Becher, a witness, who was present at and proved the marriage, stated, on cross-examination, that possibly it may have been a *mariage de convenance*, and that he thinks he once advised Major Hough against the marriage; he considered there was a disparity of years, and some dissimilarity of tastes and inclinations. He does not think Mrs. Hough a lady of great personal attractions. She is accomplished in music, singing, and literary acquirements. Major Skinner is about thirty-six. The Houghs had no family. The major's disposition is kind and good.

Capt. H. J. Wood, another witness, stated that the major and Mrs. Hough lived upon *usual terms*. There were various shades of happiness. He heard no complaints from either party. Major Hough was a most kind man in every respect. He knew the Houghs before marriage. Major Skinner was acquainted with them intimately. The witness does not know whether he ever paid his addresses to her before marriage. He certainly was named to her by report. He is an accomplished man, and Mrs. Hough is more accomplished than the generality of ladies.

Major Wm. Martin considered Major Hough a most kind-hearted man, and incapable of treating a lady ill. He is of studious, but not secluded habits.

Capt. Caine, of H. M. 26th regt., saw them in Calcutta, in the cold weather before last. The major treated her with kindness. He is considered by witness one of the best-hearted and best-tempered of men.

Sheik Daloo, a servant of Major Skinner, and who lived with him at Dinapore, stated that Major Hough's and Major Skinner's bungalows were very close, only separated by a wall, with wooden railings. Major Skinner frequently visited

and went to dinner at Major Hough's, every second or third day. One day in May, witness saw Mrs. Hough in his master's house at half-past nine in the morning. She came alone. They breakfasted together. At eleven he gave orders that dinner that day should be at home: before he used to dine at the mess. Mrs. Hough remained four days and nights in the house. Two nights his master slept at home, and during those two nights they slept in the same room. She slept in his room. His master put her on board a boat on the fourth day, to come from Dinapore to Calcutta. A letter arrived about an hour previously to Mrs. Hough's coming to Major Skinner's bungalow. It was brought by the ayah. The bearer received it from the ayah, and gave it to his master, who returned an answer.

The *Advocate-general* stated the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. *Leith*, for the defence, contended that the case did not call for large damages. The evidence did not extend to the most important period of all—the moment of the elopement. Again, there were many extenuating circumstances. The defendant and the lady were previously intimate, perhaps attached to each other; the plaintiff had been warned against the match by a friend; and there appeared to be a disparity of years, tastes, pursuits, and inclinations. It was no case of abused friendship and confidence; no deliberate design or deeply-laid plan had been evinced. "I am not instructed," he said, "to deny the charge, nor do I deny it; but I merely wish to urge upon the Court the utter absence of any cause for awarding heavy and vindictive damages. Perhaps I may be allowed to say, that I have received directions from my client to admit, in the fullest manner, his belief in the fact, that the lady entered his house (from what cause I know not) in entire purity and integrity of motive. The deplorable consequences no one can regret more deeply than himself, and he sincerely wishes that there was a possibility of making adequate reparation."

Sir *E. Ryan*.—"There must be a verdict for the plaintiff. We think it necessary and proper, under the circumstances which have appeared in evidence, to abstain from all comment upon the case. The damages we assess at Rs. 5,000."

The Court was rather crowded, and much interest was manifested. Several officers and others had been subpoenaed as witnesses, but were not called.

Oldfield v. Stocqueler.—This was an action of libel; the plaintiff is the civil and sessions judge of Tirthoot, resident at the station of Mozufferpore; the defendant is editor of the *Sporting Magazine* and the *Englishman* newspaper. The libel appeared in the *Bengal Sporting Magazine* for November 1837. The article containing the libellous matter was headed "Mr. Hildebrand Mugglestone's Trip into the Mofussil," and some free remarks were there made upon certain matters connected with the civil station of Mozufferpore. This produced a letter in contradiction and remonstrance, addressed by a civilian of that station to the defendant, and the letter appeared, but with editorial comments, in the *Sporting Magazine* for January last. The paragraph in the above-mentioned article, which was made the subject of the present action, runs as follows:—

"But what seems to have delighted Mugglestone more than anything else, was the kind condescension of the judge, and other officers of the station, in accepting of the use of the houses of opulent natives for a mere nominal rent, thus diffusing throughout the district an exalted opinion of their affability, and furnishing an unquestionable guarantee of the strict impartiality with which justice would be administered whenever the landlord should happen to be a party concerned in a suit."

Mr. *Leith* stated to the Court, as soon as the case was called, that he was instructed to appear for the defendant (who had allowed judgment to pass by default), and on his behalf to express his readiness to offer any apology, and make any reparation, which his learned friends on the other side might dictate.

The *Advocate-general*, for the plaintiff, said that he certainly was not instructed to receive any such apology. On the contrary, he had been directed, on the part of a justly incensed client, to press the case to the utmost; yet of course Mr. Oldfield had no personal animosity against Mr. Stocqueler, nor could any one dream of suspecting that the present action was brought for the sake of recovering damages. The learned counsel admitted, that an offer somewhat similar to the present had been made before; he then conceived it proper to reject it totally, as he was of opinion that Mr. Oldfield, who held a public and most responsible situation, ought not to be satisfied with a mere private apology for so public an insult. The learned counsel added, that as his client resided at a distance, he should exercise the discretionary power with which he was invested as counsel, and he should therefore declare, that he did not consider the objection which he had made to receiving the former apology, applicable

to the present public apology, in open Court, just offered.

Sir *E. Ryan*.—"Then the counsel for the plaintiff had better dictate the terms of the apology which they conceive will be fully satisfactory to Mr. Oldfield. Every one must know, that the present action is brought solely in justice to that gentleman's station and character."

Mr. *Clarke*.—"I have drawn up a brief memorandum of the terms, and my learned friend, Mr. Leith, acquiesces. They are to the following effect: That the defendant has since discovered, and therefore admits, that the statement contained in the publication is altogether untrue; that he expresses his regret that it should ever have been made; and that he is in readiness to publish the retraction and apology in the columns of the publications in which the statement appeared, and consents to pay all costs as between attorney and client."

Sir *E. Ryan*.—"There must be a verdict for the plaintiff, with nominal damages."

(The apology was inserted in the *Englishman* of July 21.)

A correspondence between Mr. Stocqueler and the individual on whose information the former published the observations complained of, has been published. The latter (whose name was not at first disclosed) says: "I have been told, that you have mentioned my name as authority for what you have stated regarding the civilians' houses at Mozufferpore. I have no recollection of having spoken to you on the subject, but it is possible enough that I did; for I have always considered the occupation of natives' houses as objectionable, and holding that opinion, I very likely stated it to you when we discussed here a good many topics of a public nature: but that I ever instigated you to publish the statement, or even furnished you with materials for the broad assertions you have made, cannot be the case; and you ought in justice to me to admit this. I am willing to abide by my opinion on the general question, and to incur the responsibility of holding it: but the particular statement set forth is your own, and you have no right to throw it upon my shoulders." Mr. Stocqueler writes in reply: "I readily acquit you of having told me any thing of the matter with the view of inducing me to give publicity to the circumstances; but that I derived my knowledge from you is an honest truth; and if my memory had failed me in any way, I have it in my note-book, written in your house, after having taken a ride through the station. Two other friends subsequently confirmed your statement to me, and I therefore hazarded, in the *Sporting Magazine*,

a passing remark, which, had I done my duty, ought to have assumed a more important shape in the *Englishman*. You distress me in appearing to wish to shrink from any responsibility in the matter. I am aware of the delicacy of your position, and that consideration has deterred me from taking any particular notice of the contradictions of Messrs. Wilkinson and Oldfield. Could I have supposed that I was stating, in regard to them, what my informants were not prepared to stand to, I would at once have made them the *amende honorable*; but relying with fidelity on what I had heard, and what I had already recorded on the spot the very day I heard it, I have met their's and Mr. Campbell's protestations in a tone of defiance. Of course, if I am now to be told by my own informants that I am wrong, nothing remains for me but to publish a very humble apology."

In the course of the public discussion of the matter, the name of the other party appeared — Dr. K. Mackinnon, civil assist. surgeon, Tirhoot. This gentleman complains heavily of the conduct of Mr. Stocqueler, who, he says, "by the publication of private and confidential letters, only intended for his own perusal, has subjected me to an ordeal, through which few men would pass unscathed. In such a correspondence, hasty conclusions and unguarded expressions are very likely to have a place; but I wish to say now, and as publicly as my letters have been made, that if in this question I have imputed to any one more than that he had the power of laying out his landlord's rent, and did sometimes exercise it, in repairs, alterations, and improvements, which led some natives to suspect, and others to expect, favouritism, I hereby recal it."—"I take leave of this question by solemnly asserting my belief, that there is an abuse existing, to a pretty considerable extent, a belief in which I find a number of persons to concur; but I deeply regret, that it has been discussed with reference to individuals, and in as far as I have led to this, I most readily confess that I have been taught a lesson which I never shall forget."

August 1.

The criminal sessions commenced this day, when Sir J. P. Grant delivered a charge to the grand jury, in the course of which he adverted to, and commented on, a case in which a gentleman, high in the civil service, was indicted on a very serious charge: he trusted that, from their investigations in it, they would either be able to lessen the nature of the charge, so as to divest it of its darker features, if not able to acquit the individual at once. Here the judge observed, that having been aware that this case

would have to be tried before him, he had carefully abstained from noticing the detailed particulars of it which had appeared in the public newspapers of Calcutta. He condemned this erroneous practice of the press, as it tended in some measure to bias the minds of the community, a portion of whom had been empanelled on the jury to whom he was then addressing himself, and some might be in the petit jury. The individual he alluded to had been indicted for a wilful homicide. Before going into the particulars of the case, gleaned from the depositions, he expounded (at a very considerable length) the law of England regarding homicide. Every British subject, he observed, was in this country liable to be tried by the English law; but in his defence he was permitted to plead the law of the place wherein the crime for which he was to be tried was alleged to have been committed. The learned judge remarked, that both he and his coadjutors on the bench, had made it their particular study to learn the Mofussil law, because many cases connected with it were often decided by them; and they could not, on a reference, observe that, in the case before them, it differed materially from the English law. In this case, from the depositions before him, he learnt that the magistrate had received information that an illegal assembly had collected. Acting on that information, he sent for aid to the military forces, which he, by the law of his country, was empowered to do, and went to disperse this assembly. When the magistrate arrived at the place where this assembly was stated to be, they saw a body of men drawn out on shore, and they went on board the boats, which were lying in the river, and saw a person named Pertab Chund, who has stated himself to be the rajah of Burdwan, lying in a boat. At this time, no riot is stated to have occurred, nor any resistance offered to the authorities. Some shots were then fired, by the party aiding in dispersing this assembly, into the boats, and some persons were killed. The accused is stated to have given the order for this firing, and to have been present on the occasion. It would be for the jurors to determine whether the information which the accused had received was of such a nature as to justify his proceeding with an armed force to disperse this assembly, and whether, under the circumstances of the case, it was lawful in him to have given the order he is accused of having given on this occasion. If he (the judge) were to judge of it from the papers before him, he should say the accused was not justified in having given the order to fire; but if the accused was present at the time these shots had been fired, but had not given the orders,

he could not be implicated. A magistrate, in all such cases, is placed in a very delicate and difficult situation, and has great latitude given him to exercise his discretion according to the exigency of the case, for he is bound under penalties to use all his endeavours to quell all unlawful or riotous assemblies within his jurisdiction, by all the means in his power. The present assembly was at Culna, within the jurisdiction of the accused, and the assembly was ostensibly stated to have been met for the purpose of asserting the claim of Pertab Chund to the *guddee* of Burdwan. The purport of Pertab Chund's coming as he did must be kept in view, and whether he came armed, or unlawfully, or peaceably, must be for the jurors to decide. In conclusion, the judge admitted that the case was one of very great difficulty, and in which a gentleman, high in the civil service, was very awkwardly exposed in the exercise of his duty; and it was for the jurors to determine whether, in exercising it, he had acted beyond what the circumstances of the case warranted or not.

Radakhissen Mitter v. The Bank of Bengal.—The Court gave judgment in this case, and as the bench were divided in opinion, their lordships delivered their judgments *seriatim*. Sir J. P. Grant was of opinion, that the complainant (as surety) was discharged by the act of the Bank (the creditor), in giving up to the firm of Fergusson and Co. (the principal debtor), without the surety's consent, certain available deposits and securities, applicable *pro tanto* to the liquidation of the sums due upon the outstanding bills. Sir E. Ryan held, in the first place, that there was nothing on the face of the pleadings or evidence to show that the property deposited with the Bank could have been disposed of at the time, so as to leave any surplus after the liquidation of the specific sums for which such property was pledged; or, in other words, that there was nothing to show that the deposits were available at all to the liquidation of the outstanding bills; and secondly, that, at all events, the present complainant had not paid the debt due to the Bank, and could not, therefore, claim the equities to which a surety was entitled, who had placed himself in the position of the creditor by actually discharging the debt. Both of the learned judges concurred in the general opinion, that the clause in the deposit bonds, giving the Bank a power of sale both for past and future advances, distinguished this case from "*Young v. the Bank of Bengal*," and that, therefore, if the Bank had chosen to retain the property pledged, and the question as to the right had arisen directly between the Bank and the assignees of

Fergusson, the Bank would have been clearly entitled to their general lien. Sir J. P. Grant concluded: "I am of opinion, that the injunction ought to be granted; but as the opinion of the learned Chief Justice is the other way, the bill will of course be dismissed, *without costs*, however, according to the usual rule in equity, where there is not unanimity of opinion upon the bench." Sir E. Ryan said: "The bill must be dismissed, and *with costs*; for I conceive that the rule mentioned by my learned brother is only discretionary. Mr. Colville, however, ought to have appeared and answered separately, and he must pay his own costs."

Sir J. P. Grant.—"I must protest against the bill being dismissed *with costs*, when there is a difference of opinion on the bench."

Sir E. Ryan.—"I have pronounced my judgment on the question of costs, as well as on the general question involved, and I must say, that I do not at all understand the grounds of my learned brother's protest."

Bill dismissed, *with costs*.

This day, Mr. Marnell, the barrister, and counsel for paupers, who was engaged in a contested suit, apparently in health and spirits, was seized with a fit, and carried out of Court in his chair; he died on the following day. He was the senior member of the bar, among the stuff gowns, a good lawyer, and a most amiable man. As a classical scholar, his pretensions were considerable; and in the graver walks of literature, his acquirements were of no mean order. Pursuant to a proposition made by the judges to Government, in 1836, respecting the arrangement of the offices of the Supreme Court, there is some doubt whether the appointment of counsel for paupers will be filled up.

August 2.

In the case of Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. L. Clarke, counsel for the prosecution, applied for a *capias*, on a certificate of two bills being found, in order to make the defendant come into Court, and give, if requisite, fresh and stronger bail to proceed to trial during this term.

Mr. C. R. Prinsep, for the defence.—"Even a magistrate is fully competent to bail before the bill is found, and it can hold good after the bill is found; and no bench warrant, on a certificate of a bill being found, can be issued, unless the defendant fails to come in cognizant to his bail, and take his trial."

Sir J. P. Grant asked what precedent Mr. Clarke could quote to show that the writ now demanded is requisite.

Mr. Clarke replied, that a magistrate might take bail, but his bail could not be

considered sufficient after the grand jury have found a true bill, because he does not know on what evidence the grand jury have subsequently, on their oaths, found him guilty of the indictment. He quoted the case of Rajah Buddenauth, who, on his second indictment, was bailed for Rs. 8,00,000, with an injunction to come into Court and give bail, or surrender and take his trial within twenty-four hours' notice; and the case of Bee-bee Abassee Khanum, from whom bail was taken by the Court in the first instance, and she was then compelled to give first bail after a true bill was found. He then quoted the case of Mr. Drummond, for manslaughter, who was likewise required to give first bail after a true bill had been found against him. In misdemeanor cases, no bench warrant can be issued until the last day of the sessions; therefore the case could not be tried until the ensuing sessions; and as the sessions are by law looked upon as one day, the defendant has the whole of the sessions to come in and traverse; whereas felony cases must be tried in the sessions in which their indictments have been found, and cannot be traversed.

Sir J. P. Grant decided, that Mr. Clarke could enforce his motion, because, after the indictment has been found, the case assumes a different nature; but there could not be any very strong motive for enforcing the *capias*. He advised Mr. Clarke to consider if it before he would apply to enforce his motion.

Mr. Clarke replied, that he only made this motion because Mr. Prinsep had supposed that his client could not take the writ he had now applied for, and that he could put off the hearing of this case till the end of the sessions; and that his client could not make his client come into Court, and take his trial during this session by the writ he now applied for; but as the judge's opinion must now have convinced him that he was wrong, he supposed there would be no necessity for enforcing the writ at present.

Mr. Shaw, the attorney, subsequently applied for a bench warrant, to have Mr. Ogilvie put into gaol; but he withdrew his application.

Three bills were found by the grand jury against Mr. Ogilvie for manslaughter, one for assault, and one for false imprisonment.

August 13.

James Balfour Ogilvie, C.S., was indicted for the manslaughter of Tarrachund Chuckerbutty, at Culna, on the 2d May 1838. The indictment contained two counts, one for shooting him with a pistol, and the other for aiding and abetting persons, to the jurors unknown, in shooting him with a musket. Two other indictments similarly charged Mr. Ogilvie

with causing the deaths of Serajee Majee and Govind Sing.

Mr. Ogilvie pleaded "not guilty."

Several highly respectable European tradesmen were upon the jury. One native name was called, but challenged by the prisoner's counsel. Mr. Ogilvie was stated to be, and indeed appeared, in a very delicate state of health, and was at first placed within the bar, and accommodated with a chair, but on the application of Mr. Prinsep, his counsel, stating that he was provided with a medical certificate of his client's delicate health and weak lungs, he was placed near his counsel without the dock. The Court was densely crowded, and the trial excited the deepest interest.

The judge was Sir J. P. Grant.

Mr. J. Clarke (who with Mr. Leith was counsel for the prosecution) stated the case. He began by recommending the jury to dismiss from their minds the rumours and statements which they had heard and read concerning the matter, and to consider this as a new case. The prisoner was a Mofussil magistrate, and if the assembly at Culna was for an unlawful purpose, and could not be dispersed without the interference of a military force, he admitted that Mr. Ogilvie was justified in having had recourse to that force. A person called Pertab Chund is the claimant of the Burdwan property, being alleged to be the son of the late rajah, Tejchunder Bahadoor. The income of this property is said to be about fifty lacs per annum. Persons of wealth and respectability have supported the claims of Pertab, and have advanced funds in his aid. This, although it may be an offence according to English law, is perfectly legal according to Hindoo law. Pertab engaged the services of an attorney, and instituted a suit of ejectment in this Court, to recover certain property belonging to the Burdwan family, situated in Calcutta. Mr. W. D. Shaw first acted as his attorney, and afterwards Mr. R. Graham. About two years since, Pertab was arrested on a charge of disturbance and breach of the peace, and under a Mofussil regulation was convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Last April, he came to the resolution of proceeding to Burdwan, for the purpose of being recognized by his ranees and relatives, and thus procuring evidence to support his case. He had applied for aid and safe escort from Government, but this had been refused. These circumstances showed that his intentions were peaceable, and his object legal. He was accompanied by several followers and boats, but in no very large or unusual number. It was only upon one occasion that he went on shore, and no disturbance or breach of the peace was committed

then or at any other time. At Culna he remained from the 11th of April until the 2d of May. Mr. Shaw went up as his legal adviser; and, by his recommendation, letters were written expressing a readiness to comply with any orders issued by the magistrate. On the 30th of April, Capt. Little, who was then escorting treasure to Barrackpore, was applied to by Mr. Ogilvie to aid him with the military force under his charge, and on the 2d of May they arrived at Culna. Mr. Ogilvie gave directions that the troops should load with ball-cartridge, and had previously said, that Pertab should be taken "dead or alive." At Culna, when the troops were drawn up on the bank, the boats of Pertab and his people were in the middle of the river; it was an early hour, and most of the people were sleeping. Two shots were ordered (not by Mr. Ogilvie) to be fired in the air, upon which a slight stir was observed, and somebody was seen to jump overboard. A cry then arose of "*maro*," "*maro*," in which the magistrate himself joined, and several shots were fired in succession by the line of soldiery. Mr. Ogilvie had a double-barrelled pistol, and is said to have discharged one barrel. Capt. Little ordered the bugle to sound, and the firing ceased. This was a simple statement of facts, and he should abstain from all harsh comments, and all attempts to press the case against the prisoner.

W. D. Shaw. — I have been professionally engaged for Pertab Chund since May 1835. Mr. Graham was attempted to be made his attorney last September or October; but my costs not being paid, it went no further than an order. I saw Pertab at Culna, on the 30th of April last. I was requested to go by a native gentleman, who took an interest in him. I filed a plaint in ejectment on his behalf in this Court. The property belonged to the Burdwan raj, and Pertab claimed it as the person entitled to succeed to the raj. The present possessor is a son of Prawn Baboo, and he is the adopted son of Rajah Tejchunder: he is a minor. I went to Pertab in 1837, when he was in gaol at Bancoorah. After he was liberated, he lived with Radakissen Bysack, the dewan of the General Treasury. He was offered pecuniary assistance both by Europeans and natives of great respectability. My servants went on before me to Culna; I reached Culna in the evening, at nine or ten. I saw Pertab there on the following day, the 30th of April. The place did not appear disturbed; I saw no crowds. In the evening, when I went on board Pertab's boats, I saw Mahaboolah, the darogah of Culna; he had a bundle of papers in his hand; one was a *perwannah* from the magistrate of Burd-

wan to disperse the followers of Pertab. This was read. On hearing it, I said that it was an extraordinary order, but I was sure that Pertab would send away any person he chose to point out, even to his kidmutgar or hookalbedar. Pertab repeated this himself. I spoke myself, and also directed my native writer, Joy-narain Chunder, to interpret. I think he spoke in Bengallee. The darogah said he had no complaint to make, nor any orders to issue, and that the proper party to receive the proposal was the nazir. The nazir was called, but did not come; I then requested the moonshee, Hurroo Chunder, to write a letter to the official authorities at Culna. The letter was drafted, and I think copied, and read over in my presence. The fair copy is among the proceedings at Hooghly. I am speaking of the recent prosecution, still pending, against Pertab, before Mr. Sannells. I directed the letter to be given to the nazir. Next morning I went to the factory of Mr. Lyall, my friend. I first wrote an English letter, addressed to the magistrate of Burdwan. This was on the 1st of May. I have seen it in the possession of Mr. Samuells. I returned on the following day. Some natives told me something about what had happened at Culna. I was arrested on my return, on a charge of sedition, by Mr. Ogilvie. I recollect speaking about the letter written to the nazir, and Mr. Ogilvie said, "the letter will speak for itself." I am not sure whether it was the letter to the nazir, or my own English letter. I saw Pertab and several of his followers marched to prison under a guard. I was myself taken to Burdwan on the 4th. After being in prison a week, I was released under the writ of *habeas corpus* from this Court.

Cross-examined. — I found Pertab, when I first acted for him, in prison at Bancoorah. He had been charged with disturbance and breach of the peace. I was with him a week. When he was going to Burdwan, I understood he went for the purpose of being identified by the ranees. He never informed me that he was going to be placed on the *guddes*. There were about forty boats, with men in them. I saw a rather large collection of people on the bank. I have heard since, that there prevailed much excitement: I did not know this before. The Rajah Pertab has given a bond to Radakissen for some thousand rupees, but not for any number of lacs. I claimed about Rs. 40,000 for costs. The securities were Radakissen, Dr. Jackson, and Rustomjee Cowasjee. I do not recollect whether there was anything in the *perwannah* which I had heard read about arresting Pertab. I know that an application was made to Government, and refused, to

give Pertab safe escort to Burdwan. The darogah did not, when he was leaving the boat, ask anything about the answer he was to take back. I saw a man enter with a *tulwar* (sword), and I suggested to the rajah that the arms should be removed to my boat. The rajah gave orders, but it was not done. I was present at the office of Mr. Secretary Prinssep on one occasion, when the rajah attended, in hopes of being recognized by certain gentlemen of the civil service—Mr. Trower, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Pattle. I think he recognized Mr. Trower. I believe he confounded one gentleman with another. After that meeting, I took no further step in the ejection action. Radakissen Bysack pays the costs of this prosecution. There are three indictments, but only two warrants filed. I preferred a charge of murder against Mr. Ogilvie before Mr. Barlow. There were several notices of action (perhaps twenty) serving upon Mr. Ogilvie and Mr. Barlow. I was the attorney. My costs in the ejection action amounted to 40,000 rupees; but the taxing officer cut them down to Rs. 7,000. There are no actions that I know of instituted on behalf of Pertab in any Mofussil Court.

Re-examined.—There was some dispute about the serving of the notices in the action of ejection. The actions against Mr. Ogilvie were commenced to recover damages on the part of the owners of the boats at Culna, on account of their detention.

By a juror.—I believe I was speaking at Culna of the English letter, but that Mr. Ogilvie's answer referred to the Persian letter. I do not know this of my personal knowledge. The words "English letter" were not used. Mr. Ogilvie said, "your letter."

Pertab Chund examined.—I was arrested on the 21st Bysack, three years ago, at Bancoorah. I was released from gaol after six months' imprisonment. I then went to reside at Calcutta. I went to Burdwan last April, to see my rances and other relations, and get myself identified as the Rajah Pertab Chund. I presented a memorial to Government for aid and protection: this was refused. I went up to Culna, and staid there seventeen or eighteen days. I wrote to Mr. Shaw and Mr. Graham to come up. I landed one day from my boat; I had a drawn sword in my hand. The nazir remained with me while I was on shore; I was in a *tonjohn* (kind of sedan); he saw me back into the boat. There was no riot or disturbance on the shore. I saw Mr. Shaw there two or three days before the 2d May; he came on board my boat; he came again afterwards before the firing. The darogah was once or twice on board; he came on board the second occasion of

Mr. Shaw's being there. A perwannah of the magistrate was read. Mr. Shaw desired the nazir to be called. The perwannah contained an order to disperse the assembly. I wrote a letter, saying there was no assembly, but only my own servants. Hurroo Chunder, moonshee, wrote the letter. The nazir was sent for, but did not come. Mr. Shaw wrote a letter in English, but no other Persian letter was written. I did not see Mr. Shaw the next day. On the second day after, the firing and other occurrences took place. It was very early, and I was asleep in my budgerow. I heard first the report of a gun; this awoke me. I know Tarrachund Chuckerbuddy; he came to me that morning; he served out my meals. He is dead; he was shot at Culna. I saw him struck by a bull; he was hit in the chest; I am not sure which side. He called out that he was shot. I jumped into the river, and was swimming over to the opposite shore; when I was seen, the sepoys began firing ball at me. I looked around, and seeing the flashes, I dived. The bullets fell near me; I escaped, but was afterwards arrested. I had about forty-five boats and two hundred men: there were women and children. Radakissen Gosaul is my mooktear; he was with me at Culna. I sent him to Burdwan, four or five days before the firing, to present a petition. Another person went before, named Juggomohun Sing. Deenonauth Sing accompanied my mooktear. I was guilty of no riot or disturbance whatever. A number of people belonging to Prawn Baboo came there; I cautioned my people not to interfere with them.

Cross-examined.—I have never been known by any other name than my present. There was a report that Pertab Chund died, and was burnt according to Hindoo ceremonies. I have heard of this, but it was not true; for here I am. This was a great many years ago. I was taken down to the river side; I jumped into the river and dived; I was not ill, only feigning. The history of my reasons for this is a very long one: I was not on good terms with my relatives. When I jumped into the river, there was a concourse of several thousand people present. I was not carried down to the river side; I walked.

Sir J. P. Grant here interposed, and asked how all this was relevant to the question; since, even if the claim of this person was rightful, the act of asserting it by force would be wrongful.

Mr. Morton submitted, that if the chief witness to prove the lawfulness of the Culna assembly could be clearly shown to be an impostor, this must throw a slur upon the whole case. The evidence went to his credibility, at all events.

Sir J. P. Grant said he did not wish to prevent the line of examination taken, but only to suggest its apparent irrelevancy.

Cross-examination resumed. — After escaping, I went to other countries, where I continued to be known by my friends as Rajah Pertab Chund. It is only during the last three years that I have reappeared in that character in this country. I allowed my beard to grow, and passed for a faqueer part of the time. I was not then known by any particular name; any body called me what they pleased. I was convicted, about two years ago, of a disturbance and breach of the peace at Bancoorah; but I was not really guilty. I had assembled some people. I was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and bound over to keep the peace for a year. It was very soon after this time expired that I went to Culna. I left the house of Radakissen Bysack, with whom I lived in Calcutta, because I chose it, and was tired of living in the same place. I was not turned out. I know that the Burdwan district was excited in my favour: all the country is in my favour. I wrote letters to the ranee of Puchteet and to the rajah of Bishenpore, and others. I did not invite the ranee to come with her attendants to see me reinstated on the *guddee*. The darogah came two or three times on board my boat before I saw Mr. Shaw. He showed me perwannahs of the magistrate. Mr. Shaw came twice on board. The perwannah ordered me to disperse my assembly of followers, but I said that there was no assembly. When I landed, I had a drawn sword in my hand. It came out of the scabbard by accident. I had then with me fifteen or twenty followers. Some of my men had sticks; but no other weapons. I saw a sepoy of Prawn Baboo's near the Sumaj Bazaar. I did not give orders to disarm him. The darogah did not remonstrate. I was not drunk at the time. On board my boats there were ten or fifteen tulwars, three or four guns, one pistol, and two or three spears. There were no more in mine. There were some in a boat belonging to the rajah of Hurdham, and others who came to me on a visit. When the firing took place at Culna, my boat was fifty or sixty cubits from the shore. I know Dwarkanauth Tagore by sight (points him out in Court).

Re-examined. — I have not seen Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore for many years until to-day. I recognized him on seeing him. I used to see him when I lived at Short's Bazar.

Edward A. Samuells examined. — I was officiating magistrate of Hooghly. The original letters of Pertab and Mr. Shaw are in my possession. (Persian letter produced from Pertab to the nazir of

Burdwan, Persian letter from Pertab to the same, English letter from Mr. Shaw to Mr. Ogilvie).

Cross-examined. — I have been officiating magistrate since 1835. I was nearly a year and half in the district of Burdwan. There appeared then to be a good deal of excitement about the claims of Pertab; the common people were hostile to the present family, and disposed to assist Pertab. This feeling was very extended. I was at Hooghly at the period of his conviction for breach of the peace. (Record of conviction put in and proved, of Aluckshah, *alias* Rajah Pertab Chund Belauder; also the orders of Government, and certain reports of the nazir and darogah, and other documents). The reports made by the subordinate officers are made upon their own observation; and upon the receipt of the reports, perwannahs or orders are made accordingly. On the execution of the perwannah, the officer makes his return or report thereon; when it cannot be executed, it remains in the record-office of the thanah. An interlocutory report is sometimes made, stating that the perwannah cannot be executed, and praying further order.

Re-examined. — The reports of the darogah are sometimes written by the mohurrer, or assistant mohurrer. I have heard that the Cubia darogah cannot read or write.

Cornelius Smith proved that one of the documents (an answer to Pertab's memorial) was produced from the office of Mr. Halliday, secretary to the Government of Bengal. The document was official, signed by Mr. Halliday, and countersigned by the deputy governor.

Trial adjourned at half-past seven o'clock, P.M.

August 14.

The trial was resumed at ten o'clock.

Francis Curwen Smith examined. — I am superintendent of police for Bengal. (Produces petition of Pertab to the Governor in Council, Hon. A. Ross, and a letter addressed by Mr. Halliday to Mr. Ogilvie, received by witness as superintendent of police). All the magistrates are subject to my orders and jurisdiction. I addressed a letter officially to Mr. Ogilvie before the Culna affair. I also addressed one after the affair. (Letters put in). Mr. Ogilvie was bound to investigate the case as a magistrate, and he had my orders besides. When I went to Burdwan, I directed him to continue it. I did not know Mr. Ogilvie in the slightest degree personally. I have also been subpoenaed to produce some papers delivered to me officially by Capt. Little.

E. A. Samuells again examined. — I have in my possession a petition from

one Radakissen Gosaul for leave to file a *mooktearnamah* on behalf of Pertab.

Cross-examined.—I have had delivered over to me, officially, the arms stated to have been seized at Culna. They were delivered to me in June, by Mr. Shaw, the then officiating magistrate of Burdwan. I have a list of them, drawn up by the nazir, when counted over in my presence. There were ten guns, three pistols, about ninety-seven swords, eight or nine spears, a few daggers, several *lattees* (clubs), and a few miscellaneous weapons; altogether, some 390 stand of arms. Of the men in custody, about 170 are fighting men by profession. It is by no means an essential qualification that the darogah should be able to read or write. The mohurrers are kept for the purpose. A return in the hand of the mohurrer, and sealed with the thannah seal, is received as an official document, and as evidence in the Mofussil courts of justice.

Re-examined.—There were 310 men sent down in custody from Burdwan. Some are in jail, others out on security; a very few were *manjees* or boatmen.

William Nelson Hedger examined.—I have been twenty-three years in this country. I have been frequently at Burdwan within the last ten months. Prawn Baboo has great influence there; I have heard from Mr. Ogilvie that he believed all the native officials there were under his influence. He assigned no other reason than his great wealth. I was at Burdwan when Mr. Shaw was confined, and on the day when he was liberated; he underwent a long examination before Mr. Ogilvie. Two or three letters were spoken of by Mr. Shaw, one written by himself to the magistrate of Burdwan, another written in Persian by his directions. Mr. Ogilvie said, "I have your letter." Mr. Shaw said, "I do not mean that letter; I know you did not receive it. Mr. Mellis has that I mean, a Persian letter, which you told me would speak for itself." I believe this was not written down. Mr. Shaw seemed to be a little angry, and said, "I insist upon this being taken down." I heard the examination read afterwards, and I believe this was not in it. Mr. Mellis is acting or assistant collector of Burdwan.

Joynarain Chunder examined.—I am a head native in Mr. Shaw's office. I went up to Culna in April last; I saw Pertab Chund there on the 30th April, in his budgerow; I went to inform him that Mr. Shaw had arrived. We went, at dusk in the evening, on board. The darogah was there; there was a good deal of conversation. Mr. Shaw asked him how he had got so fat. The darogah produced a perwannah, and desired that it might be read; it was read; it

directed the assembly to be dispersed. The rajah said he had no assembly, but only his own servants. Mr. Shaw said to the darogah, "See if there is any assemblage; he said, 'The nazir is the principal person.' Somebody was sent to call the nazir, but he did not come. The darogah said that he made no complaint. A Persian letter was written by the moonshee, addressed to the nazir. I remained. Mr. Shaw went away after this letter was drafted. I delivered this afterwards to the nazir; the nazir read it, and said, 'Very well, I will send it.' This was in the darogah's presence. I was accompanied by Hurrischunder Moonshee, and two other persons. The day after, I was told at the thannah that another perwannah had just come, ordering the rajah to be taken to Hooghly. This was not read. The darogah said, that he could not act without the order of the magistrate. Mr. Shaw wrote a letter to the magistrate of Burdwan. I went to deliver this to the nazir; but he would not receive it, because it was an English letter, by an attorney, and he had no orders. I sent it to the magistrate. Mr. Shaw went to a factory three or four coss from Culna. I remained at Culna until the next day at noon. That morning I was in Mr. Shaw's boat, and about half-past four I was awoken by my servant, who told me the sepoys were come. The sepoys discharged muskets. Most of the people in the boats were asleep. After the firing, Mr. Ogilvie came on board Mr. Shaw's boat; he had a double-barrelled pistol in his hand. He asked me where Mr. Shaw was. I said, "he had gone to the Pygacha factory." He appeared to be angry. He examined some of the papers in the boat. I fled that day, and came down in a boat to Calcutta. I saw no multitude of people at Culna, only in tens and twenties. It is a very populous place, and has much trade. It is customary for merchant-boats to carry tulwars. I have been on a pilgrimage. I had twenty-four or twenty-five men with me. I do not think that Pertab's train was disproportioned to his assumed rank.

Cross-examined.—This is the letter written by Mr. Shaw. (Letter produced.) The peon to whom it was given was not a regular runner. I cannot tell when it arrived. The whole of the perwannah was read; Mr. Shaw understood most of it, and I explained the rest. I did not explain anything about arresting the rajah, or taking him to Hooghly, because it did not contain that. When I heard of the other perwannah at the thannah, I did not mention it to the rajah nor to Mr. Shaw; I was not told to mention it. I did not forget the circumstance; but I had no

reason to consider it sufficiently important. I went into the rajah's boat and Mr. Shaw's that evening; but I did not see them; I saw Mr. Shaw the next morning. I do not know whether there were any perwannahs before; I should not know the perwannah if I saw it again; I did not read it myself. There were bonds and other papers in Mr. Shaw's boats; I do not know whether any of these bonds were from the rajah to Radakissen Bysack; if you show me one, I will tell you; I cannot say for what purpose they were brought upon that expedition. I am one of the persons now charged at Hooghly with being accessory to a disturbance and breach of the peace. I am now at large on security.

By the Judge.—I saw the prisoner while I was at Culna, not before the time when he came into the boat after firing.

By a Juror.—I had not the perwannah in my hand, nor was I close enough to see it, so as to recognize it.

Hurrochunder Ghose examined.—I am in custody of the Mofussil police. I was arrested on the 2d May at Burdwan. I was liberated on security, on the 16th July. I was again arrested on the 27th. I presented a petition to the magistrate to come down to Calcutta. I know Pertab Chund; I am his moonshee; I accompanied him to Culna. (A letter shewn, purporting to be to the nazir.) I wrote this at Culna, and Joynarain took it, and went with me to the nazir; this was after dusk on the 30th April. The nazir read it, and said that no answer to it was required. The nazir and darogah had been that morning on board Pertab's boat. The nazir put a perwannah into his hand; he said that he had not eaten his victuals that morning. Pertab said that his vakeel would come in the afternoon, and the nazir might then return. The nazir never came again. The darogah came that evening. I wrote the second letter that day; I generally wrote the rajah's letters; no one else did. He had one pinnace, seven or eight budge-rows, and three or four rowing-boats. There were lists of the boats and of the men. These were seized, and are at Hooghly. While I was at Culna, the rajah went once on shore, in a *tonjohn*. There was no riot or noise, nor any disturbance, while I was at Culna. Between the evening of April 30th and the morning of the 2d May, neither the darogah nor the nazir came on board. The rajah had sixty or seventy burkendosses with him. They mounted guard; but they were not all armed. They guarded his boats, containing birds, music, women, &c.

* Cross-examined. (Four letters shewn.)

The first is not the rajah's; it purports to be the writing of Radakistno Gosaul, the rajah's mooktear. He is the mooktear who was sent to Burdwan; it is not his hand-writing. The second letter is my hand-writing, and signed by the rajah, and was written at Santipore. I know Ram Bux Tewarry; he used to go on errands. The third letter is in my hand-writing; the writing on the outside is not mine; I do not know whose. This letter was written at Calcutta, before I left Calcutta; the direction is mine. The fourth letter I do not know. I do not know whether these were given to Ram Bux Tewarry. All the rajah's papers were kept in the *dufterkana* boat; I heard nothing about the taking of the rajah to Hooghly; I was at the thannah with Joynarain. The darogah had brought and shewn to the rajah two or three perwannahs before. One related to the dispersion of the people; this was five or six days before the reading of the other perwannahs in the boat. To this the rajah made answer, that the people were his own attendants, and could not be denominated a concourse assembled to make a disturbance. The rajah did not dismiss any of his people, but sent a mooktear with a petition to Burdwan. Those persons who are in the jail at Burdwan were the persons in the rajah's service, except four or five, who happened to come to bathe on the morning of the 2d of May. We were going to Burdwan to indentify the rajah among his relatives, and then to adopt measures for recovering his property. He was not going to seat himself on the *guddee*. There is nothing about that in the letters I wrote. The rajah ordered his sword to be brought; when he landed, he had it drawn as he walked on the bank, not all the time; when he was coming back, he returned it to the sheath. Some others had swords. I saw a sepoys at the Sumaj Barree. The rajah did not give orders to disarm him. I should have heard it, if given. There would have been a halt. There was no firing of guns nor beating of drums; but there were large crowds of people on the banks. Bamboo fences were put up by the darogah to prevent people tumbling in.

Radakistno Gosaul examined.—I am a mooktear of Pertab. I was at Culna in April last. I went to Burdwan by his directions. I saw Mr. Ogilvie in his cutcherry. I took a *durkhust* with a *mooktearnameh* from the rajah. He said that he would not accept them, but that I must go to the judge. I said the Lord Saheb had written to afford protection to the rajah, and it was incumbent on him to receive them. He told me to make out a petition in my own name. There was no stamped paper

there, and this caused a delay, and by the time it was obtained, the cutcherry was shut, and Mr. Ogilvie gone. On the Monday following, as I was going in a palkee along the street, I was met by Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Shaw, Dr. Cheek, and a mooktear of Prawn Baboo's; they were in a carriage, and alighted; they stopped the palankeen, and examined my papers. I was then arrested and pinioned.

Cross-examined.—I did give three letters once from the rajah to Ram Bux Tewarry; I do not know what they were about; I should not know them if I saw them. One was to the Gosein of Beroor; I think one was to the Ranee of Puchet. I am one of those charged at Hooghly. I am now at large on security. John Allen was called to prove the jurisdiction.

Bheek Sing, soobadar, examined.—I am a soobadar in the 3d reg. I was at Culna on the 2d of May; I was coming from Byoonchee, where we were escorting treasure. There were two officers with two companies of sepoy, each eighty in number. I did not know Mr. Ogilvie by sight. Two gentlemen came, and I heard from the captain that one was the doctor and the other the magistrate. Byoonchee is six or eight coss from Culna. We reached Culna at three in the morning. Capt. Little ordered us to load with ball. Five gentlemen were then present, the two officers, the magistrate, the doctor and a padre, and all were standing close together. After we had loaded, we proceeded to the bank. The captain told us that a great many people were assembled there, and that he expected there would be a battle, and that we were to be upon our guard. The companies were drawn up in a long line, double files, eighty in the front rank, eighty in the rear; this was along the bank of the river. It extended six or seven hundred paces. I stood on the left flank of the first, and on the right of the second, between both. I saw no people on the banks. I saw fifty or sixty boats; it was said that the rajah and his people were in them. The few people that were visible when we arrived got under the roofs. The captain took fifteen of the grenadier company and fifteen of the light company, and proceeded to the left with them; he went on till he came opposite to where the budgerows were, and all the gentlemen were with him. They were about three hundred or four hundred paces from me. Two small dinghies put off from the middle of the stream; the burkendosses called out to them to stop; one stopped, the other did not. I heard a small report first, then several muskets in succession, to the number of about fifty. I saw no commotion or disturbance among

the boats. I heard an order given, "*maro!*" "*maro!*" preceding the firing. How could it take place without an order? This came from the place where these gentlemen were. I heard the cry, "*goles maro oosko!*" I was not near enough to hear who spoke. The firing stopped when a bugle was sounded, "*cease firing.*" The captain then ordered two havildars to proceed with two sections of sepoy to the other side of the river. The river was not very broad. Arms were found in the boat, swords and clubs. The people were taken prisoners.

Cross-examined.—The line was drawn up some space from the edge of the water. The police people were standing behind us when the firing commenced, and none were before. Some were alongside, on the left, when they cried out to the boats to stop; they were where the gentlemen were standing. I would not have fired without the order of the officer. The officer's order to fire is given in Hindoostanee. The word "*fire*" is now never given; it is "*jeet*," (present). When successive or running shots are to be fired, an order is given beforehand for *file firing*. After that, there is the beat of a drum. If there is no drum, it may commence by word of mouth, or by a bugle, if there is a bugle. I was examined before at the police-office. I cautioned the men not to fire; this is usual. When the second firing took place, the captain ordered me to go to the left and forbid it: I did so. I cannot tell who gave the order "*maro!*"

The trial was adjourned at eight o'clock P. M.

August 15.

The trial recommenced at nine o'clock.

Lauchlan Alexander Maclean examined.—I am an ensign in the 26th reg. N. I. I was at Culna on 2d May, with troops. I saw Mr. Ogilvie about sixteen miles from Culna at six in the morning; he wished Capt. Little to march to Culna. There was a letter before from Mr. O. to Capt. L. I left at five in the evening with Mr. O. The latter had remained at that place since the morning. We reached Culna about twelve o'clock at night. I saw the troops at Culna about three o'clock; the number was from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty; they were then remaining a short distance out of the village; with them were Capt. Little, Mr. Ogilvie, Dr. Cheek, and Mr. Alexander. Capt. L. ordered the sepoy to march to the river side. Previously to that, Capt. L. asked Mr. O. whether Pertab Chund was to be taken dead or alive? and Mr. O. said "*yes*." (The witness added "*if*," or some other words, in this answer after the words "*dead or alive*;" but upon being again questioned, he said he had recalled the word, and that he did

not add "if he attempted to escape," but checked himself before doing so. Upon further questioning, the witness said, that if he added the words, he did not intend it; that in fact Capt. L. did not say the word, though it was so reported afterwards.) Capt. L. ordered the troops to load at the *choke*. The order was given in English, "prime and load;" this implied to load with ball-cartridge. They loaded with ball. Mr. Ogilvie could have heard the order at the time. When the troops reached the river-side, they filed along the shore. The length of the line was two hundred or three hundred yards, perhaps. I saw some natives on the shore; they began to collect, but there was no great crowd together. There were boats in the river, and alongside, and they appeared crowded with people moving about. Capt. L. called out in Hindoostanee, but I do not understand enough to know what was said. I then went to my company, to a different end of the line. Previously to that, I heard nothing said by Mr. O. There was firing. When I reached my company, I was about fifty yards from Mr. O. Before I reached the end, the firing commenced. I heard one musket fired, and shortly after, several others. The single musket was fired rather to the left of the centre; the other shots were a running fire along each side. About twenty or thirty muskets, I believe, were fired. I saw somebody go on board the boats, but I do not remember whether it was after or before the firing. The bugle sounded "cease firing." Capt. L. then went on board. There was a search for arms made by Mr. O. I saw some collected on the bank; there were swords, shields and clubs. No resistance was offered in my sight. I saw no riot. Mr. Ogilvie had a double-barrelled pistol.

Cross-examined.—It is a very short time since I joined the Bengal army. This is the first time I was on active service. We were escorting twelve lacs of treasure when we were called away. I followed my superior officer, of course. Whatever orders were given, were given to Capt. Little, and he can best speak. There was no medical man of our corps. Dr. Cheek was there; he came from Burdwan. The order to load was general; we had no blank cartridge. I do not know whether sepoy will obey any other order than one of a military officer. I saw a letter from Mr. Alexander to Dr. Cheek. I cannot say whether the firing commenced accidentally or otherwise. I heard no order given. Capt. L. was close to where the first shot was fired. I heard no signal to fire by bugle.

By the Judge.—I heard no persons call out any thing before the firing.

Baboo Tewarry examined.—I am a

sepoy in the 3d regt. N. I. I was with my company at Culna on the 2d of May. We were on the bank of the river early that morning. I was on the left side of the line, in the light company. We came along in sections. I saw boats and budgerows in the mid-stream. A boat was proceeding, and not attending to the prohibition to proceed; the magistrate fired a pistol at the boat. I was at that time moving up to the line, which was not completed. I was passing close by the magistrate. At the time that the pistol was fired, every body was talking. The magistrate, the darogah, the nazir, and others, were calling out, "*maro! maro!*" After the order to fire with ball, the muskets began firing. The magistrate and the other gentlemen gave the order to fire with ball. The people in the boats were sitting out. There was no kind of riot or disturbance. I did not go into the boats. Forty or fifty muskets were fired, when the bugle sounded to cease firing. I saw about twenty or twenty-five old broken swords. There was a second firing after the first had ceased on the sound of the bugle; this second firing took place on the rajah's jumping into the river. The gentlemen, that is, the magistrate, the captain, and the rest, cried out, "The rajah is escaping; *golee ke maro!*" This was the occasion of the second firing; ten or twenty shots were fired by the sepoys. The gentlemen, taking the muskets out of the hands of the sepoys, also fired. It ceased when the rajah got over to the other side out of reach. He was afterwards arrested, with several men.

Cross-examined.—By the "gentlemen," I mean the magistrate, Capt. Little, Ensign Maclean, Dr. Cheek, and the Padre Alexander. *They all took muskets, and fired. I saw the padre fire!* When the magistrate fired, he gave his pistol to a servant to hold, who fired also. The pistol-shot fired by Mr. Ogilvie was the first shot I heard fired.

Koda Bux examined.—I am a havildar. I was with my company at Culna on the 2d of May; Mr. Ogilvie was there. Early in the morning, we went to the banks of the river. Capt. Little told the sepoys, that they must be careful, because the rajah was present with many armed men. The troops were ordered to draw up in two lines or ranks. The length was about 400 paces from one extremity to the other. I was in the middle of the line, near the captain. I saw fifty or sixty boats in the river. We had extended to the right and left opposite the boats. The boats were forty or fifty paces from us. Nobody called out to the people in the boats in the middle; but when the boats near shore were moving off, they were told not to go. Upon a dinghy in the mid-stream

moving away, orders were given to fire ball, to frighten them. The order was to fire in the air over the boats. Upon this, three or four shots were fired. But upon this having no effect in stopping them, orders were given to fire upon them, that they were taking away the rajah. The magistrate was about seven paces from me; he was moving about, giving directions, and arranging matters. The order was "*maro !*" and then balls were fired. Fifty or sixty muskets were discharged. The bugle sounded, and the firing ceased. After that I know of no other firing, for I then went by the captain's orders to the other side. I arrested the rajah. I saw sixty or eighty weapons, chiefly swords, two or three guns, and one pistol. One gun was rotten, another was an English double-barrelled. The swords were native six-anna tulwars. The troops loaded with ball before leaving Culna, by the orders of the captain. Mr. Ogilvie was present.

Cross-examined.—I am an old soldier, and I have been in some battles. Sometimes we fire with word of command; but if the enemy come suddenly, we do not wait. I did not hear what directions were given to the nazir and darogah. My duty was to attend to my commanding officer. I did not see the padre fire; but he may have fired.

By the Judge.—I was standing seven or eight paces from the gentlemen, behind them, when the firing took place. All five were together, until Ensign Maclean went away to the left. The ensign went away after the firing commenced. I did not see the magistrate fire any thing. I was looking sometimes to the right and sometimes to the left. The order was given by the captain to fire overhead, when the boats were in the mid-stream. Three or four muskets were then fired. Afterwards, when the boats got close to the others in the mid-stream, the magistrate said, "*maro !*" He also said, that the rajah was getting away in the boats. I distinctly recollect hearing the magistrate using these words. I do not confound what the magistrate said with what the others said, because the voices of natives are very different from that of Europeans. The other Europeans were not standing close to the magistrate. Upon this being said, the balls were fired. When the order was given, the rajah was in the boat. No one else gave an order. There is some difference in the account which I now give, and the account I have given before, because I only speak to the questions put to me; the questions are not the same. I do not recollect whether I said that the captain joined in the cry, "*maro !*" He did not join. I never said at the police,

that we would not have fired on the orders of the magistrate.

By a Juror.—I saw a pistol in the hand of the magistrate, but no musket.

Gourdeen Dobay examined.—I am a sepoy in the 3d N.I. Last May, I was at Culna. I was with my company early in the morning. I saw Mr. Ogilvie there; he was moving about. I saw boats and budgerows in the river. There was firing, on the orders of the captain and magistrate. A boat was coming from the eastward, which was forbidden to proceed to join the budgerows; it went on, and the magistrate said in Hindoostanee, "fire at the banchoots, they will not obey orders." Upon that, ten or twenty balls were fired. The captain then caused the bugles to sound "cease firing." Before this, there was no firing. The Captain gave no orders until the boat disobeyed; he then said, "fire at them with ball; they will not obey orders." The magistrate was four or five paces from me.

Cross-examined.—There were no muskets fired before the ten or twenty of which I spoke. I have always given the same accounts of this transaction. At the police-office, I only answered to the questions put to me, and I do the same here. I do not recollect having said that any muskets were first fired in the air. (After some prevarication, the witness confessed, that an order was first given by the captain to fire three or four muskets in the air, and that he had stated this at the police.) There was no interval between these discharges and the ten or twenty muskets. I do not know whether the first three or four were aimed at the boats or fired over. The magistrate was not standing in front of us; if he had, he might have been shot. (The witness was asked whether he had not said at the police-office that all the European gentlemen were standing together; this he at first seemed to deny, but, after some shuffling, admitted.) I suppose all the others must have heard the magistrate give the order "*maro !*" I saw the magistrate with the pistol in his hand; I did not see him with a musket; I did not see him fire the pistol. I did not see the padre or the doctor take a musket and fire on the boats.

By the Judge.—Immediately upon the three or four muskets being fired, the other ten or twenty were fired; there was no interval. The captain gave orders to two or three to fire overhead, and immediately after, the general order to fire was given. The captain did not join in this second order. (The Judge remarked that this was a contradiction of himself in express terms.)

Dwarkan Sing examined.—I was at Culna with my company on the 2d of

May. We were in line. I was in the centre. Some boats were moving on the river. The magistrate desired them to be brought to the shore. The captain, the lieutenant (ensign), the doctor, the magistrate, and the padre, were all together. An order was given, when the boats would not obey the orders, to fire at them with ball. The magistrate fired his pistol. About forty muskets were discharged. The bugle sounded to cease firing. After that, five or ten muskets were fired on the right. The bugle did not sound again. There was no riot, and no resistance offered. There may have been 250 or 300 police people and chapsseees altogether.

Cross-examined.—I did not see the pistol fired. I said so at the police. (This is different from the deposition taken.) All the gentlemen were together, ten or twenty paces from me on my right. I should have got into trouble, if I had fired without orders. There were vacant spaces between the sepoy in front of the magistrate; he aimed between the sepoys, through these spaces. I saw him. The captain gave the first order. I attended only to his order.

By the Judge.—No other person gave the order but the captain.

Golaum Hyder examined.—I am a havildar in the 3d regt.; I was at Culna on the 2d May with my company; we were in line on the banks of the river; Mr. Ogilvie was there. There were five gentlemen. The magistrate was moving backward and forward. I heard firing. Two shots were first fired, by order of the captain; he told them to fire over two boats making off. The magistrate said "*maro !*" Several shots were fired. The firing ceased when the bugle sounded. I saw afterwards some guns and broken swords. I saw a man in the boats who was shot through the chest; I do not know his name. I afterwards heard that he was a Brahmin. The man was still alive.

Cross-examined.—I heard the magistrate give the order. The captain gave an order to fire two guns over to the sky (*asman ko*). I gave the same account at the police-office. I did then say that the magistrate said "*maro !*" (There was nothing said about the order of the magistrate in this witness's deposition at the police.) I also stated at the police, that Mr. Ogilvie said, "the rajah is escaping; follow me to the boats." After the two shots were fired to the sky, I heard no other order given. I saw the magistrate with a pistol, but I did not see him fire it. I did not see him take a musket or fire.

Capt. William Little.—(not examined in chief.)

Cross-examined.—I commanded the detachment at Culna. I was called upon by the magistrate of Burdwan to give aid. I was escorting treasure, to a large amount. I have a letter, which I then received from the magistrate, Mr. Ogilvie; in consequence of this I halted. Mr. O. joined me at Byoonchee. I proceeded to Culna in the evening. The troops were drawn up on the banks of the river. A firing took place. I should say decidedly that the firing was the consequence of a misapprehension of the orders on the part of the sepoys. Nobody, to my knowledge, or in my hearing, gave any orders to fire at the people in the boats. I never heard Mr. Ogilvie give any orders to the sepoys. I understood from Mr. O. that his intention was to arrest Pertab and his followers. I apprehended that there was a great probability of resistance being offered. I did not see the magistrate fire a musket or pistol, nor Mr. Alexander, nor Dr. Cheek. The first time I met Mr. Ogilvie, after the firing, he expressed his regret. The transaction displeased me very much. I took the sepoys to task. Between ninety and hundred arms, chiefly swords, were taken from the sepoys, who had taken them from Pertab's people. This was besides the weapons taken by the burkendosses. I took a *seik chukka* (sharp dirk) among the weapons. I delivered 337 prisoners over. Nearly 300 were fighting men. After Pertab was in my tent, a prisoner, there was a large concourse of people, some 30,000, between 12 o'clock and sunset. There were great crowds on the march with him to Hooghly. I heard no cry of "*maro ! maro !*" before the firing. The running shots followed the first two immediately. I believe this arose from a misconception of orders.

Re-examined.—There may have been a cry of "*maro !*" after the firing. There was a caution given to the boats, not to move off. The crowds did not attempt to rescue, but they were rather insolent. The fighting men were of various castes; about thirty were body servants of the rajah. They were under my charge about five days, and none of them denied belonging to Pertab. I am not aware that any inquiry was instituted as to the breach of military discipline on the part of the sepoys in firing without orders. The firing was from mistake.

Maddoosoodun examined.—I am a doctor. I went to Culna last May. I saw Terrachund Chuckabutty; he had been shot in the left breast, and was in a very dangerous state. I saw him at the padre's school on the 4th of May; it was by the order of Dr. Cheek. He died on the 20th of May, in the hospital of Burdwan.

Cross-examined.—There is a regular European surgeon attached to the hospital; his name is Dr. Cheek. My reports are regularly made to him: I made my reports to him in this case. I was not present at the moment he died, nor was I present at the *post mortem* examination. The body was opened and examined by Dr. Cheek.

By the Judge.—I was not present when the body was opened by Dr. Cheek. The man told me, when he was in a dying state, that he was wounded at Culna. I do not think he had then any expectation of recovery.

Sir J. Grant said, he thought Dr. Cheek must be called, as the best evidence procurable must be given by the prosecution of the death, and of all facts to be determined.

George Nicholas Cheek examined.—I am the civil surgeon of Burdwan. Terrachund Chuckabutty was in the hospital there last May. He died on the 20th, of a gun-shot wound. I examined the body after death. I have not the slightest doubt of the cause of his death. He received the wound at Culna on the 2d of May. I saw him fifteen minutes afterwards.

Cross-examined.—I accompanied Mr. Ogilvie officially from Burdwan. I was aware that no medical man was with Capt. Little's party. It was in consequence of this that I was taken. At Bhoonchee we fell in with Capt. L. I heard Mr. O. say that there were 250 men at Culna, and he required Capt. L.'s assistance in apprehending them. He said, "I think they will resist the police, but with the military there will be no resistance," or words to that effect. At Mr. Alexander's house we had a conversation, at which Mr. O., Capt. L., and myself were present. I had written a letter to Mr. Alexander, by the directions of Mr. O. I received an answer to this, which answer was delivered to Mr. O. This took place through me, because Mr. O. wished it to be kept secret from his darogah and nazir. (These letters put in and proved.) When we went to Culna, we first went to the thannah. The nazir spoke to Mr. O.; but I do not know what he said. About half an hour or more after we arrived, the detachment came up. This was about midnight. About day-break we went to the *choke*. Before that, Mr. O. said to Capt. L., "I shall call upon the *sot-disant* rajah to surrender, and tell the men to lay down their arms; and I shall then send the darogah to apprehend them. That failing, I shall make the matter over to Capt. Little." After the firing, I saw the nazir. The darogah and some of the police were there. A few minutes after the troops were drawn in line along

the top of the bank, I heard some persons bawling out. I was too far off to hear the words, or to see the persons. I was a considerable way to the left of the line; Mr. Alexander was with me. Capt. L. and Mr. O. were on my left. I am speaking as I stood facing the water. The magistrate was too far for me to hear what he said. I saw the darogah stepping from the bank into a boat. I heard one musket-shot at the end of the line. Soon afterwards, two more shots—then a running fire down the line. After this I saw three or four men swimming, at whom some shots were fired. The bugle did not sound until the end of the firing. After the firing, Mr. Ogilvie said when I met him, "how very unfortunate the firing was! I never gave any order." It was not then known that any one had been hurt. Mr. O. had a double-barrelled pistol belonging to Mr. Barlow, the judge of Burdwan. Mr. Barlow at his house gave one to Mr. O. just before we set out, and the other to me. I handed it to Capt. L. with all the powder, caps, and balls. Both were loaded by Mr. Barlow. Mr. O.'s pistol was not discharged, to my knowledge. I have frequently heard Mr. O. express a disinclination to employ the military. In consequence of a note which I received on a slip of Bengallee paper from Mr. O., I went to him, and found him and Mr. Shaw together. Mr. O. showed me a letter from Capt. Hannington. Previous to this, I was not required by Mr. O. to attend him to Culna.

Re-examined.—I have heard that Padre Alexander was once in the artillery. I should have been surprised, however, to have seen him take a musket. I did not see the boat push off, which the darogah was getting into. Capt. Little gave the order to load. We were then standing all together in the *choke*. I do not know whether any one was sent to summon the rajah to surrender before the firing. I do not know whether Mr. Ogilvie examined any one upon oath. I saw no great crowd upon the boat before the firing, and no tumult or disturbance.

Mr. Clarke now proposed to read the following documentary evidence put in:—The memorial of Pertab Chund to the Deputy Governor of Bengal, for aid and safe escort to Burdwan; the minute upon this, refusing the prayer of the petition; Mr. Halliday's official letter to Mr. Ogilvie, forwarding a copy of the memorial, and preparing him for the possibility of disturbance; the two letters written by Pertab Chund to the nazir and darogah. These were objected to, on the ground that it did not yet appear that they had ever reached Mr. Ogilvie himself before the transaction, and that they could not therefore be identified with him, until

some ground was laid for the presumption, that they had influenced his conduct. On the other hand, it was submitted, that these letters were admissible evidence at all events: that, in the first place, there was a sufficient evidence to go to the jury of the fact of their receipt by Mr. O. before the transaction; and that, secondly, even without such presumptive proof, the letters were evidence to show that Pertab was not acting in disobedience to the orders of the magistrate.

Sir *John Grant* thought that, as part of the case related to the question of the legality or illegality of Pertab's acts and intentions, the letters were clearly admissible in reference to that matter.

The English letter, written by Mr. Shaw to Mr. Ogilvie, was not tendered, and it was admitted not to have reached Mr. O. until *after* the Culna transaction. This closed the case for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned about eight o'clock P. M.

August 16.

The trial re-commenced at ten o'clock this morning.

Sir *J. Grant* asked the prisoner whether he had any thing to say in his defence, as his counsel were not permitted to address the court on his behalf, except on points of law.

Mr. Ogilvie said he had written out an address, which he was afraid he was unable to undertake the exertion of reading, and he hoped the court would allow a friend to act as his substitute.

Sir *J. Grant* said the court would allow the address to be read by any gentleman whom Mr. O. might name.

Mr. E. A. Samuells was then named by Mr. Ogilvie, and read the following address:—

“My Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury. After all that has been said and published respecting this unhappy affair at Culna, singled out and pursued as I have been by every kind of charge, I yet owe to my prosecutors—whoever they be—my thanks for this opportunity of bringing the whole matter to a public judicial investigation. The result I trust will satisfy not only you, whom it is my first object to convince, but the Government and the public at large, that throughout the whole transaction I did nothing but what my duty as a magistrate, and the official orders and reports on which I was bound to act, compelled me to; and that even the misapprehension of orders, which Capt. Little has deposed to, and which led to all the mischief that ensued, is one for which I can in no sense be held responsible, either legally or morally.

“I presume there are few of you who are ignorant that the duties of a mofussil

magistrate are far more varied and more anxious than those of an English justice of the peace; that his authority is to be exercised over a far greater space—his responsibility far more serious; and that his neglect of duty would probably induce not *local* inconvenience, but general danger and confusion: yet even in England, where all is well ordered under domestic tribunals, with a numerous magistracy always at hand, tumultuous, and still more, armed assemblages of people may be put down and dispersed by the magistrate in person without any formal warrant; and in case of disobedience, he may resort to force to disperse or arrest the refractory, and should death ensue, the magistrate would be liable to no charge, even of manslaughter. His lordship will tell you that such is the law of England, and will further inform you, that a state of active riot or disturbance is not necessary to give the magistrate such authority, but that the existence of an assemblage of persons sufficient for the purposes of terror and intimidation is quite enough to authorize the magistrate to act. Such too is the law of all nations where civil policy prevails. In no place is such power more necessary to the magistrate than in provinces acquired and held by conquest; where every local affray may swell out into general tumult, and speedily assume the character of sedition or rebellion. Some of you, gentlemen, may perhaps recollect, as a case in point, the affair of the Moulvees in the neighbouring district of Baraset, and there are not wanting many similar instances.

“You have it in evidence that I was magistrate of the populous district of Burdwan, the residence of the most powerful zemindar under the Company's dominion, whose possessions extend far and wide over that and the adjoining zillahs. You have heard that the present zemindar is an infant, an adopted son of the late Rajah Tejhunder, still under the tutelage of his natural father, Prawn Baboo, whose administration of these vast possessions has rendered the family unpopular in the extreme. You have heard that a pretender to the raj started up as it were from the grave, under circumstances marvellous even to absurdity, but not the less likely on that account to excite the passions and credulity of such a population; that he appeared in Baucora in 1835, in the character of a fukeer, and gathered a tumultuous rabble about him, with which he paraded the district, and but for the decisive conduct of the magistrate, would have spread confusion throughout the whole country; that he was arrested, tried, and convicted. You will find it to have been for the same offence, of tumultuous assemblage and

resistance to the constituted authorities for which he was arrested by me at Culna, and is now taking his trial. He underwent his sentence of six months' imprisonment, and was discharged on recognizance and sureties of the peace for twelve months more. That period had scarcely expired, when you find him at Culna, with a fleet of forty or fifty boats, and a retinue of people armed and unarmed, stated by himself, in his letter to the nazir, to amount to three hundred and forty-two, of whom no less than one hundred and seventy confess themselves to be fighting-men, and avowed his intended progress to Burdwan, for the ostensible purpose of procuring evidence of his identity; but, as it would seem from intercepted letters to the neighbouring rajahs and zemindars, with the real purpose of seating himself on the *guddee* of the raj, on which he invites them with their followers to see him reinstated. You will not suppose that the public authorities could sit idly by while such doings were in hand. You have already before you the minute of the Deputy Governor of Bengal upon the pretender's application, with the orders of Government to myself thereon; a previous order had been received by me, which will also be laid before you, as well as the letter of the superintendent of police, the perwannahs or warrants issued by myself, the returns or reports, at first of the darogah, and ultimately of the darogah jointly with the nazir, whom I had been obliged to despatch to the spot. You will find that my orders in the first instance were to prevent the invasion of the district by this disorderly concourse, and afterwards to disperse them. Those orders being reported to have been set at nought, my last perwannas were to disperse them and arrest the pretender. One of these orders is that which was served in the presence of Mr. Shaw; you will judge whether it has been truly represented. The last report received by me was on the 30th April, apprizing me of the continued contumacy and resistance to both darogah and nazir, and that the arrest could not be made without bloodshed, or even loss of life. This also you will have before you. I had scarcely received it, when a communication reached me from Capt. Hanyngton, assistant under Capt. Wilkinson, the political agent for Maubhoon, which likewise shall be presented to you. Its alarming tenor determined my proceedings. After consulting with the other official gentlemen of the station, I wrote to Capt. Little to halt his treasure-party, joined them myself at Byoonchee, and having there received a communication from the only European gentlemen resident at Culna, which confirmed the former reports, I pro-

ceeded to that place, as you have heard deposed. Before adverting to the evidence of the transaction itself, allow me to request your attention to a mis-statement in the opening of the counsel for the prosecution, by no means unimportant. He told you that it was I who ordered the men to load with ball, at the *choke*—a statement wholly unwarranted either by the depositions at the police, or by any you have heard in this court. You will, therefore, dismiss from your minds this gratuitous misrepresentation.

"The evidence of the occurrence at Culna, with which the prosecutor would have closed his case had he not been compelled very reluctantly to produce Capt. Little and Dr. Cheek, must be too fresh in your memory to require much comment. It was that of persons under trial themselves, and implicated so deeply in the transaction, as to have the strongest possible motive for perverting the truth; or of sepoys, in whom you cannot but have remarked a strong anxiety to rid themselves of the consequences of a misconception of orders, which had proved so disastrous, and threatened them with heavy responsibility. There is no other way of accounting for the labyrinth of contradictions in which their statements have involved the case. As to the evidence of Ensign Maclean, there is really nothing in it that can affect me. My plan of proceeding, which I openly and repeatedly expressed at Culna, was to take the offenders and transmit them to Hooghly and Burdwan for trial—to do so by means of the civil power if possible; but if that should fail, to hand the matter over to Capt. Little and his detachment. The circumstances of the case fully warranted my calling out the military; but they were called in more to overawe resistance than for any active purpose. The expression deposed to by Ensign Maclean, of taking the prisoners dead or alive, had reference *only* to the case of resistance, which you have heard we all anticipated, and which, as his lordship, I doubt not, will tell you, would have justified me in proceeding even to extremities. That my intention was to resort to military force *only* in the event of resistance, must be clear from the fact which you will already have inferred from Dr. Cheek's deposition—and which will be fully confirmed—that when the firing unfortunately commenced, the darogah was in the very act of stepping into a boat to summon the party to surrender. A few minutes later, and he would himself have been exposed to the fire of the troops. But what say the other English gentlemen who were present on the occasion, and whose production as witnesses was extracted with so much difficulty? Their

statements, I submit, have entirely exonerated me from this charge. I will not detain you with commenting on their evidence, or on that of Mr. Alexander, which remains to be heard. I leave it to yourselves to give it the weight it deserves. I am sensible that it may appear to you that the object in view might have been effected without the employment of military; but I beg you to observe, that such is not the opinion of Capt. Little, and it would have been highly culpable in me to expose my authority to the hazard of a repulse. But in truth the question is not whether the actual state of matters at Culna required the interference of the military, but whether the nature of my information was such as to warrant my resort to a measure so much against my inclination. That information will be fully before you: it will be for you to pronounce your judgment upon it. On that information I was bound to act by the laws and regulations which I was appointed to administer.

"It is hardly necessary for me, after Capt. Little and Dr. Cheek's evidence, to disclaim having myself either fired or ordered others to fire. The imputed cry of '*maro! maro!*' as proceeding from my lips, is equally destitute of reasonable or consistent testimony to support it. My conduct and expressions, both before and after the transaction, will, I should hope, convince you of the utter falsehood of the allegation. One word, and I have done. If any thing in my conduct on this occasion, or in any act of my previous life, has led you to believe for one moment that I could be capable of any thing so wanton, so reckless, and so un-English, as to have proceeded to the river side with a deliberate intent to direct a military fire upon a sleeping crowd. I am content to be delivered over to every penalty the law can inflict for such an outrage on humanity."

The record of conviction of Pertab Chund was then put in and read; by which it appeared that, in 1836, Aluck Shah, *alias* Pertab Chund, had been convicted of assembling men in arms and setting at defiance the constituted authorities, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and to find sureties to keep the peace for one year.

An order of Government, in the form of a letter to Mr. Ogilvie, in June 1837, approving his conduct towards Pertab, and directing care to be taken that no disturbance should arise.

The following witnesses were then called and examined by Messrs. *Prinsep and Morton*, counsel for Mr. Ogilvie.

Luckeynarain Ghose, Foujdarry sheristadar of Burdwan, proved the perwannas issued by Mr. Ogilvie, and the re-

ports received at Burdwan from the darogah and nazir of Culna. The official seal of the thannah was appended to all the reports; unusual despatch had been employed in forwarding the perwannas relating to Pertab, expresses having been used instead of the regular dawk.

Captain John Caulfield Hanington, deputy political agent to the Governor-general for the S. W. Frontier.—I have been in this district about three years. On the 26th of April last, I wrote circulars to the magistrates of Burdwan and Bancoorah, and other adjoining districts, enclosing a copy of a letter written to Capt. Wilkinson, the Governor-general's political agent—(letters put in and proved)—this was in consequence of the apprehension of a man called Ram Bux Tewarry, who was carrying several letters from Pertab Chund to the wealthy zemindars of the districts in question. I remember Pertab Chund making his appearance in my district, about three years since, with a large assemblage of followers. He had been a faqueer, and was known by some as Aluck Shah; this may mean 'invisible king.' He made himself known to me as the claimant of the raj of Burdwan. The whole district was in a considerable state of agitation and excitement. I think this has been very much the case since, and there would be much ground for alarm if he made his appearance in those parts. It was shortly after his first appearance in my district that he was arrested for the disturbance at Bancoorah.

Robert Barlow, judge of the zillah of Burdwan.—I remember Mr. Ogilvie going from thence to Culna. I know he received two or three Persian reports before he started. I saw Capt. Hanington's letter in Mr. O.'s hand. We had a conversation at the time. He is my subordinate officer. I do not know that the conversation was official. Mr. Shawe, the assistant magistrate, was there. I advised the military to be called in when we went. I gave him one of my pistols, and the other to Dr. Cheek; I think they are quite new pistols. I received the pistol back from Mr. O. loaded. There was a strong feeling prevailing in the district concerning Pertab. I have known Mr. O. since last February. I should certainly not say that he was reckless of human life.

Maryrick Arthur Goffin Shawe, assistant magistrate at Burdwan.—I remember seeing Capt. Hanington's letter in Mr. Ogilvie's hand, on the 30th of April; Dr. Cheek came in afterwards. I know that it was in consequence of this letter that Mr. O. determined upon going to Culna.

(The letter of Capt. Hanington to Mr. Ogilvie, with the enclosed communication from the former, a very strong letter, re-

lating to the probable intentions of Pertab Chund, derived chiefly from intercepted letters to zemindars and others, was put in and read. Captain H.'s opinion seemed to be, that there was something like a widely-extended plot in embryo, to support the claims of Pertab. Also a letter from Mr. F. C. Smith to Mr. Ogilvie, giving directions to the latter.)

The perwannahs of the magistrate and the reports of the darogah were tendered. The latter were objected to. After some argument, the judge overruled the objection, considering that the magistrate was justified in acting on the reports *prima facie*. The objection taken was, that there was nothing to show that these were the reports of the darogah, and that, on the contrary, it was proved that he could neither read nor write. On the other hand, though it was admitted that these reports were not evidence of the real state of the country, or even of the darogah's belief on the subject; it was argued that the magistrate was nevertheless justified *prima facie* in acting upon them, whether true or not, as a constable is justified in acting upon a forged warrant, if he acts *bonâ fide*. Mr. Clarke also objected to some of the perwannahs being read, and not the whole. He said that several were kept back, and that some three or four had been carefully picked out, to support an untrue presumption that resistance had been offered to the authorities. Mr. Prinsep said, that this was the first time he ever heard so extraordinary an objection, especially in the case of a prosecution for felony. Could it be pretended that the prisoner was not at liberty to select whatever portions he considered material to his case? Much expense had been incurred in getting the numerous documents which had been put in translated, and if the prosecutors considered any others essential to their case, let them get them translated, and put them in themselves. Sir J. Grant said, that he could not see any objection whatever to the counsel for the defence selecting such as they might deem material for their own case. These perwannahs did not constitute an entire record, but were separate documents. His lordship added, that, in a prosecution for felony, he should not hesitate to direct any document to be translated at the time, if it should happen to be necessary, by the interpreter in court. These perwannahs were, to disperse the assemblage, and, if this was resisted, to arrest Pertab. The reports set forth a history of the different events, and the last return informed the magistrate that the dispersion could not be effected without his presence, and that there was great danger of armed resistance, and consequent affrays and bloodshed.

Assand Ally examined.—I am the

Foujdarry nazir of Burdwan. On the 29th of April last, I was ordered by the magistrate, Mr. Ogilvie, to proceed to Culna with a perwannah. The perwannah directed me to disperse the assembly, and to arrest Pertab, and take him to Hooghly. I went accordingly. I went on board his budgerow, one day about noon, and shewed the perwannah. He did not disperse any of his men. I made a report accordingly to the magistrate. I received two Persian letters from Pertab, one the same evening, and another the next morning. I did not send these to the magistrate until the 10th or 11th of May. My report was written and sent before these letters came to me. I thought it was a mere pretence, and that Pertab did not really intend to obey the magistrate's orders. I afterwards sent the darogah on board, but did not again go myself; I remained on the bank of the river. I saw the magistrate on the following night, about midnight, at Culna. I went with him to Mr. Alexander's house. From that we went to the *choke*. There were some troops. I heard the captain give the order to load. They afterwards formed in lines on the bank of the river. I heard the captain give an order to fire a musket in the air. At that time I saw the darogah just stepping into a boat. The magistrate and others had called out to the boats in the river, but they did not obey. After the order to fire in the air, I heard no other order given. Immediately afterwards, two guns were fired, and then there was a firing, "pop, pop," all down the line. I was standing about eighteen or twenty paces from Mr. Ogilvie. I was on a high bank, and could see him plainly all the time. I was close to the captain. Mr. O. never cried out "maro!" He did not fire off his pistol, nor did he give any order whatever to fire. When the bugle sounded, the firing ceased.

Cross-examined.—I saw Pertab once, about the middle of the day; he had asked me to return in the evening. I came to the bank of the river. Pertab's people objected to our going on board with our arms. I am the darogah's superior officer. Before I received the Persian letter, I knew that Pertab had seen Mr. Shaw. The night after, when I saw the magistrate, I gave him a summary of the letters I had received, and he said he should arrest him, because he had often acted disobediently. No message was sent to Pertab after the receipt of the letters until the firing, when the rajah jumped into the river. Just before the firing, I heard every one cry out, "they are running away." The magistrate may have joined in this. The captain gave the order to fire in the air after this; I saw some men swimming before a gun was fired.

Alfred Alexander examined.—I have

resided at Culna ten years; I am catechist to the Church Missionary Society. Pertab came to Culna in April, and remained until the 2d of May; I was resident there during his stay. When he made his entry, there was a concourse of some 7,000 persons. The Mission bungalow is on a high bank, about two hundred yards from the river. There was an unusual assemblage and stir at the time of Pertab's stay. People used to come daily and return daily from and to various parts. I heard an occasional firing, and beating of drums; there were arms among them—sticks, and shields, and swords, on their shoulders; they were coming towards Culna from the direction of Santipore. I consider that there was much ground for alarm; I have communicated with Mr Ogilvie on the subject; I have written to him (a letter shewn and proved) the end of last March; I only knew him as a public servant, not personally; this was in answer to a note from him to me (note produced). Before I wrote it, I saw the concourse of people above-mentioned pass the Mission-house; and in consequence of this I wrote. I received a letter from Dr. Cheek on the night of the 1st of May, and this I answered. This was partly from what I heard from the nazir, and partly from my own observation. On the night of the 1st of May, I saw Mr. Ogilvie at Culna, also Dr. Cheek, Capt. Little, and Ensign Maclean. The darogah and nazir were at my house that night; I heard Mr. O. say he would take Pertab with his police, if he could, and if not, he would apply to Capt. L. to take him by force. I accompanied them in the morning to the *choke*, at the instance of Dr. C. I went thence to the river side; Dr. C. and myself remained on the left, away from the sepoys. After the drawing out in lines, we five were never all together; I could see the magistrate with a pistol in his hand: he was beckoning to the boats, and I heard a shouting, but I could not distinguish what. I saw a boat putting off, with the darogah; the boats in the river were twenty or thirty yards from the edge. I heard a single shot fired, and the ball dropped ahead of a small boat—instantly after, two other shots, and then in a few seconds the fire ran down the line. I heard the bugle sound to the left of Dr. Cheek. I saw Mr. Ogilvie presently afterwards; he said, "there had been firing, and he was very sorry that a shot had been fired; he had given no order" I think all the other Europeans were there, including Capt. Little, certainly. I saw a pistol in Mr. O.'s hand; I did not see him fire. At the Mission-house, the magistrate laid the pistol on my desk; it was a new double-barrelled pistol; I

took it up and looked at it, with a view to put it in the desk out of harm's way; I took out the ramrod, and found both the barrels loaded; I put my finger in both barrels and found them perfectly clean. I admired the finish of the interior. I have once been a military man, in the Artillery; I did not, nor did Dr. Cheek, take up a musket on that morning.

Cross-examined.—It was about two hours after the firing that I saw the pistol on my desk; I cannot say that I saw him lay it down. The width of the river was perhaps a hundred yards or more; Dr. Cheek may have seen, or not, the darogah in the boat; I am certain that, when the first gun was fired, the darogah was in the boat at least ten yards from the shore; he may have been nearly half way; I am not speaking of exact measurement—he was on his way. Mine is the only European house at Culna Gunge; there is another European house at old Culna, belonging to a Mr. Maclean, an indigo planter, who I believe is now at sea.

This closed the case for the defence. Sir J. P. Grant was about to sum up, but the jury were too exhausted to attend further that night, and the Court adjourned accordingly at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

August 17.

The Court met at 10 o'clock.

Two letters were read—one from Mr. Alexander to Mr. Ogilvie, the other from Mr. Alexander to Dr. Cheek—describing the state of Culna, and the proceedings of Pertab Chund, in parading about the place with numerous armed men. Some other documents were also read, which it was intended last night to have put into the hands of the jury, without reading them in court, as the gentlemen of the jury appeared at that time so much exhausted, and it was desirable to close the case as quickly as possible; but this morning, Sir J. Grant said that the same reason could not now be given, and it was more regular to read all the documents that were to be put in.

Sir John Grant commenced summing up, which occupied two hours. He began by observing, that he was anxious to make his address occupy as short a time as possible; but, considering the length to which his notes of the evidence extended (two manuscript books), he might possibly trespass upon their attention at greater length than he at present anticipated. Much of fictitious and extraneous matter had been mixed up with the real case before the Court, arising on the one hand from a desire, on the part of the prosecution, to shew that a person calling himself the claimant of the raj of Burdwan had endeavoured, in a peaceable and legal manner only, to make good his claim; and a desire on the other side to

meet this case, so set up, by evidence of his imposture and illegal intentions and conduct. In this case, the Court and jury had really nothing to do with the rightful or wrongful claim of this person: the main question was, whether the death arose from the firing, and whether the firing took place by the orders of the prisoner. The former point is clear. It seemed immaterial whether the words "dead or alive" were or were not coupled with the contingency of "attempting to escape;" because the order to kill, in the mere event of an offender (guilty of misdemeanor merely) running away and attempting to escape, would have been illegal, and if acted upon, it might have been murder. But if the order was intended to be acted upon only in the event of resistance, this would have been legal and justifiable. The evidence of Dr. Cheek, with respect to the instructions given by Mr. Ogilvie to Capt. Little, was important, as shewing Mr. O.'s intention of first resorting to the civil force. There was no doubt that the military force was there by the order of the prisoner, and for the purpose of dispersing the concourse, and arresting the person called Pertab. It might be altogether unimportant, whether that purpose was lawful or unlawful; because even if it was unlawful, the prisoner would not be answerable for consequences not contemplated, and which he did not authorize. If the guns were fired without the express request or participation of the prisoner, he could not be answerable under any circumstances for a result not contemplated by him. As to the lawfulness of a magistrate's acting on the reports of his police-officers, his lordship referred to Reg. IX. 1807, s. 4, which expressly directs the magistrate to act thereon. Considering the powers vested in the nazir and darogah, it was even immaterial to this point, whether their reports were true or false. If false, those officers would be amenable to severe punishment; but the warrant of the magistrate, acting *bonâ fide* upon the report, was nevertheless legal and good. His lordship then said that he should confine the rest of his remarks and comments on evidence to the question whether the prisoner was a participator in the offence, by actual firing, or ordering, aiding, abetting or encouraging any one to fire. The learned judge here took occasion to observe, that no doubt the grand jury had conscientiously performed their duty, but it appeared to him to have been done in a very extraordinary manner; for, if there had been *any crime at all*, he was at a loss to know how it could be any thing else than *murder*. His lordship then commented at great length upon the evidence of the sepoy, reading the greater part in detail.

As to the evidence of the man called Baboo Tewarry, he observed, that the matters sworn by him were of such a striking character, that if untrue, the misstatement could not possibly have been by *mistake*, but must have been gross and wilful *perjury*. In England, and most other countries, if there appeared to be a wilful falsehood in a material part of a witness's testimony, the rest was considered tainted, and altogether unworthy of belief; but in this country, unfortunately, so lax were the notions of the natives concerning veracity and sincerity, that if this rule were acted upon it would often be impossible to arrive at any conclusion whatever. It was, however, quite beyond all doubt that the whole testimony of this witness was utterly absurd and incredible. His lordship then pointed out some discrepancies and contradictions in the evidence of each of the other sepoys and native non-commissioned officers, and also showed that some parts were in direct opposition to their own statements respectively upon the examination at the police-office. It was impossible to help suggesting an obvious reason, which might influence the evidence of the native soldiers, *viz.* their apprehension that their unwarranted conduct (if it were so), in firing without orders, might subject themselves to punishment for breach of military discipline. His own opinion was, that the first two guns ordered to be fired in the air were the cause of the unfortunate result, and that this order (he was bound to say so) was most ill-judged and mistaken. If the jury were of this opinion, it was clear that, although some blame might attach, there was nothing whatever to involve the prisoner in criminality; he was not even a party to the order which appeared to have been unfortunately misapprehended. The learned judge then commented on the evidence of Capt. Little, which altogether supported the presumption that the fatal firing was purely accidental, and he was sure the jury would pause before they cast any imputation upon the statement, or the conduct, or the motives of an English officer. His lordship then offered to read over the evidence of the other Europeans, but the foreman of the jury (Mr. Cameron) said, that it was unnecessary, as the jurors were agreed upon their verdict.

The jury then immediately returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.*

* A spiteful insinuation in the papers, that as the jury did not express their wish to return their verdict of acquittal after the prosecution had closed, the evidence against Mr. O. was sufficiently strong to render it indispensable to enter into the defence, drew forth a public declaration on the part of the jury, in justice to Mr. Ogilvie, that "our verdict knew no change or doubt from the moment the prosecution closed to the time we returned it; we had desired to come into Court with our verdict on the 16th, but it was overruled by a better motive, to give Mr. O. the opportunity, not only of a triumphant

Mr. Clarke then rose and said, that as the verdict of acquittal had been pronounced on the merits of the case, and not from any flaw in the evidence, he should certainly not offer any evidence in support of the two other indictments for manslaughter.

Mr Ogilvie was then arraigned on the two other indictments, for the manslaughter of Serajee Minjee and Govind Sing, at Culna, on the 2d of May, and a verdict of *Not Guilty* was recorded in each.

Sir J. P. Grant then addressed Mr. Ogilvie to the following effect:—

“Mr. Ogilvie, your conduct has been the subject of a very long and very careful investigation in this court. Your trial exhibits an instance of a gentleman, of high station, arraigned for the imputed crime of unlawfully causing the death of a very humble individual; and I hope the fairness and justice of the administration of the laws will be thus made apparent to all the inhabitants of this country. In the mode of trial and the measure of justice which you have received, no distinction has been made between you and the meanest of her Majesty's subjects. I fully concur in the sentiment contained in your own written defence, that, although the ordeal which you have gone through is most painful, it is a matter of congratulation that you have had an opportunity of subjecting your conduct to the scrutiny of this public investigation. You now stand quite free from all charge and imputation, and if there have been any little error of judgment, you are still most clearly proved to have had no participation whatever in the act itself, which resulted so fatally, and to have been actuated throughout by no feeling or motive other than becomes a gentleman.”

The verdict of acquittal, and the address of the judge, appeared to produce universal satisfaction in the court, which was crowded with natives as well as Europeans.

The court, and even the great verandah adjoining, were crammed with people during the whole trial. Their clamour, during the first day, disturbed the proceedings. The jury, on the adjournments, were entertained at the Town-hall, at the public expense. Mr. Ogilvie was allowed prompt acquittal from the single charge of manslaughter, but of proving to the world, by the defence, that his conduct throughout the unfortunate affair was perfectly consistent with and rising out of his duty as a magistrate.”

* The editor of the *Courier*, himself a barrister of the court, as well as other individuals present, states that the judge added “and a magistrate.” These words, however, do not appear in either of the detailed reports of the trial in the *Englishman*, and the *Hurkaru*. We have adopted the conclusion of the *Hurkaru*'s report: we subjoin that in the *Englishman*:—“In the course pursued by you, it has been satisfactorily shewn, that you have been in no way actuated by that malice which constitutes the essence of the crime of murder; nor by any feeling whatsoever that does not become you as a gentleman.”

to remain at large on his former bail. The *soi disant* Rajah of Burdwan, and some of his followers, were brought down, by a writ of *habeas ad testificandum*, from Hooghly jail, in charge of the joint magistrate (Mr. Lyecester) and some of the Hooghly police, and were lodged in the Allipore jail, whence they were brought up, when required to give evidence. The different treatment which the two prisoners experienced has been the subject of severe, but groundless, comment.

Amongst the dissertations respecting this trial, with which the papers are deluged, is one by the sapient editor of the *Hurkaru*, a paper which lent itself shamefully to the outcry raised against the magistrate. This editor (who has his “own opinion concerning the probability of the story set up by Pertab, and the validity of his ambitious claims to the Burdwan raj, yet cannot but think that the unfortunate personage has been most harshly, not to say unjustly, dealt with.”) referring to the native witnesses for the prosecution, admits that “they overdid the thing, if we may so call it; and one man in particular swore he saw all the Europeans take muskets from the sepoys and discharge them. Had this witness,” he continues, “confined himself to the truth, he might, we understand, have sworn safely to the discharge of one musket by a European present: * a circumstance elicited at the police, and not denied by the party himself. In fixing upon all the Europeans, therefore, the act of one, and which act by itself did not come at all before the Supreme Court, was fatal to this man's testimony; and it may be stated that, in a greater or less degree, the evidence of his comrades was, if not quite so, nearly as worthless.”

The indictments for assault and false imprisonment against Mr. Ogilvie have been traversed till next session, as well as an indictment found by the grand jury against Mr. Robert Barlow, C.S., Judge of the East Division of Burdwan, for an assault on Deonauth Ghosaul, a prisoner in the jail of Burdwan, connected with this case. The reason assigned for the traverses in Mr. Ogilvie's case, is the difficulty of getting the witnesses for the defence down to Calcutta.

An order has been issued by Government to the magistrate and the sessions judge of Hooghly, that Pertab Chund be indicted in the Mofussil Court, for “falsely and fraudulently assuming to be the Maharaja Dheraj Tejchunder Pertab Chund Behadur, rajah of Burdwan.”

* Mr. Ogilvie, in a private letter written previous to the trial, and published, says: “It is proved that the gentleman who fired the musket was the owner officer, the subaltern.”

and endeavouring, under such false pretence, to possess himself of the property of the Burdwan family." Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Mr. J. Ross Hutchinson, and other gentlemen of high standing in the civil service, had proceeded to Hooghly, to give their evidence before the magistrate in the proceeding. The magistrate acting in this case is Mr. E. A. Samuells, and in the event of Pertab being committed on the charge of imposture, the trial will take place before Mr. Curtis, the sessions judge, and ultimately, in all probability, the case will be brought before the Sudder Nizamut.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEA PLANT OF ASSAM.

In the fifth volume of the *Transactions* of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta, is a valuable report on the tea-plant of Upper Assam, by Mr. W. Griffith, of the tea-deputation, in which the botanical characters of the plant are delineated with exactness. The result of the author's investigation of the plant is, to establish, in opposition to Dr. Wallich, the perfect identity of *Thea* and *Camellia*. The dehiscence of the fruit is in both of the same nature, that is, loculicidal; the only difference that exists between them is simply of specific value, consisting in the fruit of the tea-plant being three-lobed, that of the *Camellia* being triangular, which cannot be admitted to be of generic value. "I am prepared to state," he adds, "from examination of the Assamese tea-plant and of two species of *Camellia* from the Khasiya hills, that there is no difference between *Thea* and *Camellia*."

In the size both of the plant and of the leaves, as well as in the texture of these last, and in its stations, the Assamese plant approaches to the green tea plant of China; in its geographical distribution, so far as latitude is concerned, it approaches to the black tea.

It would appear that Mr. Mc. Clelland considers it possible that the plant was introduced into Assam. Now, however, that the plant has been traced to Bamo, nearly a degree and a half farther to the eastward, it appears pretty certain that the tea has straggled from the east into Assam. The line of continuation between Assam and Bamo is about S. S. E. If the plant had been introduced in remote periods, Mr. Griffith considers that the chances of its successful cultivation would be increased.

Mr. Mc. Clelland has observed, that of the tea localities visited by the deputation, that of Rufoo is the oldest: he also points out the probability of the seeds having been transmitted along the course of the currents. With reference to this it may be observed, that the courses of the rivers through the tea district are nearly east and

west, and that with this the direction of the tea localities, which is in that of longitude, corresponds almost exactly. Westward of Gubroo, however, the case is different, for the river Dhunserree has a northerly course; and not only is this the case, but the distance between the rivers is considerably increased. Mr. Griffith considers it, therefore, probable that Gubroo is really the westerly limit of the distribution of the tea-plant in Assam, and, if this be found not to be the case, that the localities will occur in the direction of latitude, and not in that of longitude.

Mr. Griffith then adverts to the attempts made, previous to the discovery of the Assamese tea, to introduce the culture of the plant into India from seeds brought from China, 42,000 plants having been raised from these seeds, and distributed as follows:—20,000 in Assam, 20,000 in Kumaon and its neighbourhood, and 2,000 in Mysore. He differs from Dr. Wallich and the tea-committee, who state that "there is no ground for supposing that the various sorts of tea-seeds imported from China will produce any thing but the shrub in its natural state, retaining nothing of the variety whose name the seeds bear," which is grounded on the idea that seeds propagate the species, and buds the individual. Mr. Griffith asks, how does the argument agree with the acknowledged fact, that the propagation of the tea-plant in China is almost entirely carried on by seed? If the tea-plant, he observes, be a tree species, it will continue to produce its like from seed; if it be a variety only, the seedlings may be inferior or superior to the parent plant. He considers that the Chinese plants were mismanaged and neglected. At the nursery, at Chykwa, (a few miles below Sadiya, on the south and left bank of the river,) which he visited, he found, to his great astonishment, not five hundred of the plants were alive, and of these almost all appeared in the last state of decline. "The ground was literally matted down with low tenacious weeds, and it is a fact that, on our arrival at the nursery, not a tea-plant could be seen, owing to the uniform green colour of the surface. I look upon this nursery, which would, under other circumstances, have contained many thousands of excellent Chinese stock, to the existence of which I, at least, attach primary importance, as totally destroyed."

Of the indigenous plants, Mr. Griffith gives but a little better account.

RUTH-JATTRA.

A letter received from Pooree states: "The pilgrims, who arrived from different parts of India, up to the day previous to the Ruth-jattra, and paid tax for their admittance, amount to thirty-six

thousand. The natives of Orissa, as well as Government servants in that province, enjoy an exemption from such tax; and the number of those was greater. On the day of the Ruth-jattrā, I think there were no less than 80,000 men, women, and children seen together; and you will be astonished to learn, that, notwithstanding the greatness of the crowd, and every one endeavouring to get the nearest to the cars of Juggernaut, not a single casualty took place; but for this, credit is due to Mr. Colvin, the magistrate and collector of Pooree. The priests have made plenty of money this year at the expense of the pilgrims. They combined amongst themselves, and raised the price of rice offered to Juggernaut (which is the only food the pilgrims live upon while in Pooree) so enormously, that the poorer orders were considerably inconvenienced by it. Most of the pilgrims went to bathe in a tank called Indrodomma, and one of them, as he was swimming, was carried off by alligators. —*Hurk., July 23.*

A TRAVELLED NATIVE.

Eusoph Khan, soubadhar, of Lucknow, who was on a visit to England, is now safely arrived at Calcutta. He expresses himself highly gratified with the kind treatment and hospitality he received from the nobility and gentry. His remark on English character is worthy of notice: "Englishmen in this country and Englishmen at home are totally different in point of character." He intends to publish his diary, which will, no doubt, be very interesting to our native readers, as it will contain accounts not only of England, but of every place he has visited, and of which he talks in terms of high admiration. —*Gyananushun, July 25.*

RESUMPTION OF ALLUVIAL LANDS.

A petition from the zemindars, talookdars, and other landholders of Dacca, Mimunsing and Tipperah, complaining of the proceedings of the revenue authorities in the matter of resumption of alluvial lands, has been transmitted to the Governor-general. The petition, which is long, sets forth, "that great alarm has arisen among the landholders in the settled provinces of this presidency, from the proceedings of the special deputy collectors now employed on resumption duty;" and that his lordship may be the better able to appreciate the degree of distress and distrust now prevalent, the petitioners detail a few cases that have occurred in these districts, within their knowledge, and which, as represented, are cases of great hardship. One is as follows: Certain divisions of an estate were separately assessed; but many of

them were carried away by the river. The remaining portions were re-annexed to the estate, and the original *jumma* was levied; but not long after, these lost divisions were recovered, but were seized by the Government, and subjected to new assessment, no reduction being made in the *jumma* of the estate; so that Government got paid twice over, according to the petition, for the same lands. They freely admit, "that Government is entitled to all the actual new formations not occupying the site from whence land belonging to permanently assessed estates has been removed by the river, and to all new formations thrown up in the place of estates, which, having been previously lost, have ceased to pay revenue to the state;" but several of the cases, they submit, will prove how widely this limit has been passed; and they intreat his lordship to reflect, "that the process of destruction and renewal is in constant progress on the banks of the river in this country; that not one begah of new land can be thrown up until an equal amount of soil has been broken away by the river;" and they respectfully affirm, that, unless a stop is put to the proceedings of the resumption officers, or unless they are expressly limited to the cases noted in his lordship's letter to the Sudder Board of May 21, 1837, there must be an end to the confidence hitherto reposed in the permanency of the settlement made in 1793, and at no very distant period, an end to the settlement itself."

GOLD MINES IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Lieut. Hutton, 37th N I., in his "Journal of a trip to the Burenda Pass, in 1836," printed in the *Journ. As. Soc. of Bengal* for November, speaks of gold mines existing in the Himalayas. "That these mountains contain mineral treasures of no mean value," he says, "there can be little doubt; and were research encouraged in this branch, some important results might ensue. To some valuable discovery, made near the Gangtung Pass, on the road from Dablung to Bekhur, on the confines of Chinese Tartary, the hints dropped, on his return, by the enterprising traveller M. Jacquemont, no doubt referred; why, else, should he have evinced so much anxiety to prevent any European from visiting that quarter, until he should be able to make known his discovery to the French government, and return under their auspices to avail himself of it? Report says, that he earnestly entreated Major Kennedy not to allow a European to visit that Pass, until his return; and added, that he "hoped, whoever attempted it, would fall over and break their necks!" What the discovery was, he would not divulge; but

from his eagerness to shut that route to future travellers, it was doubtless of importance. Particles of gold occurring in some of the hill rivers would lead to the conclusion, that it must exist in the rocks through which these rivers sweep, and becomes detached by the rush of waters. That gold, therefore, was the discovery hinted at, is neither impossible nor improbable. It is certain that none but the precious metals would have been worth the notice of the French government. The subject is, perhaps, worth inquiring into, and research directed to that quarter might bring the hidden treasures to light."

MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the general management of the Military Orphan Society, held on the 25th July, it was resolved, "That an abstract of all proceedings of the management that involve extra-disbursements of the society's funds, or questions on which the management have been called upon to give a vote, be published in a Calcutta newspaper, in all cases in which they deem it of importance to do so; that the management recommend to the army, that Rule 40, empowering the managers to elect a deputy governor, who does not necessarily belong to the army, be modified, and that the individual so elected must be a subscriber to the Orphan Fund; that Rule 53, giving the management power to appoint honorary members, may be recommended by the management to be annulled; and that no person, not a subscriber to the Orphan Society, be eligible to a seat in the management, except the *ex-officio* governor of the institution; that in reply to a letter from Capt. Fowle, with a proposition from the subscribers at Barrackpore respecting Dr. Grierson's restoration to the home agency, it be stated, that the proposition should be circulated to the army in the manner prescribed by Rule 30."

ICE.

The newspapers of July 30, with dismay, announce that the stock of ice is expended. Mr. Tudor, the importer from America, had promised to despatch two further supplies the moment vessels could be obtained; but he had difficulties to encounter. Several commanders positively refuse to ship ice at any rates; for if, from bad weather, or springing a leak, or any other cause, it gets touched by the sea water, the white rot immediately commences, and the whole is in a few days destroyed; and the ship is not only lightened to a degree to endanger her safety, but while this is in progress she may be thrown on her beam-ends by the shifting

of the ice. This actually occurred with the *William Grey*.

CASE OF RAMCHUNDER SURMONA.

The *Hurkaru*, August 10, with reference to the case of Ramchunder Surmona, late Professor of Hindu Law in the Sanscrit College of Fort William (stated by one of our correspondents, p. 225), observes: "We have not the slightest hesitation in saying, that this proceeding is disgraceful to the Government; and it is truly lamentable that a nobleman, of Lord Auckland's reputation for justice, should lend the sanction of his name to a measure so repugnant to all English feeling as that of condemning a man by a secret investigation, and then turning a deaf ear to his appeals to be furnished with some knowledge of the evidence on which this deep injury is inflicted upon him. We have never, during our connexion with the press, had occasion to notice a case of more flagrant injustice than this which we have now exposed to public indignation."

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES.

We are informed that the Government have ordered the Sudder Board of Revenue to direct the commissioner to cause an advertisement to be published, inviting professional architects to build an imambarah at Hoogly. The board, considering such duties against their consciences, have written a very strong remonstrance, requesting to be excused, not only on this occasion, but on all future occasions, from fulfilling any duties which are connected with the Hindu and Musulman religions. —*Englishman*, Aug. 10.

We entertain little doubt that the local Government will, in its wisdom, deem it expedient to act in the same spirit as the Court of Directors have done in regard to Mr. Nelson's case, when the members of the board must either feel the necessity of resigning their appointments, or incur the alternative of being held up to the world as living examples of the most extraordinary inconsistency. That they will adopt the former course, is rather improbable, as it is a fine thing to keep a splendid equipage at home, live in all the pomp and pride of wealth, and have gathered what is called in common phraseology one's plum, even out of heathen money; nay, of money polluted by Hindu and Musulman hands. —*Reformer*, August 12.

It is plainly shown, that to attend to the erection and repair of Mohamedan and Hindu religious edifices is, in certain cases, a duty devolved on the Board of Revenue; that it is part of that sacred duty imposed on all governments, of providing for the due appropriation of all en-

dowments. It will be seen, moreover, that there is a regulation expressly defining the duties of the board in this respect, and that the members are sworn to perform whatever duties appertain to their officers according to regulation. If, then, the members of the board have declined to obey the orders of Government, to direct a commissioner to advertise for the tenders of professional men to erect an imambarah, the expenses of which building are to be defrayed out of the funds of an endowment under the control of the board, because the obedience to such order is against their consciences, it is quite clear that there is but one course left for the Government and the board, consistently with the duty of the one, and the integrity and consistency of the other.—*Hurkaru*, Aug. 13.

For our parts, we can see nothing unreasonable in the request of the board; and we think that the time has now arrived when they may be exonerated from the discharge of duties which they have always performed with indifference. The interference of Europeans, who are aliens in blood and religion, in the religious observances of the Hindus and Mohamedans, has been tolerated by them only in consequence of the political power enjoyed by the English. Notwithstanding the outcry which has been raised on this and on other occasions, there is little doubt that the natives would rather be left to themselves in the administration of their own religious endowments, with the liberty of appealing to the civil courts whenever the necessity arises for the interference of the public authorities.—*Friend of India*, Aug. 16.

A petition was sent to Government from the Mohamedans, praying that the plans and superintendence of the imambarah may be placed exclusively under their control. It is said, the petition will be acceded to, and the recusant letter of the Board of Revenue withdrawn.

SECRETARY TO THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The *Friend of India*, August 2, expresses surprise that no secretary has been appointed to the Education Committee, the office having been held for two months *ad interim* by the Secretary to the Law Commission (Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland). "It is impossible," it observes, "that both departments can equally enjoy his consideration; and it is but natural to suppose, that the weakest goes to the wall. This course of procedure appears to show in how small a degree of estimation the great business of education is held by Government."

The *Hurkaru*, August 3, says: "It certainly does seem a very anomalous po-

sition of things, that the incumbent of the important office of secretary to the Law Commission, which does or ought to occupy all his time, should still continue to hold the office of secretary to the Committee of Public Instruction. It is, however, perfectly well understood, that he only does so until the Government can decide who is the fittest successor to the office, and that may be a matter of some difficulty. The fact is, that for the present salary, Rs. 500 a month, Government cannot look to obtain a successor to that gentleman, of more than ordinary ability; and if they get one who can carry on the ordinary correspondence of the office in a tolerably creditable manner, and conduct an occasional school examination, they will obtain all they can in reason expect. As for a first-rate orientalist and general scholar, like Mr. Sutherland, for Rs. 500 a month, the idea is absurd. We take this opportunity of stating, that the Education Committee have nothing to do with the appointment in question, and are therefore not justly liable to the reproach of having rejected the services of Mr. Adam. For the loss of that gentleman's talent to this country, the Government alone are responsible. As to the secretaryship, we have good reason to believe, that Mr. Adam would not have taken it, had it been offered to him, on the present salary."

VACCINE SMALL-POX.

Mr. J. Wood, of Gowalparah, in a paper published in Mr. Corbyn's *India Journal* for March, on "Small-Pox Prophylactics," details several cases in which vaccine lymph produced a disease which had the appearance of small-pox. In one of the cases, that of a fine healthy native boy, five years of age, Mr. Wood was not without apprehension that it would terminate fatally, from the violence of the incursive fever. In other respects, the symptoms closely resembled those of small-pox, so as to confirm the suspicion of Dr. Jenner, that the small-pox and cow-pox virus might have both at first originated in the same source, and be essentially of the same nature.

From various trials, at different places, Mr. Wood is of opinion that cow-pox is not invariably and uniformly so very safe a prophylactic against small-pox in India as it has been found in Europe, and that, if such instances multiply, it might be a question whether it may not be prudent to resort to small-pox inoculation at times, when the cow-pox assumes this dangerous and fatal form. From a few trials, he is inclined to think that, at such times, it is preferable to vaccination, inasmuch as it has produced a milder and safer disease. The risk of creating an epidemic small-

pox thereby he thinks too small to merit notice.

The ravages occasioned by small-pox throughout India are frightful. In Ajmere, during six weeks of the present year, nearly 3,000 deaths occurred through it.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The report of the committee of the Calcutta Famine Relief Fund, dated July 9, contains a brief account of their proceedings. They state that, "the famine appears to have been most grievous in the districts lying along both banks of the Jumna, Muttra, Agra, Etawah, and Humeerpore; the whole district of Mynpoorie and some pergunnahs of Cawnpore were equally afflicted; Futteghurh and Allygurh suffered also, but in the latter district, the consequent distress appears to have been comparatively small. In consequence of the relief early and liberally afforded, great numbers of the destitute flocked to Agra, to such an extent, that the distress may be said in some measure to have concentrated itself there. The aid afforded to the Agra Society by this committee, was in no way proportionate to the demand thus created; but after their first remittances, the committee were made aware, that the greater part of the sums collected at Bombay and elsewhere had been placed at the disposal of the Agra Society, and the Calcutta committee were thus enabled to apply their funds to the relief of the pressing necessities of other districts. The assistance afforded has of course been limited, but it is gratifying to learn, that wherever it has extended it has been effectual; and it is certain that it has been the means of saving many thousands from otherwise inevitable death. At every sadder station in the distressed provinces, relief has been given to all who needed it: and for the last three months, it has been very generally extended to the interior of the districts, through the medium of commercial gentlemen and of the native officers of Government. The mode of relief generally adopted has been the distribution of wholesome prepared food, but money also has been given occasionally. As far as the committee have the means of judging, the measures adopted appear to have been judicious, and the exertions of all concerned in the highest degree praiseworthy. Not only have the hungry been fed, but hospitals have been established at almost all the stations for the care of the sick and enfeebled. At the larger stations these would seem to have been conducted on a most extensive and efficient scale; and at others, all has apparently been done, which the means available to the resident allowed."

The receipts realized have been Rs. 1,61,815. The disbursements were as follow:

Agra.....	Co.'s Rs.	27,000
Cawnpore.....		19,000
Futteghurh.....		8,000
Mynpoorie.....		16,000
Etawah.....		19,000
Allygurh.....		6,000
Muttra.....		18,000
Delhi.....		4,000
Futtehpore.....		4,000
Bulundshuhur.....		2,000
Humeerpore and Calpee.....		18,000
Janda.....		8,000
Kurnaul.....		2,000

PROVISION AGAINST FAMINE.

It is lamentable to observe, how little wisdom and how little forethought have been exercised to guard against the awful calamity which is now afflicting the depending poor in the provinces of the Hon. Company. As in the instance of the pestilence, there were numerous *cordons sanitaires*; but where, hospitals, medicine, comforts, medical attendants? So in the instance of the present famine, employment appears to be offered to the hale and young; but where is the sustenance for the weak, the aged, and the sick? Where the granaries for the latter, the monuments of prudence and forethought? We have repeatedly pleaded the cause of the sick poor and the destitute in this journal: we trust our efforts in their behalf may not be in vain. We would now suggest the building of granaries, to be filled in times of plenty, as reservoirs in the event of scarcity. We believe there is one at Patna, but, we much fear, it has never been filled, nor any use made of it in proportion to its importance. How easy would it be to remit some other duty, and exact from every agriculturist tithes of grain, to be preserved in case of necessity, and to be returned, if not required, but renewed again after every harvest! Some such plan is of easy adoption, and we should suppose would be duly appreciated by the people themselves. But let not a succession of years of plenty diminish aught of watchful care, or of allowing measures to become a dead letter, as in the instance at Patna, to which we have alluded.—*Corbyn's India Journ. for March.*

CARCASSES IN THE HOOGHLY.

In the *Courier*, August 28, is a return for the month of July, of the number of human bodies, dead cows, cats, dogs, horses, jackals and jackasses, found floating on the Hooghly, and sunk by the Moorda Ferish boats of the Calcutta police. The first boat sunk—211 men, 194 cows, 135 dogs, 89 cats, 75 horses, 2 jackasses, and 43 jackals. The second boat was more successful; the third boat still more so; and the fourth and fifth

boats in a slight degree surpassing in the number of bodies sunk the three first-mentioned boats. The total number of human bodies found floating and sunk is 1,095; and of dead cats, cows, dogs, horses, jackals, and jackasses, the total number found and sunk in the same month amounts to 2,370.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, on the 4th August, the report of the sub-committee appointed to inquire into the state of the society was read. It stated, that the chief cause which had led to the late inroads upon the prosperity of the society were to be found in the discussions which had from time to time arisen on the reduction of the medical allowances, and the increased calls upon the pay-bills of the members by the establishment of the retiring fund, and in the feelings that the society did not afford sufficient advantages to the mofussil members. To remedy these evils it was proposed, 1st. To reduce the subscription to one-half the present rates, or, for non-resident members, 1 rupee per month; resident ditto, Rs. 2. 2d. To reduce the establishment within Rs. 50 per month. 3d. In lieu of the present Journal, to return to the old plan of publishing Transactions in monthly or quarterly parts. 4th. To solicit all members of the service to join the society in its remodelled form. 5th. To invite all assistant-surgeons recently arrived from Europe, to be present at the monthly meetings, and subsequently to become members.

The only member of the committee who objected to these rules, was Mr. McClelland. He stated that he disapproved of the idea of remodelling any society. He should prefer reverting to the original rules under which the society had so prospered. He approved of a reduction of the subscription, but he thought remodelling a society gave a bad precedent to enable any influential member at head-quarters to mould the body to suit his own view. The members present for the most part appeared inclined to adopt the report, but its further consideration was postponed for the next meeting.

With reference to the third proposition, it was carried, that the society continue to issue a quarterly publication, to be called the *Quarterly Journal and Transactions*, composed of original papers and communications.

DR. GRIFFITH AND THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Agricultural Society was held on the 29th August, "to

take into consideration such circumstances as may be brought before it, relative to the state and management of the nursery from the 21st August to the 18th September 1837;" Sir E. Ryan, president, in the chair. A correspondence was read, respecting a pamphlet published by Dr. Wm. Griffith, containing a certificate from Mr. J. W. Masters, the manager of the nursery, of its "untidy" state, and after Mr. Masters had addressed the meeting, it was moved and carried by 54 against 1, "That Mr. Masters, in giving Dr. Griffith a certificate for publication at variance with the statements made by him to the members of the select committee, whom he accompanied to the nursery, has acted with a want of regard to the interests and credit of this society:" and it was moved and carried by 52 against 4, "That the society adhere to their former resolution regarding the nursery, and also with respect to Dr. Griffith's communication, which they consider offensive in its language, and wholly uncalled-for on the occasion."

BANK OF BENGAL.

The annual general meeting of Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal was held August 6; Capt. E. S. Ellis in the chair. The following abstract statement of the transactions of the Bank for the last twelve months was laid on the table.

Statement of Profits of the Bank of Bengal, from 1st of July 1837 to 30th June 1838, inclusive.

	Co.'s Rs.
Cr. Interest on loan obligations,	82,673
Do. on treasury notes	9,121
Do. on loans on deposit	4,55,303
Do. on account of credit on deposit security	2,85,080
Discount of Government bills	82,651
Do. of salary do.	3,177
Do. of private do.	2,83,555
Profit and loss	3,142
	<hr/> 12,04,702
Deduct:	
Charges general paid for twelve months	92,462
Law charges paid	3,468
	<hr/> 95,930
Profit for twelve months	11,08,772
Dr. Dividend for first six months, at 14 per cent. per annum	5,25,000
Dr. dividend for second six months, at 15 per cent. per annum	5,62,500
	<hr/> 10,87,500
Surplus	Co.'s Rs. 21,272

N.B.—The above-mentioned surplus was carried to bad debts.

It was then resolved, that the directors shall convene a meeting of proprietors, to decide, whether the new stock unsubscribed for shall be sold for the benefit of the proprietors at large, or of those only who may have failed to take up their proportion.

It was mentioned that there was to be a Draft Act shortly passed by the Legislative Council, which would empower the

Governor-general to make any increase he may think proper to the capital of the Bank.—*Cour.*, Aug. 6.

At a meeting of proprietors, on the 27th August, to determine whether the shares of the new stock, not taken up by the proprietors entitled to them, should be sold for the exclusive benefit of such proprietors, or of the proprietors at large; after a slight opposition, it was resolved to apply the proceeds of shares not taken up especially to the benefit of the parties who were entitled to take them up, if able or willing.

THE COOLIES.

The agents and duffadars, convicted as kidnappers of Coolies, were brought up for sentence at the Foujdary, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, before Mr. Patton. They were twenty in number. The magistrate, having considered the whole of the depositions, desired the sherishtadar to explain the following conviction to those against whom sufficient proof had been obtained.

"You all have heard the charge and the evidence that has been read. You have carried on a traffic, in which you have, with a little difference, been selling your fellow-creatures, and even your brothers in particular instances. Had you only done that, your punishment would have been the severest that it is in my power to inflict; but you have added to the amount of your crime, by having subjected those whose liberties you attempted, under false promises, to sacrifice, to bad and violent treatment, which the law constitutes an assault of the most unprovoked nature, and to privations which must make their sufferings doubly severe. I hope you are aware that you have been guilty of acting illegally, and the example I make of you to-day I trust will be the means of deterring others from pursuing a source of livelihood which, to say the least of it, is infamous."

They were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with labour in irons, and fines of different amount, or additional imprisonment.

Mr. Dias submitted that, as the agents and duffadars were convicted, he thought it sufficient to call on the principal for his answers. There was strong presumptive evidence against Mr. Hughes.

The magistrate said that, in the depositions of several of the kidnapped men, Mr. Hughes had been named; and from the allusions in others to a *vakeel sahib*, there was not the least doubt of Mr. Hughes having employed agents for the procurement of men for shipment to the Mauritius. Mr. Hughes had, however, sheltered himself from punishment under a defective law, which enabled him to say, "I employed these men to procure Coolies; such as consented to go were

sent to Capt. Birch; those who did not, I would not register." Mr. Hughes, however, had to make out, how several men, whose depositions have been recorded, state that they went to Mr. Hughes, and afterwards to Capt. Birch; that they never agreed to be shipped, and received no money. One man deposed that the bangle was put on his arm by force by Mr. Hughes.

The magistrate concluded by saying, that he believed the cases just decided would be productive of one great good, that of checking the system of kidnapping in the Mofussil. He then thanked Mr. Dias for the indefatigable part he had taken, observing that he ought to feel gratification, having been instrumental in effecting the release of 125 individuals.

The Coolies were then called in one after another, and perwannahs were delivered to them, certifying their release, under the signature of the magistrate and the seal of the court, in order to prevent them from molestation, &c., as they returned to their respective countries. The poor fellows seemed highly delighted, and as each group left the office, they gave three or four hearty cheers, and showered down blessings on the magistrate's head.

The *Courier de Pondicherry* has advocated the exportation of Coolies, and warmly defended the Mauritius planters. The writer declares that these men enjoy felicity in the Mauritius, compared with their condition in India, where they are in a state of degradation and slavery. Adverting to the result of the meeting at Calcutta, he exclaims: "Thus have declamation and vague denunciations of abuse triumphed over the principles of liberty, justice, and humanity. Force, and not right, has determined the question; from this time forward, we can carry on no useful discussion with the antagonists of the system."

Government have appointed the following gentlemen—Mr. J. P. Grant, C. S., Mr. T. Dickens, Rev. Mr. Charles, Mr. Dawson, Major Archer, and Baboo Rustomoy Dutt—a committee for the investigation of the Coolie question, with reference to the circumstances lately elicited at this presidency, in connexion with the exportation of Coolies.

The merchants in Calcutta, who are interested in the Coolie trade, have presented a petition to the Government, deprecating any interference of the public authorities which may tend to its abolition. They allege that the trade is essential to the welfare of the Mauritius, and that the prohibition to export these labourers would bring a flourishing colony of the Crown to the brink of destruction.

Statement of the Number of Ships which have sailed from Calcutta with Labourers, since the promulgation of Act No. XII. 1837, which came into operation on the 1st June 1837.

Ships and Destinations.	Date of Permits.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
				Male.	Female.
Demarara & Berbice:					
Whitby	10 Jan. 1838	250	7	5	5
Hesperus	26 ditto	157			
Sydney:					
Peter Proctor	22 Aug. 1837	61			
Australia:					
Gullardson	8 Dec 1837	28			
Batavia:					
Brigand	15 Aug. 1837	4			
Mauritius:					
Belsoni	12 June 1837	174	8	2	3
Lonsch*	18 ditto	74	8	3	3
Carnatic	19 ditto	150	6	1	4
Charles Heurtly ..	24 ditto	204	7	6	12
Hooghley	20 July	40			
Bright Planet	11 Aug.	12	2	1	1
John Bagshaw	18 ditto	170	6	1	
Amwell	19 ditto	30			
Moulmein	21 ditto	50	1		
Baboo	23 ditto	102	6		
Luminy	31 ditto	6			
Parian	10 Sept.	188			
Mary Anne	20 ditto	305			
Belsoni	18 Oct.	162	6	5	5
Thomas Snook	19 ditto	50	4	3	
Donna Pascoa	19 ditto	316	16	6	3
Bombay	23 ditto	300	2		1
Arab	20 Nov.	157	4	2	2
Indian Oak	28 ditto	200	5	1	2
Alfred	6 Dec.	25	1		
Victoria	11 ditto	107	1		
Elizabeth	13 ditto	205			
Harefordshire	19 ditto	80			
Christoph. Rawson ..	23 ditto	314	2		
Raj Rancee	26 ditto	177			
Helen	16 Jan. 1838	165	1	1	
Donna Carmelita ..	13 ditto	48			
Lord Auckland	27 ditto	152			
Cavendish Bentinck ..	12 Feb.	257	2	2	3
Emerald Isle	16 ditto	12			
Cecilia	3 March	60			
Earl Clare	5 ditto	485			
Euphrasia	6 ditto	205			
Donna Pascoa	3 April	410	5		
Lancier	28 ditto	150			
		5786	100	40	32

(Signed) F. W. BIRCH,
Superint. Embarkation Indian Labourers.

Calcutta, 30th May 1838.

Of the above, 4 were silk-winders (to Batavia), 62 artificers, 150 domestics, and the rest labourers. One vessel, the *Frederick Huth*, carried one domestic and four labourers to the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Friend of India* has the following remarks on the subject:

The exertions of Capt. Birch, the superintendent of the expatriated labourers, are above all praise. His efforts have been unceasingly exerted to counteract the chicanery of the native agents, and to mitigate the severities of this traffic. But he has to deal with the most profligate agency to be found in any country, except, perhaps, on the slave coast of

* Transferred to *Donna Carmelita*, which sailed about 20th July.

Africa, and with a system radically vicious. The more we view his efforts on behalf of the poor labourers, the more are we called to deprecate a system which, deprived of such benevolent superintendence, would instantly degenerate into an unequivocal commerce in slaves. As regards the respectable individuals and firms through whom the labourers have been shipped, it is only a matter of justice to state that, as far as they are concerned, these transactions have been marked with good faith, and by a laudable anxiety to promote the welfare of the labourer. But the tools with which they must work are base, unprincipled villains; more masters than servants. They already dictate their own terms to their employers on the one hand, while on the other they subject their victim to the grossest oppression.

The six months' pay, which the labourers are said to receive in advance, is one of the most prominent sources of mischief in this system, partly because they never receive any thing like this amount before they leave India, and partly because the advance which is thus made on their behalf prevents their receiving any pay till six months have expired after their arrival in the colony. The superintendent of police at the Mauritius, being desirous of ascertaining by what means the condition of the labourers could be ameliorated, requested information some time ago from some of the respectable planters. One of them writes to him thus in reply: "*Les six mois d'avance donnés à Calcutta, les Coolies dépensent pendant les quelques jours qui précèdent leur embarquement la somme qu'ils ont reçue, et arrivés ici, dénués de tout, ils éprouvent des privations jusqu'à l'époque où ils reçoivent leur premier paiement. Ne seroit-il pas plus avantageux pour eux de n'avoir reçu que les appointements de deux ou trois mois au plus?*" The superintendent, taking up the same subject, writes thus to Capt. Birch: "Six months is too great an advance of wages for those whose pay commences on landing, and who are for so long a period exposed to great privations, which causes great discontent. In many cases the Indians have complained to me that of the six months' wages advanced, four only have been given them, the other two having been retained by the natives who had engaged them, who made them believe they were to receive it here." Upon receiving these advices, Capt. Birch lost no time in addressing the agents in Calcutta, who were in the habit of shipping the labourers, to advise that the advance should be reduced for the present to four months, with the view of eventually reducing it to two months, as at Madras and Pondicherry. The European agents wrote to Capt. Birch in reply: "For the

future, it is our determination to make to such labourers four months' advance of wages, in lieu of six as heretofore, that being the immediate reduction suggested by you, and we shall feel extremely obliged by your notifying the same to the duffadars." And what was the result of Capt. Birch's remonstrance, and of the determination of the merchants? The duffadars combined to resist the reform; they refused to supply labourers, except on the receipt of six months' pay in advance, and the merchants, one and all, gave way to their demands!

But this is not the only vice of this system. The police superintendent at Port Louis writes, "It has happened frequently that individuals arriving here are not the persons really engaged and borne on the lists, having been changed after the proceedings had taken place at the magistrate's office." In this department of the system, the most barefaced profligacy is often practised. Sometimes the labourer escapes before he is shipped, and his place has to be supplied. The vessel is on the eve of sailing, and no time is to be lost. The duffadar proceeds, therefore, to seize upon any man in Calcutta whom he can catch, and inveigles him on board. In one case the individual thus put on board was intoxicated with drugs, and was under weigh ere he was aware of his situation.

The disproportion of females to males among those who are thus transported is another source of mischief. The official returns show that there have been *one hundred women* despatched to *five thousand seven hundred and eighty-six men*: that is, the proportion has been at the rate of one female to fifty-seven males. The merchants have, we know, endeavoured to provide that the families of the men should accompany them; but in this, as in every other arrangement for the mitigation of the system, they have been baffled. The women who have been sent, with trifling exceptions, have been the dregs of the Calcutta brothels.

BENGAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Statement of Additions and Reductions in the Military Establishments in Bengal, from 1828-29 to 1836-37.

	Additions.	Reductions.
1828-29	Rs. 91,711	15,91,191
1829-30	70,069	32,59,820
1830-31	84,808	11,64,368
1831-32	30,329	6,23,532
1832-33	1,46,076	32,363
1833-34	52,479	2,34,109
1834-35	53,668	2,19,851
1835-36	2,60,681	40,756
1836-37	1,10,631	33,427
1837-38	1,40,875	21,454
	Rs. 10,70,507	73,20,901
Total reductions		61,50,394

	Actual Disbursements.	Increase.	Decrease.
	St. Rs.	St. Rs.	St. Rs.
1828-29	4,81,26,408	14,69,637	
1829-30	4,17,96,167		63,30,241
1830-31	3,91,15,669		56,80,538
1831-32	3,50,37,408		1,79,074
1832-33	3,12,61,810	3,24,315	
1833-34	3,67,05,119		5,56,691
1834-35	3,63,68,183	6,63,064	
1835-36	3,66,07,948		7,60,235
1836-37	3,62,30,532		3,87,413
Total increase & decrease, 24,57,066		1,38,93,252	
Net total decrease		1,14,26,186	

The *Hurkaru*, commenting upon the tables from whence the foregoing figures are extracted, observes:—"When we compare the very great net reductions made in 1828-29-30-31-32, aggregating nearly 64 lacs, with those effected in 1832-33-34-35, amounting only to 3½ lacs, and also observe, that in 1835-36-37-38, there has been an increase of charge equal to 4½ lacs, we have, if not a proof that retrenchment has already been carried to an imprudent extent, a practical confession that even with continued peace it cannot be carried further. And judging from the amount of actual military disbursement for the seven years immediately preceding 1st May 1837, (which, it should be always recollected, include arrears of previous years), we are perhaps not far wrong in supposing that the annual sum necessary for the peace expenditure of the Bengal army and its various establishments and supplies, must range between Rs. 3,40,00,000, and Rs. 3,60,00,000."

THE ROMANIZING SYSTEM.

An anonymous correspondent, at Benares, in one of the Calcutta papers, writes (24th July): "When Mr. Trevelyan left India for England, he made over to the Benares School Book Society all the unsold copies of Romanized books printed by himself. The society has sold in the last month alone about Rs. 50 Romanized books, but not a single copy of any book in any native character. The Rev. W. Badley, at Chunar, the missionaries of the Baptist Missionary Society in Calcutta, Mr. D. Rozario, of the Church Mission Press, and others, sell likewise Romanized books, and every month between two hundred and three hundred copies of the Benares *Khair Kherah i Hind* newspaper, printed in the Hindustani language and Roman character, are sent to all parts of the country; the system is therefore not only alive, but rapidly spreading. As the managers of the Benares School Book Society have now realized some money from the sale of Romanized works, they intend to make great efforts to increase the existing stock, which already exceeds that existing in any of the native characters. Miss Bird's Ancient History is ready for the

press, and will speedily be published. A copy of this work in the Persian character costs three rupees, in the Roman it will cost only one rupee. The Rev. J. Wilson, of Allahabad, has translated an excellent Armenian school-book, which is likewise ready for the press, and will be printed immediately."

BRETT'S HOSPITAL.

It was with great regret we announce that the operations of this hospital are suspended, in consequence of a gentleman connected with the commercial community having failed, who was its principal supporter and who had charge of the funds. The funds had accumulated to near Rs. 3,000, which had been collected through the extraordinary personal exertions of going from house to house, on the part of Mr. Brett, for which noble conduct Mr. Brett did not fail to be vilified in Calcutta. To keep the doors of the hospital open for the poor, the same exertions must be gone through again, of which we regret to say, our professional duties do not admit of our undertaking.—*Corbyn's India Journal, February.*

THE LATE MR. HALHED.

The public service has, during the last week, been deprived by death of the services of Mr. Nathaniel John Halhed, one of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. He has left a large family to bewail his loss.

The name of Halhed must ever be dear to Indian philanthropists. His father, the early friend and associate of Sheridan, came out to this country in the civil service, during Mr. Hastings' administration, and immediately applied himself to the study of the Bengalee language, in which he attained such remarkable proficiency, that within less than six years he presented the public with a grammar of that language, the first of its kind, and moreover, so excellent in character, that all the efforts of subsequent philologists have not cast it into the shade. His son acquired—we may suppose under his father's tuition—such a knowledge of the colloquial Bengalee language, as to be almost without a rival. The late Dr. Carey used to consider him the first vernacular Bengalee scholar in the country. Many anecdotes were formerly current of his astonishing familiarity with this tongue. It was asserted, that being anxious to ascertain the condition of society among the natives, he dressed himself as a native, and went through all the gambling shops in the metropolis, mingling and conversing freely with the natives, and so absolute was his command of the language, that he was never

detected. It was said that, on another occasion, while at Burdwan, having been solicited to give some proof of his knowledge of the language, he embraced the opportunity of a public show given by the rajah to the Europeans, and insinuating himself among the native singers, performed his part so admirably by joining them in their chants, that even they were unable to perceive that a stranger was among them.—*Friend of India, Aug. 9.*

MILITARY ITEMS.

Capt. Mc George, D. J. A. G., has arrived at Agra, to conduct the trial of Capt. Wilson, of the European Corps, for "disorderly and unofficer-like conduct," in having, while in command of a body of European invalids last January, committed an assault on some shopkeepers of the village of Kundowlee, in cutting off the moustachios and pig-tails of these people, to punish them for using light weights in flour. The prejudices of caste being wounded by this proceeding, the shopkeepers made a strong representation to the magistrate, whose duty compelled him to bring the subject to the notice of Capt. Wilson's military superiors, with a view of drawing down upon that officer a severe public reproof.—*Agra Ukhbar, July 28.*

The five years' tour of Major-gen. the Hon. John Ramsay, upon the staff, expires this day, but that officer's appointment will probably continue in force until the arrival from Europe of his successor. The transfer of Sir Willoughby Cotton to the Meerut division is, we hear, determined upon, but is not likely to have immediate effect.—*Hurk., Aug. 2.*

The tour of service of Col. Cartwright, upon the staff as a brigadier, will expire on or about the 22d of September.—*Ibid.*

We hear from Upper India, under date the 21st July, that an affair of honour had then recently taken place between a captain and a subaltern of the 16th Lancers, and that the cause of the hostile meeting was understood to be the transfer by the lady of the latter of her person and affections to the superior officer.—*Ibid.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The tenth half-yearly general meeting of the subscribers of the New Bengal Steam-Fund was held on the 19th August 1838; Mr. R. D. Mangles in the chair. The following resolutions were agreed to:

"That this meeting, following up the 2d resolution of the half-yearly meeting, held on the 18th August last year, reiterate their unabated desire for the immediate establishment of steam communication direct to the principal ports of India, and their firm determination to pur-

sue, by all possible means, 'a communication by steam-packets with Madras and Calcutta as well as with Bombay,' which has been declared by the President of the Board of Control to be nothing more than the people of England and India have a just right to expect."

"That in the event of the late petition to the House of Commons, and memorial to the Board of Control and Court of Directors, failing to induce the authorities at home to establish such a communication forthwith, the committee be requested to take measures for calling a general meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, with a view to determine what further measures it may be proper to adopt."

"That the committee be instructed to address the Supreme Government, urging the recent failure of the *Semiramis*, and the heavy disappointment and loss thereby inflicted upon the whole community, as an additional strong reason for pressing earnestly upon the home authorities the prompt and efficient establishment of the comprehensive plan."

The report of the committee was read and adopted. It laments the absence of information from the Home Committee, and the want of "agitation" of the question at home. "The committee feel," it says, "if agitation and discussion are not kept up at home, between the intervals of the necessary movements in India, that but lukewarm and merely passing support can be expected when the question is brought forward at home. They feel that it is only by a constant and systematical course of proceeding, at home as well as here, that success can be looked for; and they therefore cannot but repeat their regret that the question should have been allowed to subside for so long a period, indeed without demonstration of any intention of further agitation. Here it is the business of the committee to take care that the question is not allowed to slumber; at home it was the especial duty of their paid agent, acting of course with the general concurrence of the Home Committee, to do the same. The instrumentality of Lord William Bentinck in this matter is entirely distinct from that of the Calcutta committee's agent. It was and is the business and duty of the latter, by constant agitation of the *real* question, to inform the public mind as to the actual object sought to be attained, to explain its vast importance in contradistinction to the limited communication to Bombay, and to induce strong expressions of public opinion." The report then adverts to the late failure of the *Semiramis* to effect the passage from Bombay direct to the Red Sea in the S.W. monsoon, which "cannot in any way impugn the practical

bility of establishing the comprehensive scheme; for if, instead of proceeding direct from Bombay, the steamer had at the same period left Calcutta, she would have arrived at Galle with ease in nine days, including one day's stoppage at Madras; at Galle she could have been readily joined from Bombay even by a sailing vessel in seven days; thence proceeding to the southward through the Maldives, and making a course to bring Cape Guardafui to bear N.N.W. about 300 miles, she would avoid altogether the strength of the monsoon in the Arabian Sea; and, from that point having a fair wind to the Cape, she might put out her fires, clean her flues, and boilers, and be prepared in good steaming order for the entrance into the Red Sea." The report then quotes the following extract of a letter from the Chairman of the Court of Directors to the President of the Board of Control in March 1837: "The Court are aware, that it will be necessary to promote, by every possible means, facility and quickness of communication between Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras; and they have observed, by recent intelligence, that the Government of India has adopted arrangements for the acceleration of the dawki, by which packets may be conveyed from Bombay to Calcutta in from eight to ten days, and to Madras in about seven days, and which the Court consider to be a much more rapid and certain, and unquestionably more economical, mode of communication than a steam conveyance;" and they contrast therewith the following statement, premising that the English mail for Calcutta is divided into three or more portions (noted as "number of despatches"), forwarded on subsequent days; so that, in the case of many letters, some days are to be added to the number, as that of the transmission of at least a part of the English mails.

Month.	Number of Despatches.	Time Occupied.	
		days.	hours.
1838 January.....	1	13	17
— February ..	1	15	31
— March	3	12	104
— April	4	13	121
— May	4	12	91
— June	5	13	121
— July	4	13	202

The balance of the fund on the 1st August was Rs. 43,822.

MISSION TO BOOTAN.

Capt. Pemberton and the gentlemen composing his mission have returned from Bootan. The mission has, unhappily, proved entirely unsuccessful, so far as respects its political object. It had refer-

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ence, we believe, to the mode in which the Booteas manage their *dwarfs*. The territory of Bootan is almost exclusively hilly. Under the former government of Assam, a certain portion of the plains belonging to Assam was made over to them for the cultivation of rice. These lands are called *dwarfs*, and not only serve to feed the people, but also furnish Government with a large portion of its revenue, which, after all, does not exceed three lacs a year. These lands they were still permitted to occupy when Assam was conquered by the English. The lands, however, are strictly British property, which for a certain consideration they have the privilege of cultivating. But the mode in which the dwarfs are maintained by the Booteas is such as to endanger the safety of the neighbourhood, and the British Government found it necessary to call upon them for a reform. They would agree to nothing; not even to forward a letter from the Governor-general to Lassa. The utmost jealousy was manifested at the arrival of the mission, which greatly interfered with its scientific researches; and the gentlemen were obliged to return by Turner's route, though it was well known that a shorter and better road to the plains was to be found. It is not improbable that the British Government will be under the necessity of resuming these dwarfs, in which case a large portion of very fertile land will be obtained for cultivation; for it can scarcely be said to be cultivated at present.

The government of the country is most imbecile, and as it regards the people, disastrous in the highest degree—a many-headed, always changing, hierarchy, the members of which are perpetually at war with each other. The priesthood is a pampered, bloated body; the people, as might be expected, under such a tyrannical rule, indolent, false and vicious. The country is daily becoming more and more depopulated. Those who remain are constrained to bear their own burdens and those of the people who have saved themselves by flight. The bonds which unite men in society are daily becoming more and more relaxed; and it is not improbable that society itself will relapse into its original chaos.

The deputation of the mission will not, however, have been without its advantages. Our geographical knowledge of this part of the country will have been enlarged, and from Mr. Griffith's botanical researches, we expect a rich and noble feast.—*Friend of India, June 21.*

THE BONUS SYSTEM.

As many old officers, now in England, will be anxiously looking for intelligence of the result of the attempt to establish a

Bonus Fund, to enable them to settle the period of their retirement, we lose no time in proclaiming that there does not appear to be the *smallest chance of the formation of a retiring fund*, but that, on the contrary, a strong disposition has arisen in the infantry, to *resist and discountenance such funds in any shape whatever*. It is unnecessary to enter upon an examination of the various reasons which have been assigned for the almost unqualified rejection of what was until recently believed and asserted to be, with a great majority, a favourable project. The dislike to an immediate monthly tax for a remote benefit—the conviction that many old officers would retire without putting the army to any expense—the desire to encourage *regimental* retirement—the preference in some cases of a tontine,—the difficulty of collecting the required monthly subscription in corps, whose officers are absent or scattered—the assurance that few officers would or could retire while a war threatened our frontiers, &c. &c., have all been urged as so many reasons for declining to adopt any of the propositions which have been submitted to the army.—*Englishman, August 22.*

THE NEW CHURCH.

The following is a copy of the address to the Bishop from the professors, secretary and officers of the Medical College of Calcutta, with reference to the proposed new church (*see p. 140*):—

“My Lord—We, the professors, secretary and the undersigned officers of the Medical College of Calcutta, beg leave most respectfully to submit the conclusions we are compelled to form, respecting the proposed erection of a church for Christian worship in the immediate vicinity of the Hindu College, and intended for the pastoral charge of the Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjee, an ex-student of the Hindu College, and a convert from the Hindu persuasion.

“We regard this measure as one eminently calculated to cause the withdrawal from the Hindu and Medical Colleges, and from the School Society's flourishing seminaries, of many students, who now crowd these successful seats of native education. We deem it so public and unequivocal a demonstration of intention to convert the youths of these institutions to the Christian religion, that a powerful re-action must take place among the Hindu priesthood, and the parents and guardians of these pupils, and that few will be allowed to continue their studies. We consider that, in the obstruction of the education of the Hindu youth, the intention of the founders of this church must also be disappointed, as it is very unlikely that any will be left to whom the

precepts of Christianity may be spoken. In making this declaration, we claim the indulgence of its being viewed as the expression of our conscientious opinions. While we deprecate a proceeding, which seems to us untimely and dangerous, we avow our earnest anxiety for the true moral regeneration of the natives of Bengal.

"We may be allowed to add, that, were we not acting in the spirit of true and upright conviction, we would not be guilty of the indelicacy of addressing the head of the Christian Church in Bengal, to ask his discontinuance of a measure, which it may seem his peculiar duty to promote. But we believe the shortest path to the great object of your lordship's mission among the Hindu nations—the object which we feel is uppermost in your heart—lies open through the education of their youth, and that whatever thwarts the progress of this, must postpone proportionately the march of their religious conversion.

"N WALLICH, M. D., Prof. of Botany.
C. C. EGERTON, Prof. of Surgery.
H. H. GOODEVE, M.D., Prof. of An.
W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry.

DAVID HARE, Secretary.

R. O'SHAUGHNESSY, Dem. of An.

G. EVANS, Curator of Museum.

"Medical College, Calcutta, July 6, 1838.

The church, it now appears, is to be erected one mile from the college.

INDIA MATERIA MEDICA.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy, as secretary to the Materia Medica Committee, has drawn up its first report, wherein is announced the discovery of Indian efficient substitutes for *quinine*, *tartar emetic*, *jalap* and *colocynth*. For tartar emetic, Dr. O'S. uses citric acid, with complete success; a kindred remedy to jalap he has found in the seed of the *ipomea carulea*; the *in-drayan*, which grows in the Delhi district, is considered to be the true colocynth, and a substitute for quinine is the narcotine of opium, which answers completely.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

At the meeting of the Asiatic Society, on the 4th July, a communication from Government was read, transmitting the sanction of the Home authorities for the disbursement of Rs. 500 monthly in the promotion of oriental literature in this country.

COAL IN MERGUI.

A letter from Dr. Helfer states, that he has discovered coal in great abundance in the province of Mergui, and in a locality

from which transport will not be difficult; at a cheaper rate than that at Burdwan, or at any other place in India. "I have finally succeeded," he says, "in getting coal—and, as if to make it good at once, after so frequent disappointments, I have found three different places at a great distance each from the other, and each containing coal of a different description—the one being brown or wood coal, the second promising to be glanz coal, the third excellent Newcastle slate coal."

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements appertaining to the Estate of Mackintosh and Co., from 1st February to 31st May 1838.

Receipts.	
Cash balance on 31st Jan. 1838	30,541
Proceeds of landed property	9,433
Ditto of Indigo	27,080
Remittances from debtors	26,066
Miscellaneous recoveries	135
Miscellaneous allowed by the Union Bank	257
Interest allowed by the Union Bank .. 54,717	
Drawn from the Union Bank .. 37,932	
Less deposited ..	16,835
Co.'s Rs. ..	1,13,247
Disbursements.	
Advances for manufacture of Indigo ..	23,213
Life insurance premiums	4,340
Assessment, durwan's wages, &c.	258
Office establishment and miscellaneous charges	1,283
Money borrowed re-paid	25,933
Ditto, but to be refunded	7,920
Law charges	1,963
Dividends paid	6,379
Balance	41,958
Co.'s Rs. ..	1,13,247

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Estate of Alexander and Co., from 1st February to the 31st May 1838.

To advances for manufacture of Indigo	Co.'s Rs. 32,993
Paid estate of Cruttenden and Co. on account of Bank of Bengal claim	1,45,141
Dividend paid	5,849
Refunded a sum realized on account of a party not indebted to the estate	2,133
Law charges	1,564
Office establishment	1,769
Repairs, assessment, ground-rent, durwan's wages, &c.	376
Advertisements, postages, and incidental charges	63
Paid to Union Bank	83,061
Less drawn	82,373
Balance as per account	1,73,719
Co.'s Rs. ..	3,64,295
By balance of account last filed	1,17,067
Indigo factories sold	1,17,341
Realized from debtors	26,350
Indigo sold	66,332
Landed property sold	3,823
Rents realized	42
Co.'s Rs. ..	3,64,295

ESTATE OF FERGUSSON AND CO.

Statement of the Transactions of the Assignees of Fergusson and Co., from 3d March to 31st May 1838.

Payments.

Indigo advances.....	Co.'s Rs.	1,64,978
Money borrowed re-paid		2,39,927
Dividends paid		2,10,138
Money lent		5,000
Premium paid on life insurances.....		13,991
Amount paid on account of law costs....		1,912
Sundry advances		173
Postage paid		171

Balances in hands of assignee..... Co.'s Rs. .. 6,36,190
5,024

Co.'s Rs. .. 6,41,214

Receipts.

Balance of last statement, 3d March 1838,	1,03,903
Outstanding debts recovered.....	90,169
Sale of indigo	1,10,407
Money borrowed	2,63,290
Money lent received	61,000
Amount received on account of an out- standing debt, but in which other par- ties are interested	4,103
Interest received	2,342

Co.'s Rs. .. 6,41,214

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP,
AND CO.

Abstract of Accounts of the Estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., from 1st February to 31st May 1838.

Disbursements.

To advances for manufacture of indigo ..	1,29,544
Dividends paid	22,805
Life insurance premium	6,120
Loans paid off	32,596
Annuities secured by mortgage	853
Law charges	675
Repairs, assessment, ground-rent, dur- wan's wages, &c.....	2,405
Payments in anticipation of dividends to be refunded	136
Debited London agent for a recovery ad- vised	3,130
Advertisements, postages, & petty charges	114
Balance as per account	69,401

Co.'s Rs. .. 2,66,779

Receipts.

By balance of last account filed	37,458
Indigo factories sold	13,645
Recoveries from debtors	28,703
Indigo sold	70,399
Proceeds of sundries.....	136
Interest allowed by the Union Bank	289
Bills receivable realized	35,562
Rents realized	10,961
Received on account of parties not deb- tors to the estate, to be refunded.....	960
Drawn from the Union Bank, 1,84,640	
Less paid in .. 1,15,974	

68,686

Co.'s Rs. .. 2,66,779

NEW CANAL.

The active master-attendant has proposed a canal, or kind of dock, along the Strand Road. Many clever professional men think highly of the plan, which is to supersede the necessity of widening the Strand Road, which Capt. Harrington thinks will be injurious to the navigation of the river.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Statement of the value of horses and carriages sold by auction at the horse-bazaar, Tank Square, under Messrs. Tulloch and Co. and their successors, Messrs. Hickey and Co. :—

Years.	Annual Monthly Average.	Annual Total.
1822-23	38,871	4,66,460
1823-24	45,355	5,44,264
1824-25	56,667	6,80,004
1825-26	54,101	6,49,215
1826-27	58,088	6,97,064
1827-28	32,339	3,88,070
1828-29	26,112	3,13,351
1829-30	19,718	2,36,624
1830-31	16,994	2,03,934
1831-32	13,692	1,64,303
1832-33	14,606	1,75,270
1833-34	17,885	2,14,627
1834-35	18,648	2,23,783
1835-36	22,646	2,71,752
1836-37	26,883	3,22,595
1837-38	28,303	3,39,638

MOFUSSIL NEWS.

Delhi.—During the past week, frequent and copious showers of rain have fallen throughout the Delhi district. Grain, notwithstanding, continues high. A local corps of Infantry is to be raised in Delhi, without delay.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Aug. 15.

Agra.—The health of the troops and the inhabitants generally continues to improve under the influence of the late prosperous fall of rain. It is satisfactory to see that the "stand," made by the destitute poor—by which employment thousands have been fed and kept alive—is found to stand its ground firmly, and no doubt will prove hereafter a most useful public work. Some of the drains, to carry off the large flow of water from the extensive country sloping towards the river, have, it is true, given way, by the late tremendous rush upon them; but these, of course, will be repaired in due time. It is melancholy, however, to see yet an immense body of these unfortunate people employed in the undertaking, a too true sign that their homes continue to hold out little inducement for them to return; this, however, was to be expected by those who reflected that gram does not spring up and ripen at once, and the cultivation of the ground cannot be half carried through, for the want of cattle to plough, nor is there seed to be put into the ground, if it could be prepared for it. Besides, the poor creatures must return, in the majority of instances, to roofless habitations. All this while it is to be feared many of the old, infirm, and children, and their helpless lives in the asylum of the Relief Society here, especially in that of the Gowsala, in the city itself, which is a noble charity.

A Russian spy has, it is said, penetrated

into India, and is now prowling about the vicinity of Delhi. Government are apprized of his presence, and have directed him to be seized, if discovered.

The contingents, maintained by the several native states, have received orders to be in readiness to move on specific instructions.

Government have determined on immediately relaxing the system of investigation into Manfee tenures, and rules on the subject will soon be issued. There will not be such a demand for strictly legal evidence; a large proportion of cases will be released for life; and all small tenures will remain uninvestigated for the present. Government see the necessity of abating long causes of discontent among the people at the present crisis.—*Agra Ukbar, July 26.*

We are happy to perceive that the distress in the Upper provinces is becoming less and less every day, and that the number of poor persons employed at Agra, by the charity of Government, is considerably on the decrease, notwithstanding the recent increase made in their allowance. On the 20th of July, those still on the establishment amounted to 20,789 men, 23,330 women, 10,072 children; total 54,191: showing a decrease since the previous day of 2,006 individuals; and a decrease from the 15th and some days preceding, when the number employed was more than 60,000 persons, of about 6,000; their allowance has been since the 17th of July increased from seven to eight pice to the men daily, and from six to seven to the women; the children's remains still at four.—*Cour., Aug. 2.*

Allahabad.—The rains have been so abundant at this station, that it is likely as much injury will be done by them to the crops, as the want of rain will cause in other districts. There have been abundant falls every day for about three weeks, and there is yet no prospect of dry weather.—*Agra Ukbar, July 26.*

Mussoorie.—The cholera has appeared up here, for a wonder; it committed great ravages at Deyrah, Saharanpore, and Kurnaul.—*Ibid.*

Benares.—Letters received to-day from Benares, state the rivers in that quarter to be higher than perhaps has ever been known, and nearly the whole country is under water. The Soane, too, has overflowed and inundated the whole of the adjacent country. The station of Arrah has been nearly swept away, that of Dinapore must likewise be suffering very much; such inundations have not been known, we believe, within the memory of man.—*Cour., Aug. 27.*

Sylhet.—Extract from a letter from Sylhet: "The country about here is all under water. The state of the cantonment roads is horrid; there was a cir-

cular going round the other day, calling upon the officers of the 70th to subscribe to repair the public roads, they being impassable—it, however, failed, only one or two putting down their names. The scpoys are really getting rotten feet, being always in the mud, shoes being useless."—*Hurk., Aug. 8.*

Loodiana.—After the evening gun, Mr. McNaghten, accompanied by some other gentlemen, set out from the resident's house at Loodiana, on a visit to Shah Shojah-ool-Moolk, and having arrived at the residence of his highness, laid before him a letter from the Governor-general, and a present, consisting of Rs.500 and an English gun. The shah, after expressing himself highly obliged for the honour his lordship had done him, entered into a conversation with Mr. McNaghten, which lasted about three hours. At the time of taking leave, his highness honoured Mr. McNaghten with the present of a diamond ring.—*Loodiana Akhbar, July 21.*

Burdwan.—Thirty-five breaches have been made on the Dummoodur embankments, towards the east of Burdwan; by the encroachment of that river, several villages have been inundated, and the fine crops of paddy have been all destroyed. That part of the river which runs immediately below Burdwan is expected daily to overflow its embankments; if it should happen, Burdwan will be, at least, knee-deep in water; and the wretchedness which such an event will occasion can be better imagined than described. It is, however, expected that the embankments will be raised several feet higher, as soon as the rains will in some degree abate, to secure against further encroachments of the river.—*Englishman, Aug. 27.*

NATIVE STATES.

Nepaul.—You have all been much mistaken in your statements of the arrest of the late Nepaul general, Murtabhur Singh. So far from his having gone as an ambassador from the King of Nepaul, he was obliged to fly for his life, having been concerned in the conspiracy against the life of the rane, but which attempt ended in the poisoning of the rajah's son, for which the old minister, Bheem Sein, was deposed, and is now undergoing solitary imprisonment in Nepaul. Murtabhur Singh was no doubt on his way either to Runjeet or Dost Mahomed for employment, when he was so unceremoniously stopped by our troops at Loodiana. It is not impossible that the Nepaul government, being suspicious of this man's intrigues with our Government, have determined to be prepared to defend their country if attacked; for he would prove an invaluable assistance to any enemy,

from his intimate acquaintance with their resources and the passes through the hills. All the preparations alluded to may therefore have been made with the view of acting on the defensive; but such a force cannot be tolerated upon our boundary, whence they could at any time make an incursion into our territories without meeting a single check, unless they thought proper to proceed to Patna or Dinapore. It is said, moreover, that orders have been issued from Katmandhoo to collect the revenue of the Terai in grain, instead of in cash, as was always done hitherto.—*Corresp. Englishman.*

Extract of a letter from Gorrukpoore, dated August 16:—"The Nepalese are certainly assembling a large force at the pass of Butwal, and making there extensive magazines. Their object may be only defence against our suspected designs; but it has been remarked, that in that case they would form their magazines in the interior, and not at the entrance into the plains. At any rate, the fact of the assembly of a large force of picked mountaineers is certain, and it is equally certain that we cannot muster 200 men in this district to oppose them; and, therefore, if we are not supplied with troops before the end of the rains, we are in a state of very great danger. The prime minister of Nepal is said to have made a vow that he will not remove his turban from his head until he has said his prayers and made his ablutions at Gorucknath, a celebrated shrine in this town."—*Hurkaru.*

Lahore.—It is understood that Runjeet assented generally to all the propositions of Mr. MacNaghten, but that he insisted that Shikarpore should be ceded to him in consideration of the aid he was to give in setting Shah Soojah on the throne of Caubul. This could not be acceded to; the negociation nearly failed in consequence. The difference was eventually adjusted by Runjeet's agreeing to accept a tribute of two lacs per annum from Shah Soojah, in lieu of the territory claimed, and by Mr. MacNaghten, on the part of the British Government, guaranteeing the payment of the tribute.—*Delhi Gaz., Aug. 8.*

Cabool.—Intelligence has reached us from Cabool that the ruler of that place has forwarded an *urzee*, by the hands of one of the ministers of his court, to the camp of the Iran army, stating that an ambassador on the part of the English had come to him for the protection of Cabool, and had stationed himself at Cabool for nearly a year; but on the arrival of the servants of the Shah of Iran, he sent away the said ambassador of the English. Under these circumstances, his

sole reliance for assistance was centred on his majesty, and he prayed that a powerful army might be sent to protect him from the expected attack upon his country by the ruler of Lahore.—*Loodiana Akhbar, Aug. 11.*

Joudpore.—Intelligence has recently been received by the agent to the Governor-general in Rajpootana, that Nathjee, the ex-guru of Maun Sing, of Joudpore, is dead. This man is said by Capt. Boileau to have exerted an evil influence over his master, and it is expected that his death will be followed by civil war in the Marwar state. The maharaja has been forced to pay his arrears, and our Government is well aware that no man parts with his life-blood without the most lively sentiments of regret and resentment. Considering that we have eased him of his Salt Lake, and saddled him with an expensive legion, in addition to the usual *dustoree*, the descendant of the sun and moon has doubtless some small cause to exclaim, "God preserve me from any English friends!"—*Delhi Gaz., Aug. 15.*

Yarkand.—Forty thousand victims are reported to have been lately carried off in this province by cholera in its worst form.

EXCERPTA.

A native gentleman, Rajah Benaik Roy, son of Rajah Amunt Roy, of Chittencote, in his visit to Benares, distributed large sums of money among all classes of Hindus, and at various shrines; he is said to have poured on the head of the image of Siva, at the Vishleshur temple, Rs. 1,50,000, independently of jewels. His expenditure in these gifts reached the sum of ten lacs of rupees. "While the entire native and European community, under this presidency," says the *Durpun*, "are making the most strenuous efforts to raise funds for the starving poor in the western provinces, and their united exertions, during two months, scarcely amount to a lac and a half of rupees, we find one native lavishing this amount of wealth upon the priesthood at a single shrine."

The draft of an Act has been read in the Legislative Council, which transfers, in Bombay alone, the cognizance of all suits regarding land, land-rents, and tenures, from the revenue to the civil courts.

By an Act of the Legislative Council, passed on the 21st May, authority is given to the Governor to extend the provisions of Act XII. of 1833 to the court of any principal sudder ameen, sudder ameen, and moonsiff.

The receipts of the bonded warehouses exceed Rs. 3,000 per mensem, which

compared with the expenditure, would yield a return of six per cent. on the amount paid upon the shares.

The balance of the Calcutta Old Steam Fund, on the 20th July, was Rs. 16,193.

The number of shares conditionally subscribed in the Comprehensive Steam Scheme, on the 23d July, was 2,579.

The Bank of Bengal and the Union Bank have both reduced their rates of discount and interest on loans secured by Company's paper, one per cent. The Union Bank limits its accommodation in the shape of loans secured by Company's paper, or deposit of goods, to its proprietors.

The scheme of Capt. Johnston, for disposing of the tonnage of the river steamers to the highest bidder at auction, works well for the Government. The average of the sale on the 27th July was Rs. 5. 12 as. per cubic foot, for a trip occupying thirty to thirty-five days. Before the new regulation, it was R. 1. 8 as.

The *Englishman*, August 3, states that Messrs. A. Ross, W. Money, W. Ewer, A. Colvin, E. Barwell, and C. C. Hyde are the gentlemen of the civil service who have declared their intention of taking the annuities of the ensuing year.

The number of covers sent from Calcutta by the overland route, on the 23d and 24th August, amounted to only 1,587, which is a very small number compared with what has hitherto usually been sent from this place.

A gang of Thugs, forty-three in number, have been seized within the Ulwur state by the guard of Lieut. Mills; among them are several noted characters, for whose apprehension Government had offered large rewards.

The subscriptions to the Wellington Testimonial amounted on the 23d August to Co.'s Rs. 12,368.

A special committee has been appointed to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Raj Ranee* and the *Sir Herbert Taylor*.

The Roman Catholic vicar apostolic of Bengal, Dr. R. St. Leger, has been recalled at his own request, and is to be succeeded by a bishop. The reason assigned for his so doing is, disgust at the continual dissensions among the different sects of Portuguese in Calcutta. The vicar apostolic is universally esteemed in Calcutta, and his departure will be looked upon with regret.

A "Civil Assistant Surgeon," writing in Dr. Corbyn's *India Journal*, remarks: "The fact that our Government employs foreign physicians, not in our service, for the purpose of prosecuting scientific researches in India, conveys one of the severest possible reflections on our body."

At the meeting of the Asiatic Society, on the 1st August, the secretary read a

letter from Capt. Burnes, communicating information respecting the fate of Mr. Moorcroft, who, it is now ascertained, from a memorandum in Mr. Trebeck's hand-writing, died on the 18th Feb. 1827. Some rude drawings, a map of Moorcroft's, and an account book, accompanied Capt. Burnes' letter.

It is said to be in contemplation to appoint medical men at civil stations to the situation of assistant magistrate.

Some native gentlemen are about to form a club, to set up a third Bengali and English newspaper.

Some Hindu youths have lately established a debating club at the residence of Oddoitto Churn Gosain at Simlah. They discuss verbally in English.—*Poornoo-chundroday*.

A new shubha has been established at the residence of Bahoo Aushootash Day, at Simlah, where the members meet every Tuesday evening, for mutual improvement.—*Ibid*.

Government is about to order periodical examinations all over this presidency of the native youth, which will be held in the principal town of each district, and those youths who pass with most success through the ordeal, to which the Government examiners may subject them, will be immediately put upon the magistrate's and collector's lists, as eligible for the offices of moonsiff and deputy collector, with the understanding also that they are to succeed to these offices in the state as fast as vacancies occur.

Vines are now growing within "the Ditch," which yield bunches of grapes of considerable size.

The racing stud of Brig. Showers, comprising eleven Arab horses, is advertised for sale, price Rs. 50,500.

By a report from Mr. J. H. Patton, it appears that the loss of life, consequent on the April hurricane, in the vicinity of Ghurreah Hath, is reckoned at 200 persons, besides cattle and animals of all descriptions.

Goorj Singh, the Sikh chief who came to Calcutta as envoy from Runjeet Singh, came to his death at Amritsur in the following manner. Having got very drunk, on the strength of promotion, he went to sleep on the roof of his house, whence he rolled over, and fell from a great height. He was picked up quite dead. Two of his widows, young Rajpootanies, declared their determination to burn themselves. The principal sirdars besought them to relinquish their intention; but the ladies were resolved. They seated themselves near the corpse, and having provided themselves with bags of money, and adorned themselves in brocades, jewels, and enamels, ascended the funeral pile; thence they scattered the money and their ornaments and jewels in fragments

—and then resignedly surrendered themselves to the devouring flames!

Dr. Stewart has described, in the *Quarterly Journal of Medical Society*, the serious effects produced on the health of the labourers (150 in number) employed in a manufactory of shell-lac and lac-dye, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, by the use of *hartal*, or yellow sulphuret of arsenic (orpiment), to improve the colour of the lac.

The *Englishman* suggests that speculators might find their account in importing into Europe the bitumen of Assam, for paving, &c.

The postings of young officers of this season will be shortly published. The vacancies on the establishment however are only some forty, while the unposted ensigns are, we believe, sixty.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NIZAM'S ARMY.

Extract of a letter from Hyderabad :—
“Do you think that in the forthcoming contest there is any inclination on the part of Government to make use of the Nizam's army? I know it pretty well, and, judging also from the military opinions I hear regarding it, I should say that it is a perfectly efficient force, and would do good service. The cavalry stand deservedly high. Lord Wm. Bentinck asked the resident what number thereof could be spared by him, in the event of any thing to do on the frontier; the answer was, four corps out of five. The infantry, eight corps, are equal to our own regular regiments. The native artillery, four companies of bullock draught, though on that account slowish, would not be found at all wanting. The worst of that service has been the occasional admission into it of men of no education, to whom England is a foreign country. At first, it was well understood that they were never to rise; but now they have worked up the list, and are getting commands in their turn, though local seniority is perhaps their only claim. The Government may perhaps find, when too late, that this army has been injured by what has been called only fair and generous treatment. Local officers are, however, now no longer admitted.”—*Bengal Hurk.*, Aug. 21.

TRAVANCORE EPHEMERIS.

A well printed Astronomical Ephemeris, for 1838, has been published at the Government press of Trevandrum, under the superintendence of Mr. Caldecott, the astronomer; the press only arrived at Trevandrum in December last, and the compositors are natives. The ephemeris

“has been constructed at the desire of his highness the Rajah of Travancore, with the view of enabling students in astronomy to bring their theoretical knowledge into practical use, by furnishing them, in a small compass, with all the data and tables necessary for the computation of the most important problems in that science.” The computations are all adapted to the meridian of the observatory at Trevandrum, and have been made, under the superintendence of Mr. Caldecott, by the assistants employed at the observatory.

MR. RHENIUS OF THE TINNEVELLY MISSION.

A letter from the Rev. J. J. Muller, dated Palamcottah, June 7th, in reporting the death of the Rev. J. C. Rhenius, on the 5th June, states that it was caused by apoplexy, partly owing to the heat, which affected him more than at any former period during the twenty-four years he had been in India. He has left a widow and nine children. “Perhaps in no instance since the commencement of missions in the East,” says the *Calcutta Englishman*, “has there been a man in whom missionary excellences have shone so conspicuously, or through whose influence so much religious good has been effected as by Rhenius. He was possessed of very considerable missionary qualifications, combined with a natural suavity and uprightness of temper and conduct, which eminently qualified him for his work. For twenty-four years he pursued his labours, amidst the depressions of an Indian climate and all the internal trials of mission labour, with a cheerful and buoyant energy, seldom depressed and never dismayed. He was successful beyond any missionary since the days of Schwartz. Hundreds of natives were brought by his influence within the walls of the Christian church, and were trained to the discharge of the public and social duties of Christian life, as well as instructed in the mystery and cheered by the hope of our holy faith.”

SIR PEREGRINE MAITLAND.

Sir Peregrine Maitland has sent home his resignation of the command of the Madras army. The late peremptory order of the Court against interference with practices relating to native religious ceremonies and processions, accompanied, as report states it to have been, with somewhat ungentle rebukes of his Exc. and another member of the Council, has proved, on this occasion, the exciting cause. Sir P. Maitland feels himself placed in an anomalous situation, where he will be called upon to condemn proceedings which in his conscience he approves, or to countenance examples of

military disobedience. He therefore adopts the alternative of tendering his resignation, if he may not be relieved from the former situation. We believe the chief point is the compulsory attendance of Christian drummers at native festivals, his Excellency's repugnance at which does honour to his conscientious feeling.—*Spectator*, June 27.

We understand, from a well-informed quarter at home, that Sir Peregrine Maitland's resignation has caused no slight sensation at the India House; and unquestionably this bold sacrifice is calculated to arrest the attention of the coldest opponent of the great principle to which his Excellency has become a martyr.—*Conservative*, July 20.

They say at Madras that Sir Peregrine Maitland is much disgusted at having been taken at his word by the Court of Directors, he never having had any idea that they would have been so very hasty in the matter when he sent in his resignation, probably considering that the Court would have given him an opportunity to correct himself. This has, however, unfortunately not been the case, and, under all circumstances, we cannot but think that Sir Peregrine has been rightly served. Such a result may have the effect of deterring martyrs from sacrificing their interests at what has been falsely called the altar of conscience; and Sir Peregrine will go home with a heavy heart, after using his endeavours, successful as he appears to be—sorry it has turned to be—in trying to propagate the reign of humbug among the sworn servants of the Company, without the desired result being attained.—*Eomb. Gaz.*, Aug. 22.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, who arrived at the presidency on the 24th, in improved health, has determined to return home by the overland route, and will leave the presidency, on his return to Bangalore, about the 20th of next month. We trust it will be long ere the Madras army, in particular, forget the sacrifice to conscience which Sir Peregrine Maitland has made—a sacrifice of which its officers and European soldiery will full speedily reap the advantage, and whose probable results, so far from exciting any ill-will or coolness among our native soldiery, will, we are assured by those who are competent to judge, be pleasing even to them, and, at all events, cannot fail to raise the English character in their estimation.—*Herald*, Aug. 29.

THE ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

The names of the officers selected for
Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27. No. 108.

admission into the "Order of British India" have at last been published by the supreme Government. Of the sixty-seven individuals, on whom this high honour has been conferred, sixteen are personally known to ourself, and we are perfectly well acquainted with the characters they bear regimentally. Judging from this portion, nearly one-fourth of the whole, we may take upon us to assert that the selection has been generally excellent, and the intentions of the Court of Directors most fully carried into effect.—*U. S. Gaz.*, June 28.

EXCERPTA.

The Court of Directors have ordered a commissioner to be appointed to inquire into the causes of the late decrease in the revenue of the Madras presidency; and Mr. Cotton, second member of the Board of Revenue, has been appointed to conduct the inquiry.—*Conservative*, July 7.

As a family at Arcot were preparing for breakfast, a little girl, about two years of age, leaned its arm against one of the doors, and was stung in the hand by a scorpion concealed in the opening between the door and side-post. The child was for several hours frantic with agony, and at length vomiting and convulsions came on. Towards the afternoon she appeared easier, and disposed to sleep; it was accordingly laid upon a couch, but its mother taking it up, discovered that life was extinct. This is the first instance we ever heard of the sting of a scorpion proving fatal.—*U. S. Gaz.*, July 23.

In the brief space of a week has been numbered with the dead three of the oldest civil servants on this establishment—Mr. N. Webb, being at the head of the list of senior merchants, Mr. G. Garrow, and Mr. W. O. Shakespeare.—*Cour.*, Aug. 17.

The *Herald*, May 19, says: "The *Calcutta Englishman* and the *Madras Conservative* have lately circulated some contemptible nonsense about a ring and an autograph, in which the first person in England is made to appear as ridiculous as the first person here. We do not believe there is the slightest foundation either for these or the many other absurd reports which have been invented upon this subject."

The use of elephants for the draft of gun-carriages and the carriage of ammunition has, it is said, proved so very successful in Bengal, that the authorities here contemplate the introduction of the same at this presidency.

A robust Musulman at Bangalore is "astonishing the natives" by his exploits in eating: he devours any raw flesh that is offered him, and ate the entire carcass of a sheep (except bones) raw.

Two "clock punkahs" have been brought to this presidency from England.

No fewer than 2,500 persons have fallen victims to the cholera in the town and suburbs of Cuddalore.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, September 8.

Malcolm v. M'Callum.—A rule nisi for an information having been obtained by Sir Charles Malcolm, late Superintendent of the Indian Navy, against the editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for certain alleged libels on Sir Charles (which have occasioned much discussion at the presidency), Mr. Howard applied this day to make the rule absolute; when

The *Advocate-general* showed cause against the rule. He read an affidavit of Mr. M'Callum, in which he stated that one of the papers on which the information was sought to be grounded had been surreptitiously obtained from him, and by a breach of faith committed by a gentleman of the name of Bone, to whom he had entrusted the letter for perusal only; that Mr. Bone came to dine with him at his house, and mentioned he had heard that a letter was in the possession of Mr. M'Callum, which related to Sir Charles Malcolm; that Mr. Bone requested to be permitted to inspect the letter, and pledged himself solemnly not to show it to any person; that previously to acceding to such request, he (Mr. M'Callum) consulted a friend, who was present, as to trusting Mr. Bone with the perusal, and that, placing a reliance on Mr. Bone's pledge, he afterwards sent him the letter *under seal*. Mr. M'Callum further swore that he never intended to publish the letter in question, but after some days he learnt that the letter had got into the possession of Mr. Walter Roberts, the son-in-law of Sir Charles Malcolm, who had shown it to the latter; that he (Mr. M'Callum) questioned Mr. Bone, who admitted he had inadvertently forfeited his pledge. The letter of defendant to Bone, and the reply of the latter, were proved as exhibits. In the reply of Bone, he said that the defendant had permitted him (Bone) to show it to Mr. Roberts. The affidavit disclaimed all improper motives, urged that the defendant in publishing the writings in question considered he was exercising a fair right of criticism on the acts of a public functionary, and that the letter having been sent to him, he did not consider himself justified in refusing the publication; that the letter was given to Bone under a solemn pledge not to divulge its contents, and he most

distinctly denied an intention to asperse or vilify Sir Charles Malcolm, or to injure him in the opinion of his friends.

Mr. Campbell said that the defendant, instead of being the malignant libeller he was represented, had exhibited himself as the cautious and prudent editor; that he had placed too much confidence in a person who was enjoying his hospitality; argued that there was a suppression of facts in the affidavits on which the rule nisi was granted, and he commented particularly on the affidavit of Sir C. Malcolm for making no mention of the mode in which the letter had been obtained, although the circumstances must, it was argued, have been within his knowledge.

Mr. Howard, in reply, referred to the letter of Bone, set forth in the defendant's affidavit, as establishing that the letter was not surreptitiously obtained, and stated that there was an absence of denial that the paper in question was circulated, and of the fact stated by Bone.

Sir John Awdry pronounced the judgment of the court as follows: "I will not anticipate the trial by observing on the general merits. If there be ill faith, the prosecutor is no party to it; and when he found that aspersions on him were in circulation, he was not to be deprived of his remedy, merely because some one else, through whom they may have reached his knowledge, may have behaved ill. Bone asserts, in his letter annexed to defendant's affidavit, that he had permission to show it to Roberts; and when such extraordinary anxiety not to give the other side an opportunity of contradicting defendant is shown, I think I must take Bone's statement to be true. There is much weight in this observation, that it would not have been printed if it was to be seen only by the editor himself for the purpose of revision. We therefore think the rule must be absolute generally."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE SIR R. GRANT.

On the 28th July, a meeting, convened by the sheriff, was held in the Town-hall, for the purpose of considering the most suitable means of preserving in this place the memory of the late Governor, Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H. The meeting was more numerous and respectfully attended than any other of a similar kind ever held in this place: upwards of 800 persons were present.

The Hon. the Governor moved, that the Lord Bishop be requested to take the chair, when his lordship addressed the meeting as follows:

"The object for which we are assembled is one of deep interest, to express our sorrow at the severe loss we have sustained by the death of our late es-

teemed Governor, Sir Robert Grant, and to consider in what way we can best record our testimony to his worth. Such was his urbanity and kindness, such his condescension and ease of access, that all who had opportunities of intercourse with him feel that they have lost a friend whom they loved and valued. The removal of one in the highest rank of life, who maintained such a consistent Christian character, is a severe loss. We have seen him during his residence in India uniformly regular in his attendance upon the public worship of God; his regular domestic worship in his family was beneficial to all who resided under his roof; the whole character of his interesting and intelligent conversation was of the most perfect purity. No questionable expression was ever heard to fall from his lips. The benefits of his public measures are acknowledged by all. Such are felt to be their benefits, that not only all in the presidency, but the European and native population of Poonah and other stations in the Deccan, deeply lament his loss. It was, indeed, his constant aim so to fill his high station, and so to discharge his public and private duties, that, as it has been stated in a public annunciation of his death, he might "in all things do the will of God." Having been privileged to attend his dying bed, an opportunity was afforded me of seeing what were his real principles in this most trying time. These were drawn from the Bible, and to that blessed book he was in his last illness always most anxious to listen. Let me plainly state to the Christian community, but more especially to our native friends who are present, that the principles, from which all his conduct, all his private and public acts flowed, were drawn from the Bible. The removal of such a person must be felt by every one, not only as a public but as a private loss. It was his aim to introduce to the natives of India the benefits of British discoveries and science, for the enlightening of the mind or the relief of the body; and if we fix upon something which shall continue to hand down to the native people these blessings, we shall best exhibit the character and desires of him whose loss we now deplore."

The Hon. the Governor (James Farish, Esq.) moved the first resolution: "That this meeting, deeply sensible of the greatness of the loss which this presidency has sustained in the lamented death of Sir Robert Grant, its late distinguished Governor; and actuated by admiration of his rare endowments, and veneration for his excellent character and exalted Christian virtues; and moved by gratitude for the numerous acts of his public administration calculated to advance the improvement of the country, and the wel-

fare of all classes of its inhabitants; and anxious to hold up his example to the world, considers it a public duty to adopt measures for preserving his memory in this place." He observed: "Ours is not the commemoration of splendid achievements, which might have caused the widow's and orphan's heart to mourn; but it is the permanent record of the feelings of a grateful community, sensible of the benefits they have received from measures, wisely directed to the promotion of many most important means of advancing the prosperity and happiness of all classes, native and European, throughout the presidency he governed. Having made the affairs of India the subject of his early interest, bound by a filial tie to the objects of his father's long-sustained and most successful efforts, Sir Robert Grant early pleaded the cause of India, and strove, in the important station which he reached in England, to carry on the same great objects; and when arrived in this, the land of his infant days, with more direct opportunities of carrying out the benevolent purposes on which his heart was bent, I can speak to his increasing desire for accomplishing good, for I have witnessed his active and anticipating endeavours, and his unwearied solicitude for the accomplishment of objects of improvement. The cause which distressed him in any of his measures, was, where they were unavoidably contrary to the wishes of some one. *His conscientious desire to do right*, was perhaps the trait of his character which, blended with his cheerful kindness, was most constantly present to the minds of those who were in close intercourse with him in his official duties; and this feeling, deeply rooted in his heart, was nourished by the fountain of all Christian grace, which there imparted its blessed influence in no stinted measure."

The Hon. G. W. Anderson seconded the motion.

Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm moved, "That a subscription be immediately opened for the formation of a fund to be devoted to the public commemoration of Sir Robert Grant." Sir Charles stated that it was his good fortune to pass a few days on a visit to Sir Robert Grant at Malabar Point, before he left for Dapoorree. "It was there, in what I may call his domestic circle, that I had an opportunity of enjoying his cheerful and instructive conversation, partially freed, as he was for the time, from the cares of office. Some who now hear me know how delightful it was to listen to him in these moments of relaxation; in scenes such as these, I think I may say, few men were superior to him."

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, in seconding the motion, observed: "The high prin-

ciple by which Sir Robert Grant was actuated was the chief point in his character. Regard to the two great Christian principles, of love to God and love to man, ran through all the actions of his life. Mightier minds may have presided over the British provinces in India, but none who were actuated by a more sincere desire to benefit all classes of the population—who were more ready to listen to the grievances of those who applied to them for redress, or to attend to the just claims of those who solicited the interference of Government. But what perhaps was as remarkable in his character, was its openness and simplicity. There was no attempt at display—no effort made to induce you to entertain a better opinion of him than his actions warranted; hence the whole of his conduct was natural and easy. The constant and regular attendance on the duties of the Sabbath was not in him a mere piece of formality, or done to show a good example, as it is sometimes termed, but flowed from an estimation of the privilege which the Christian religion has conferred on man in separating one day in seven for religious services."

Mr. Brownrigg moved: "That, while it is the duty of all classes of the community to express their respect for the departed, by uniting in the proposed subscription, it is peculiarly incumbent on those to come forward who are able to appreciate the many public measures which he either originated or carried into effect, for improving the agricultural resources of the country, facilitating communication with Europe, and also between the different towns and provinces of the presidency, and improving its commerce and general prosperity." As Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, he should do violence to the wishes and feelings of that association were he to abstain from availing himself of this public occasion to state what he knew to be the deep-felt sentiments entertained by one and all, upon the late melancholy event. It was fortunate, however, that he was relieved from the necessity of seeking for adequate language to make public the sentiments of the body he represented, as a resolution had passed the chamber to this effect: "That a tablet be erected in the Byculla Church, by the members of the Chamber of Commerce, to the memory of our late lamented governor, Sir Robert Grant, under whose auspices the chamber was first established and recognized as a public body, to record their deep respect for his public character, and the high sense they entertain of the great benefits derived from the measures of his administration for the improvement of the agricultural resources, and the advancement of the commercial prosperity

of this presidency." Mr. Brownrigg then adverted to the various acts which distinguished Sir Robert Grant as "the friend of commerce and of general improvement." The countenance he gave to the establishment of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as the support he continued to extend to it, established unity of purpose and harmony of feeling where the reverse had previously existed. Nor on the occasion of an application to the home authorities for their sanction to the establishment of a bank here, was the earnest support of Sir Robert Grant withheld. His interest in the all-important subject of steam communication are well known. "Few are aware," he observed, "of the responsibility our late governor incurred by continuing to despatch a steamer to Suez, at a period when the views of the Court of Directors were opposed to the steam question. I would observe, that to Sir Robert Grant's strenuous and able advocacy (against what opposition it is needless to mention) are we indebted for the abolition of many vexatious and impolitic imposts, some of which bore heavily on commerce, while others acted as barriers to the rising prosperity of the presidency. I place in the van, the revision of the salt tax and removal of the town and transit duties. The industrious cultivator, besides being relieved from the house tax, which was a heavy addition to the high rent he paid for his fields, has also been exempted from the tax on his buffalo and goat, the produce of which so materially aids the poor ryot in supporting his family. The industrious fishermen too (swarming the whole line of coast from Damaun to Goa), as well as the petty traders of the villages, have all experienced the benefit of our lamented governor's enlightened and humane policy. Nor must I omit to notice the abolition of the tax formerly levied on *chuckas*, though it apparently involved a loss of Rs. 40,000 to the revenue. Again, other heavy and unequal taxes, which the rapacity of a short-sighted Government had imposed on those who could least bear them, are all in course of revision—as are likewise the *mokturfa* taxes, which have so long checked the free course of trade. These measures are now framed with such a studied and anxious attention to their operation on individuals, as well as communities, that they will secure a full measure of relief to all, and I may observe, that the adoption of these enlightened measures, instead of injuring the revenue, has, on the contrary, benefitted it; for by the spirit of confidence they have infused among the people, cultivation is every where extending, accompanied by such improvements in agriculture as will ultimately

lead to an incalculable and lasting improvement in the resources of Government, as well as in the happiness of its subjects. A survey on an efficient and extensive scale has been undertaken in the Deccan, with the view of revising the rents, which in many parts were both unequal and oppressive; and I learn, that throughout the province where this excellent work has been completed, it has already had the effect of introducing a superior system of husbandry—of encouraging the people to grow superior products, to sink wells, construct a better style of dwelling, encrease their agricultural stock, and enter upon other substantial and permanent improvements. It has also defined the rents in such a way, as to afford the cultivators full security against unauthorized exactions, and has fixed them on a scale which has imparted to landed property a value, which perhaps it never before possessed. The enlightened and statesmanlike measures adopted by Sir Robert Grant, with the view of *rapidly* drawing forth the agricultural resources of the country, are seen in connexion with the assessment of land; the encouragement held out to an improvement in products which are already staples on this side of India, such as cotton, &c., as well as to call into existence others, such as sugar, silk, and indigo. When I reflect on the effect likely to result from the ill-advised, nay pernicious order (for it involves a breach of faith), which has lately emanated from the higher authorities, and casts a blight over prospects created by wise and liberal measures, I feel that I dare not intrust myself to an honest and candid expression of the opinion I, in common with others, entertain with reference to it. I shall restrict myself, therefore, to simply observing, that I most truly believe, indeed it will be readily believed by all, that on none did it inflict a deeper wound than the honoured and lamented individual who was so constrained to act in diametrical opposition to his own liberal views and high principles." Mr. Brownrigg then particularized the measures Sir Robert caused to be adopted, as well as those he recommended for adoption, for the improvement of internal communication. His first and leading measure was to create the Civil Engineers. Immediately on the formation of this department, attention was drawn to an object of primary importance, a survey of the roads. That of the Great Northern one, leading by Tannah and Bhewndy to Nasik, was one of the first completed. Plans and estimates of the projected work were some time back submitted to the home authorities, and sanguine hope seems to be entertained that this great object will be sanctioned. A road forty

miles in length has been constructed from Nasik to Chandore, and from the latter place to Sindwah on the line to Agra. Another road has been sanctioned, fifty miles of which is already completed. A road sixty miles in length is ordered from the rich district of Nusserabad to meet the former road, but its execution is delayed by orders from the Bengal Government pending the receipt of plans and estimates. In the interim, however, under the orders of the Bombay Government, measures have been adopted to render this road immediately passable. A road seventeen miles and a half in length, leading from Penn to Capowlee, has been completed. A line of road from Poonah to Sholapore, 149 miles, has been surveyed, and the plan submitted to the Home Government. If sanctioned, it will not only open out the valuable Barsee cotton trade, but insure an easy communication at all seasons of the year with that important military station. A road has been constructed between Seroor and Ahmednuggur, thirty-four miles. It having been represented that out of 449 miles of old roads in the Concan, Poonah, and Ahmednuggur collectorates, which had been surveyed on the institution of the department, only 239 miles were kept in any thing like efficient repair, from want of means or proper supervision; it was suggested that the proceeds of the tolls and ferries should be appropriated to the repairs and improvements of all the old roads, a measure which was immediately sanctioned. Upwards of 100 miles of these dilapidated roads have already been put in fair travelling order, and the work of repair is daily extending and fast progressing to completion. The Jehoor, Chandore, and Thull ghauts, have all been repaired, and the Nimba Dhera ghaut commenced and nearly finished. The Tannah causeway has been commenced; and the most strenuous exertions are being used to complete this vastly important work. The Colaba causeway, a work which had been under consideration for the last twenty years, has been completed. A pier is being constructed at Trombay, as is also a road across that island. The former work is far advanced, and the latter will be open to the public next rains. At Sion, the approach to the new road across the Salt-pans has been commenced, and is in a state of forwardness. A pier has been constructed at Kasseylee, which now admits of all valuable products of export being shifted at once from carts to boats, and conveyed in one tide to Bombay—thus protecting the trader against the heavy expense of hamallage and exposure of his goods to injury by a detention, as formerly, of three and four days off the harbour of Bhewndy. The works of

minor extent, but of no less utility and importance, as giving sinew and unity to the general system of improvement and usefulness, so warmly fostered by Sir Robert Grant, were too numerous to be detailed; they embrace the construction and repair of innumerable piers, bridges, kamps, bandars, sea-walls, wells, and tanks, of which latter some are of considerable magnitude. The tank or bund, which has been completed at the village of Kessoondee, twenty-four miles from Poonah, which stretches across a gorge of a long valley, is altogether 1,409 feet in length, of which 129 feet are solid masonry; 1,170 feet earthen embankment, and 100 feet excavations for an escape channel for floods. The greatest depth of water, when full, will be thirty-eight feet; the greatest breadth nearly half a mile, and the greatest length three quarters. The other works of this description are numerous and important, particularly two fine tanks which have been constructed at Dhoolia. Independent of the works just enumerated, as executed or commenced under the orders and auspices of Sir Robert Grant's government, those which are projected, and in course of submission for the approval of the controlling powers, are many. Foremost on the list is the proposed new road from Tannah to Ahmednuggur and Aurungabad, a distance of 133 miles, and which line will shorten the distance between these two points by twenty miles. The next is a line of road leading from the main road along the south bank of the Panwell river to a point on the coast opposite Bellapore. Besides these, are the wharfs at Ghorabunder, and the causeway between Bandura and Mahim, as well as the bridges across three large rivers. Connected with the construction and projection of all these works of usefulness, one peculiar trait in the character of our lamented governor, was his anxious desire for the preservation and repair of the magnificent, though somewhat unscientific, works of the Moguls; a measure which, if steadily preserved in, cannot fail to insure a great increase of revenue."

Lieut. Col. Wood, in seconding the resolution, bore testimony to the great anxiety and exertions which Sir Robert Grant evinced in establishing the steam communication between India and Britain. From the situation he (Col. W.) held as the organ of the Government in the steam department, he was able to state, that from the earliest period of Sir Robert's arrival, he was most anxious to effect a regular communication with Suez by steamers, and within a few months after assuming the government, he submitted a plan to the home authorities, which, had it been fully acted upon,

would have perfected the system, without the chance of disappointment. His proposition was, that four steamers of the same size and power, similar in all their parts, should carry on the communication with Suez. With only a single steamer at the disposal of Government, frequent communication by the Red Sea was impracticable; and it was to do all that could be done until the organization of the more perfect system that Sir Robert Grant laid another plan before the home authorities, which has been confused with the Euphrates expedition, but with which it had no connexion whatever. His proposal was, the establishment of a dromedary-dawk for letters only, from hence to Bussorah by steam; from Bussorah to Bagdad, Damascus, and Beyrout, by dromedaries. This suggestion was not in *supercession* of the Red Sea route, but as an *auxiliary*, when season, accident, or other impediment, might render the former route impracticable. The plan would have succeeded well, as was proved by a mail by the *Atalanta* reaching the Mediterranean most expeditiously; and to this day the mails are regularly received at Bagdad by that route in thirty-three days from England. Another advantage connected with that route was, the establishing there a kind of political *surveillance* through a country, our relations with which are of an interesting character. The statement of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce has shewn the new lines of roads opened, and the old roads improved. The consequence of these operations has admitted of the employment of horse-dawks in some directions, and accelerated intercourse in all, by which the transmission of mails to the sister presidencies and with the Bombay provinces has been shortened by many hours—nay, even days. When the horse-dawk is established to Nagpoor after the rains, it is calculated that the mails will reach that place from Bombay in eighty-two hours. "These advantages we owe to the energy and talents of Sir R. Grant."

The Rev. Dr. Wilson moved, "That there is a peculiar propriety in commemorating Sir Robert Grant in connexion with the cause of the education of the natives, of which he was the enlightened friend, the eloquent advocate, and the liberal patron and supporter." He concurred most cordially in all the observations which had been made respecting the character of their late distinguished governor, and his numerous measures calculated to promote the public weal. "While, however, I would make an appreciation of the blessings thus conferred upon us, a substantial motive for taking steps to preserve his memory in this

place," he observed, "I would specially commemorate him in connexion with none of them. There is a cause nobler than the best of them, because pregnant with all the blessings they convey, and productive of others of an infinitely higher kind, which was dearest to his heart, and secured his enthusiastic regard; that of the moral and intellectual regeneration of the millions in this great country, whom Providence, in its mysterious actings, has placed under British sway. Sir Robert Grant received the love of India by inheritance. With his venerated father's sacred affection for its best interests, he early sympathised; and to the promotion of them he pledged himself in connexion with some of his first appearances in public life. It is well known that his desire to carry out his enlightened views had no little influence in inducing him to accept the high office which he so honourably filled. No sooner had he planted his foot on those shores, than he put himself in communication with the gentlemen practically engaged in directing the great work of native education. He invited them to make suggestions to him, which he most anxiously considered; and either adopted them, or substituted something better in their place, the result of his own enlightened deliberation and judgment. We all know the eloquence with which he pleaded the cause of learning before the Native Education Society; the delicacy and good taste with which he encouraged the eminent masters of that institution to persevere in their exertions; and the peculiar judgment with which he excited the pupils to prosecute their studies. The vernacular schools of the Government, founded by his distinguished predecessors, and so useful to the bulk of the people, enjoyed his peculiar care. He struck out from their regulations some most obnoxious clauses, which, in the eyes of the people, stigmatized the grandest subject with which education has to deal. He destroyed a monopoly which had existed as to the supply of books, and encouraged the use of those which might be found suitable, without any reference to the mode of their publication, and thus gave a most important impetus to native literature. He placed the provincial schools under a competent European superintendence; and made provision to render their pupils eligible for public employment, and even as teachers, without endeavouring to force them to come to Bombay, which is associated in the minds of many of the natives with perils and temptation. He sanctioned, as an experiment, a system of vernacular instruction on a low scale, and which can easily be extended throughout the country at a small expense, in the Purandhar districts;

and which, while it enables all willing to learn to read and write, will secure the villagers to a great extent from the frauds of their own officials. The excellent English school established at Poona by Lord Clare was warmly patronised by him. It is mentioned by Capt. Candy, the superintendent of the Government vernacular schools, as an instance of Sir Robert's kind and liberal feeling, that when he heard of a Brahmin, who had a peculiar taste for chemistry and natural philosophy, but had not the pecuniary means of prosecuting his studies, he conferred on him an allowance which enabled him to persevere. The schools throughout the presidency, not immediately connected with Government, were not less regarded and encouraged; he contributed liberally to their funds. He attended the examination of the vernacular schools of the Scottish mission at Poona. To the most distinguished native pupil at the last examination of the institution of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in this place, he officially presented a *khi-lat*, or honorary dress, the first here given in similar circumstances. The very last act of the expression of his interest in the well-being of the natives, was his subscribing, on his leaving Bombay, immediately before his death, one thousand rupees to our building fund. More than I have mentioned he did, and more he devised. I have given merely specimens of the facts which I know. Let us preserve the influence of his great name, in connexion with our endeavours to extend the influence of truth throughout the country. I say all this with a knowledge of the specific proposal respecting the erection of a medical college, which is to be submitted to the meeting. Such an institution was ably planned and advocated by Sir Robert, and such an institution, while it will suitably commemorate him, will be an able auxiliary to our cause. In connexion with it, some of the natural sciences, most important as objects of knowledge to the native mind, will be taught in such a manner as will invite the attendance of the pupils of other seminaries."

J. P. Willoughby, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said: "There is one misconception regarding the public character of our late governor, on which I cannot be silent, because I can state from personal knowledge—and there are those present who can testify to the same—that the impression is quite erroneous. Our late esteemed governor has been charged with indolence in the performance of the duties of his high office. Nothing can be more unjust and unfounded than this supposition. His application to his multifarious and laborious duties was incessant and devoted; and I conscientiously believe

that if this was not the immediate cause, it hastened the calamity which is so universally deplored throughout this presidency. Sir Robert Grant, from the purest and most conscientious motives, was accustomed to take nothing for granted; but by a rigid and impartial investigation into the merits of each case, to satisfy himself of the right course to be pursued, before he passed a decision. Few are aware of the extent of business which, under the system prescribed by the last charter, devolves on the Government of India, or how largely it has, within the last three years, increased at this presidency. The fact is, our lamented governor fell into an exactly opposite error to that which, by some, has been ascribed to him. He worked beyond his strength; he tried (more particularly at the commencement of his administration) 'to do too much with his own hand, and to see every thing with his own eye.' Hence I admit, that in some cases delays did occur, and to those another cause contributed, which, however it may slightly affect his character as a public man, enhanced his worth as an individual, as indicating the kindness and benevolence of his disposition; 'his desire, in some degree laudable, though sometimes practically injurious, to give a decision the least disagreeable to all parties.'"

Jaggonnath Sunkerset, Esq., moved: "That on condition that the medical college, so ably planned and so zealously advocated by Sir Robert Grant, be established, and bear his name, the fund be applied, under the direction of a committee, to be nominated by this meeting, to the erection of a suitable building for that seminary, or the foundation of scholarships, to be conferred, after public competition, on its most deserving pupils; and that in the event of the medical college not being established, as expected, the fund shall be applied in such manner as may be agreed upon by the contributors." He spoke as follows:—"I feel extreme gratification from witnessing how very numerously and respectfully this present meeting is attended. It is with considerable diffidence I commence addressing an assembly, which contains so many gentlemen of high intellectual acquirements. I must preface the little I have to say by remarking, that I speak rather from a wish to testify my respect, and I hope I may say the respect of all my fellow countrymen, for the memory of him whom we have been so recently and so unexpectedly deprived of, than with any idea that my feeble language will strongly serve what it intends to recommend. The natives feel very sensibly that they have lost, in our late most lamented governor, a tried and invaluable friend, who devoted to the promotion of their interests, the enlargement of their intellec-

tual capabilities, and the dissemination amongst them of happiness and knowledge, his rarely-found talent, his winning eloquence, and his time, which but too probably impaired his health. Of Sir Robert Grant's anxious wish to found a college, in which natives might be instructed in that beneficial and benevolent of all studies, the science of medicine, there cannot be the smallest doubt. If this be assumed, I feel confident that no one person will controvert a position so reasonable. I cannot conceive any act we could possibly perform in commemoration of the amiable deceased, which would be so gratifying to his manes, and so likely to perpetuate his renown for philanthropy and kindness to our children's children, as the founding of a medical college, to be designated after him, whom we so deeply, and with so much justice deplore the loss of. By the adoption of this suggestion, I conceive we shall honour our late benefactor much more effectually than we could do in any other manner; and he who so strenuously advocated the growth of medical science amongst natives during his valuable life, would thus serve it even after having paid the last debt of humanity."

Dr. Smytten, in seconding the resolution, bore testimony to the anxiety of the late governor in regard to a medical school or college, and to obtain for the natives the means of a complete medical education. His inquiries were early set on foot. It was ascertained that there was no inaptitude on the part of the natives, and that their prejudices would not stand in the way of a full medical education being communicated. A report of a medical committee was drawn up and sent in to the Governor in Council, from which a strong and able minute, drawn up by Sir Robert, was forwarded to the Supreme Government, urging the necessity of an establishment at this presidency for imparting full instruction to the natives in medicine and surgery.

Mr. J. H. Crawford spoke in support of the motion.

Mr. James Bird moved the formation of a committee for collecting a commemorative fund, and applying it to the objects specified; the motion was seconded by Mr. Lewis Grant.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., moved, "that the committee be requested to circulate copies of the proceedings of this meeting and subscription lists through the out-stations," which was seconded by the Venerable Archdeacon Jeffreys.

Thanks were then voted to the Lord Bishop, as chairman.

The subscription in the room amounted to Rs. 11,615; on the 8th September they had reached Rs. 31,919.

TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The whole value of the import trade of

Bombay with all parts amounted	
in 1836-37 to	Rs. 8,79,88,028
And in 1837-38	7,48,32,001
Showing a decrease in the	
import value of	Rs. } 1,31,56,027
The whole value of the ex-	
port trade with all parts	
amounted in 1836-37 to...	8,25,32,172
And in 1837-38 only to	6,45 36,793
Showing a decrease in value	
of export of	Rs. } 1,79,95,379

which, added to the decrease in import value, exhibits a total decrease of Rs. 3,11,51,406, of which the opium trade with China forms a very considerable item, the exports up to the 24th of May 1837 being 15,410 chests, whereas up to the 23d May 1838 they have only amounted to 5,068 chests.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting of the Steam Committee, held on the 14th of August, the treasurer's accounts were laid before the committee, from which it appeared that the sums placed at their disposal under the resolutions of the 12th December and 17th May last, amount to Rs. 67,900.

The following resolutions were then unanimously agreed to:—

That it is a paramount object to complete first the proposed improvements at and on the route between Suez and Cairo, and that the object of next importance is to improve the communication between Cosseir and Thebes.

That with reference to the proposition contained in the resolutions of the 17th of May last, for building accommodation bungalows at Aden or Mocha, it be reserved for future consideration, as it is still doubtful where the permanent coal depôts are to be fixed.

That, in consequence of the indefatigable zeal and exertions displayed by Mr. Waghorn in promoting steam navigation between England and India, and in consideration of the expense he has incurred in furtherance of the same, the sum of Rs. 5,000 be awarded to that gentleman out of the funds now at the disposal of the Bombay Steam Committee.

THE ISLAND OF KHARAK.

A letter from an intelligent young officer in the Persian Gulf gives a much more satisfactory account of the new military post at Kharak than was expected: "On the 23d July, I took a walk across the island; it is some four miles broad; about one-third is cultivated. The soil is very light, and produces millet, onions, and cucumbers. Grapes, melons, and figs are abundant, and of good quality. The water is plentiful, cool, and delightful. A
Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27. No. 108.

range of low hills extends the whole length of the island, bounding the coast; these, and a plain which intervenes between them and the cultivated part, are covered with shells and other marine productions. I saw a very fine antelope, which appeared to me to be rather larger than the Dekhan ones; and there are others on the island. We have received a cargo of fruit for the mess, and our table now displays apples, pears, nectarines, peaches, plums, grapes, figs, walnuts, hazel-nuts, raisins, and almonds. The apples and pears are really good. We are all pretty comfortable. The detachment is healthy; no fever cases, and the thermometer averages from 90° to 100° during the day."—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Aug. 3.

ADEN.

A detachment, consisting of two serjeants and twenty-eight rank and file, of the Bombay European Regt., under Lieut. Rose, accompanied by Lieut. Western, of the Engineers, sailed on the 10th September, in the H. C. sloop of war *Coote*, to take possession of Aden, which was ceded to us several months ago.

SIR CHARLES MALCOLM.

At a meeting of the friends of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, held on the 2d August, the Hon. G. W. Anderson, Esq., in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, as a testimony how highly Sir Charles Malcolm is appreciated by his friends in this presidency, to present him, on his approaching departure from Bombay, with a piece of plate (of such description as may be subsequently resolved upon), bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm by a numerous circle of friends on his leaving India, November 1838, in token of their high estimation, respect, and regard."

GOVERNOR DUNCAN AND SIR R. GRANT.

A writer in the *Bombay Courier*, of July 12 (who, we understand, is Dr. Hartley Kennedy), has drawn the following parallel between Governor Duncan and the late governor, Sir Robert Grant: "The lamented death of the good governor, Sir Robert Grant, revives in the remembrance of an old servant of Government the recollections of the death of the good Governor Duncan, who was gathered to his fathers August 11th, 1811. I was then an inmate of Government-house, and can speak of Governor Duncan from intimate personal knowledge; but though few have seen less of the interior of Government-house than myself since that period, consequently few knew less personally than I did of Sir Robert Grant, yet I possess
(2 P)

the means of speaking respecting him on the most accurate information, and in comparing these two men, am surprised how much their native characters approached each other. Some differences to Mr. Duncan's disadvantage were the result of circumstances over which he had no control; but in all the grand features of philanthropy towards the whole human race, benevolence betwixt man and man, gentleness and kindness of disposition to all around them, and the absence of all self-seeking, no two men were ever more similar. In public life they were singularly possessed with the same feelings and the same spirit, and acted solely for the public good, weighing no private considerations, and looking directly and fixedly on the good and the happiness of the bulk of the governed, as the pole-star of government.

"Governor Duncan was appointed to the government of Bombay in 1795, and having ruled upwards of fifteen years, received, unsolicited, another special appointment for five years longer, a few weeks before his death; he was the intimate personal friend of Charles Grant, and no doubt his memory was cherished in the Grant family, and his example bequeathed to Sir Robert, who has followed his career and shared his fate.

"It was my happiness, under similar circumstances, and in the same spot, in the dining-room of the Baroda residency, to hear the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone first, and afterwards Sir John Malcolm, express themselves of Governor Duncan's memory in nearly the following words: 'that the more, as his successors, they had studied Governor Duncan's public character in his works, as left in the records of the Bombay government, the more they understood of the difficulties under which he had struggled, the more they thought of what he had performed, and the more they appreciated and respected his character and honoured his memory.' This was a high, and it was a just tribute from great men, in acknowledgment of greatness; may future governors resemble Elphinstone, and may they study Sir Robert Grant as Duncan was studied by his successor!

"Governor Duncan's private life was less free from earthly failings than Sir Robert's; but I can state from personal knowledge, as an eye-witness, that the good effects of a pious Scotch education were not lost; the hour of death came and brought with it the proper view of the day of judgment; his recollections of past irregularities were painful and salutary; and who shall dare to say that the tear of sorrow was in vain? Like Sir Robert, he sought the prayers of the church on his death-bed, and finally died in peace, calmly and quietly, the death of

the righteous; despite those errors, he had lived as the good live, and died as the good should die.

"Sir Robert Grant was openly and avowedly disposed to the exercise of religious duties; he had not, like Duncan, been exiled at sixteen, and had not lost sight of home and domestic duties; no man ever enjoyed a larger share of the affections of his domestic circle, or caused to be felt a more irreparable loss. In all the virtues and affections, and the blessed round of domestic charities, he was perfect in himself, and had walked his blameless course before God and man in spotless integrity, doing always to others as he would that others should do to him, and performing every duty allotted him to the best of the abilities it had pleased God to give him. He has left no hoarded treasure of accumulated wealth to his children, but their's will be the proud inheritance of his virtues and the sacred recollection of his almost sainted memory.

"Future governors may look to the tomb of Duncan, and the grave of Sir Robert Grant, and may envy them, under every future circumstance of happiness, whatever it may be, the well-won epithet they each so eminently deserved, of being the *friend of Bombay*."

EXCERPTA.

The *Semiramis* left this port on the 15th July, with 399 tons of coals on board. She experienced heavy gales and high seas, and on the 23d, having got less than 600 miles, and having 600 miles more of the monsoon to pass through, with only 152 tons of coal, instead of 188, the computed quantity, she turned back, and arrived at Bombay on the 26th.

A memorial is talked of to the Court of Directors, praying them to abolish, in the case of sick officers, the existing restrictions on their free resort to Europe for recovery of health.

The *Gov. Gazette* contains a notification from the Postmaster-general, inviting tenders for the conveyance of the public mails on horses between Auringabad and Nagpore, *via* Jaulna and Karinja. By this arrangement, letters will be carried to and received from Nagpore in eighty-two hours, which is nearly one-half the time that is now occupied.

An office of registry for European and native seamen, the first ever established at this presidency, has been opened at Bombay, for the purpose of providing a more efficient class of sailors, than vessels entering that port are generally manned with.

Three packets, from Bussorah to Bagdad, have been plundered by the Arabs,

and all the letters lost. One packet also from Damascus to Bagdad, on its way to India, has been plundered, as is supposed, by a party of men in the interest of Mahomed Ali Pasha, who had been sent expressly for the purpose.—*Gaz.*, Sept. 12.

A despatch has been received at Bagdad on the 13th July from Constantinople, in which it is stated that Sultan Mahomed is prepared to levy war against Mahomed Ali Pasha. Large bodies of troops had been assembled at Diarbekir, and Ali Pasha of Bagdad had received orders to proceed in person to join the forces at that place, for the purpose of making an attack on Ibrahim Pasha at Aleppo.—*Ibid.*

There was a general revolt of the Coolies on the 26th May, throughout the island, which, however, was put down after a little negotiation without bloodshed. The leaders were men of considerable influence among the gentlemen of the bamboo. The affray originated in the officious interference of some understrappers of a mocadum, who proclaimed to their principal, that certain of the fraternity had been exercising their long-established right of levying black-mail upon a quantity of sugar which was entrusted to their care.

The *Bombay Gazette* states, that a correspondent, in riding towards Girgaum, observed about a dozen seamen sally forth from a house not far from the Esplanade in a most disgraceful state of intoxication; their persons were exposed in a most shocking manner, and they furnished any thing but a gratifying spectacle to those who regarded the respectability of their countrymen: there were several sepoys close at hand, who beheld the sailors fighting, covered all over with blood, in full enjoyment of the *tamasha*.

Authority has been given for the enlistment of sepoys of good character, discharged as undersized, but of a standard not less than five feet four inches. The above order has no reference whatever to the warlike aspect of the times; it originates entirely in the kindly feelings of the Commander-in-chief, who has humanely recommended its adoption to Government, as a provision for a few destitute individuals, discharged from the service merely because they were a trifle under the prescribed height.

Ultra-Gangetic Provinces.

We have frequently alluded to our expectations of Moulmien being visited by a caravan of Chinese traders from the province of Yunnan. In November last, the commissioner sent an intelligent native of that country, who had long set-

tled here, and who accompanied Capt. McLeod in his late journey, to meet a promised caravan at Zimmay, and accompany them down to this place. But, unfortunately, this man has never since been heard of; and as he started with only one companion, it is generally supposed he may have been carried off by tigers. Certain it is, that he never reached Zimmay, where the Chinese, agreeably to their promise, lately arrived, with a selected assortment of goods for this market. The following letter has been received by the local Government from the head man of the party, expressive of regret at our apparent breach of promise, and hinting, they will make no future efforts to reach Moulmein, unless a messenger be sent still farther up than Zimmay to meet them.

“Wong Chune Chove’s cordial compliments to the Moulmein governor, and begs to say as follows: that the year before last, we met with an officer at Mung-chee, to whom we promised to go over to Moulmein and trade. Accordingly, goods were procured, and 100 horses loaded with them for that market. We arrived at Mung-chee, and finding there no messenger to receive and accompany us, we sent back some of our horses with goods, and proceeded to Zimmay, with forty horse-loads only. On our arrival there, we found no messenger also. Our head man, Chiveopong, advised us to wait for four or five days more; we remained from day to day for fifteen days, and seeing no sign whatever of the messengers, our party regretted very much the detention, and gave up hopes of proceeding to Moulmein. Our goods have been disposed of at a loss, and we are now returning home. If your lordship require our frequenting Moulmein, send messengers to receive us at Mung-chee or Mung-nee, or to Zimmay; the latest period must be in the end of the 10th month (November). We send, for your lordship’s acceptance, a present of four red carpets, and seven iron pots. 12th Month, 24th day of the Moon (February.)—*Moulmein Chron.*, Aug. 1.

Ceylon.

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES BY A CANDIAN CHIEF.

Mr. Moir, the district judge of Ratnapoora, having notified to the Government a most disinterested act of humanity on the part of Dolloswelle Dessave, who has emancipated the whole of his slaves, thirty-nine in number, the following letter was transmitted by the Governor to Mr. Moir, with directions to present it to the Dessave in the most public manner:

"The district judge of Ratnapoora having reported to the Right Hon. the Governor a meritorious and praiseworthy act of Dolloswelle Cottelawelle Wijesondere Wickremesinha Tennekoon Mudianse, Dessave of Kurnwitty Nawedoom and Kukool Corles, in emancipating the whole of his slaves, thirty-nine in number—we, the Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie, being desirous to perpetuate the memory of this act, and the approbation with which the British Government views his conduct on this occasion, have addressed to him these letters of thanks; and as a further testimonial, we, the said Governor, have directed a gold medal, to the value of one hundred guineas, to be prepared, with a suitable inscription, to be presented to the said Dolloswelle Cottelawelle Wijesondere Wickremesinha Tennekoon Mudianse by ourselves in public. Given under our hand and seal, at Colombo, this 29th day of June 1838."

The judge reported, that, in obedience to the instructions, he had presented the Governor's letter to Dolloswelle Dessave, on the 3d July, (that being a *Nekettee dawas*), in presence of a most respected assembly of the chiefs and principal inhabitants, and that the honour thus conferred on the Dessave "was most fully, sensibly, and gratefully felt by the old gentleman."

Burmah.

H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*, with Col. Benson, the British resident to the Burmese Court, arrived off Rangoon, on the 16th ult. The wharf was crowded with spectators. After a short delay, to allow some of the resident's suite to communicate with the authorities, and settle certain points of etiquette, &c., the *Rattlesnake* saluted the Burmese flag with thirteen guns, which were returned by an equal number from the wharf. Shortly after, the yeywoon, the officer next in rank to the woodcock, proceeded on board to pay his respects, and to compliment the resident on his arrival. This being the first man-of-war that has anchored off the town of Rangoon since the war, her appearance will form an event in the history of the place, and, no doubt, every particular will be minutely reported for his golden-footed majesty's information.

Col. Benson, accompanied by Capt. Hobson and his suite, landed on the 17th, under a salute of thirteen guns from both the *Rattlesnake* and *Swinton*. He was received on the wharf by the yeywoon and other officers, and conducted to the house which he is to occupy, being the same in which the British functionaries usually reside. The

roads were lined with Burmese soldiers, in their singular uniform. On the resident's entering the gate of the stockade, he was saluted from the wharf with thirteen guns. So much firing has not been heard there since the war, nor has any resident ever before been received with such honours. On the 19th, the resident paid the A-ya paing woodcock a visit of ceremony. They were most civilly received, and every respect shewn them. The street from the residency to the woodcock's house was lined with troops, &c. Nothing was left undone that could be done to shew them friendly civility. The resident and officers with him returned home after an hour's stay.

Report says, the king is willing to acknowledge the Yandaboo treaty, and permit the residence of a British officer, provided he does not interfere in matters unconnected with his duty; but another party say, they despair of the king agreeing to such terms, as his majesty is very sore on the subject, and his sons very warlike. The ministers and wiser part of the nation see they have nothing to gain by a war, and all to lose, and are now seeking for some excuse for the treatment our resident received.

The *barque Tenasserim*, from Madras, has brought over the white elephant, which, about two years ago, was destined as a present from the British Government to the late king of Ava. It was amusing to see the crowds of people that flocked to see it on the day it was landed, and the evident homage and respect that was paid to it. From all the surrounding villages, men, women, and children came in to gratify their curiosity, and have a peep at the royal white elephant.—*Moulmein Chron.*, Aug. 1.

We have learnt, with regret, that three soldiers of H. M. 62d Regt. have deserted from their colours during the week, and crossed over to Martaban.—*Ibid.*, July 10.

Dutch India.

A writer in the *Singapore Free Press* has given a very favourable picture of the island of Java.

Since the abrogation of the system of Baron Van der Capellen, who (from 1816 to 1825) prohibited the disposal of land and the labours of its occupants to Europeans, under a notion that they were more severe task-masters than the native chiefs, crowds of willing labourers flock to the sugar and coffee plantations. The commissioner-general, Viscount Dubus (1825 to 1829) repealed all the decrees against cultivation passed by his predecessors, and encouraged the holding of lands in lease by Europeans; but it was reserved for General Vanden Bosch

(1820 to 1834), by his well-known system of government contracts, to give that extraordinary stimulus to the various branches of cultivation which has more than doubled the produce of the island within the last few years. This system has worked well—much better than its most sanguine advocates anticipated. The chief objections against it are that the natives, are forced to labour against their will, and are not adequately paid by Government. As to the first, as habits of industry are not of rapid growth, it is scarcely to be expected that the labour of a Javanese, though fairly remunerated, and beneficial to himself, may not be in some degree compulsory, more so than statute labour in several parts of Great Britain. The second objection he believes to be without foundation, since, during the year 1836, nearly fifteen million guilders was appropriated by Government to the furtherance of the new plans of cultivation, and encouragement generally of agricultural enterprise. The writer states that, in ten years, the exports have increased nearly 175 per cent., from fifteen to forty-one millions of guilders; the export of coffee from 340,000 peculs to 498,000; of sugar, from 19,000 to 500,000 peculs; of rice, from 5 to 36,000 coyans; of indigo, from 9,500 lbs to 406,000; and tea, which was not an article of export ten years ago, has been brought to such perfection through the scientific exertions of M. Diard and the liberality of the Dutch Government, that 9,016 lbs. were exported in 1836.

China.

PERSECUTION OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

The Peking Gazettes contain the following official papers respecting native Christians, and which show that Christianity is continued from father to son, both in Manchoo and Chinese families:—

3d moon. 8th day (April 2d). The chefoo of Shunt'een (in the province of Pechele) reports as follows: "I have received a despatch from Keshen, the governor, directing Chow Chintsing, the cheh'een of Leangheang, to forward the offender, Kew Shanlin, who is a follower of the religion of the Lord of Heaven (Roman Catholic), and also the books of his doctrine (classics), which have been seized, to my office. I examined him myself, and his evidence (is as follows):—'I am a native of Yoyang-h'een, in the province of Shanse. In my youth, I came with my father and mother to live at Peking. The belief and practice of the religion of the Lord of Heaven was transmitted to me from my father and grandfather. When we dwelt with Too-se's family, we became acquainted with a

man named Wang. In the 12th moon of last year, Wang engaged me to return to Yoyang-h'een to my elder brother, Kew Kweiurh's house, and to bring from thence his books, paintings, and images to Too-se's house. On the 24th day of the first month of the present year (19th February), when on my return I arrived at Leangheang-h'een, two men, whom I did not know, seduced me into a by-road, where, when we had got about halfway, they swindled me out of my mule and bundle of books, and ran away. I reported the affair to the che-h'een, who then deputed an officer, who recovered the stolen property. The books have been examined, and I wish voluntarily to confess my crime; but I do not wish to abandon my religion.'

"Such is his statement. Besides sending a post-haste express to the fooyuen of Shanse to seize Kew Kweiurh, and forward him to the Board of Punishments, it is proper that I request the imperial will that Kew Shanlin be delivered over to the said board, that the two cases may be united, tried, and punishment awarded."

3d moon, 9th day. The chefoo of Shunt'een respectfully reports as follows:—"The cheh'een of Leangheang before reported to me the seizure of the Christian criminal, Kew Shanlin, whose evidence implicated Too-se. Officers were sent to seize the said offender, and I have already reported to the emperor that he has been delivered over to the Board of Punishments for trial: this is on record. It is now further authenticated, that Keangmei, the commissary of Pachang, has petitioned, saying, 'She Weilun, the chechow of Chang-ping Chow, has seized Hungta, Hungurh, and Hungwoo, three individuals, who practised the (Christian) religion; their books, paintings, and images were also seized, and forwarded to my (the Shunt'een Foo) office, where I myself examined them. Hungta gave his evidence (as follows):—'I am a man of the imperial kindred, under the bordered red banner. I am the nephew of Too-se, who has been apprehended and delivered over to the board. The practice of the religion of the Lord of Heaven was transmitted to me from his deceased father. The books, paintings, and images belong to the uncaught Wang-tung, and to Wang-urh, who has been caught and delivered over to the board. I now make known my wish to quit the (Christian) sect.' I, your Majesty's servant, immediately ordered the said criminal to step over the cross and images in open court; and that, as a proof of his repentance and reform, he should give a voluntary bond (not again to join the Christian religion):—'I have examined the records, and

find that when criminals, whose offence is that of following the religion of the Lord of Heaven, are seized by the officers of government; if they express their desire to leave the religion, and walk over (or trample on) the image of the cross, they are by law pardoned. Now, according to the evidence, the books were in the keeping of Wang-tung and Wang-urh. It will be proper to unite the cases and confront the offenders. Besides sending Hungta back to his banner, to be put under surveillance until he is examined by the board, I now, on these accounts, make this prepared report."

3d moon, 11th day (5th April).—The imperial will has been received:

"Too-se, *alias* Too Shingah, having been brought before the courts for practising the religion of the Lord of Heaven, repented, reformed, and was pardoned. Afterwards, he again worshipped the cross, paintings, and images, and with his son, Wan-kwang, chanted prayers and hymns: it is evident, therefore, from his whole conduct, that he has not really reformed. I order that Too-se and Wan-kwang be deprived of their red girdle, their names be erased from the genealogical table of our clan, and themselves be sent to E-le, and subjected to the lowest degree of slavery.

"Hereafter, when offenders practising the religion are taken, if, in order to obtain forgiveness of their crime, they first profess to repent and reform, and afterwards follow the worship, their crime is to be punished according to the original law, whether they trample on the cross in open court or not; their crime is not to be forgiven by any exertion of benevolence: these measures will operate as a warning to the traitorous and crafty, who put their trust in wickedness. With reference to the officers who exerted themselves in making the caption in this case, I order that the patrols Ko Shiingyung, &c. be delivered over to the Military Board for reward.—Respect this."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Insurrection of the Meaou-tsze.—A Peking gazette of the 8th day of the 12th moon (3d January) contains a report of the circumstances of the suppression of an insurrection of the mountaineers—Meaou-tsze—in the province of Sze-chuen. The imperial troops pursued them to their concealed retreats, in the depths of the mountains. One of the Meaou-tsze, named Nuh-tsze, had the hardihood to stand on the top of a hill, directing the operations of his tribe against the imperial troops. He was brought down by a musket ball; the troops then scaled the hill, and slaughtered the mountaineers without mercy. When this disaster was

known, the courage of all the tribes oozed away, and they hastened to submit, to preserve themselves from being utterly exterminated. The troops then marched elsewhere to cut up the rebels. The emperor orders that they seize the whole of them, so that neither root nor branch remain. He then directs that a report be made on the merits of the officers engaged, and how they should be rewarded.—*Canton Reg.*, June 26.

Kinqua.—A letter from Kinqua to his creditors proposes to pay off his debts, being upwards of Drs. 1,100,000, in ten years, by yearly instalments, and if that be too long, to pay five per cent. in addition, first paying off the original debts and then the interest.

Hingtae.—The Hong merchants have addressed the creditors of Hingtae, offering to guarantee the payment of his debts to foreigners in eight years and a half, by yearly instalments, commencing the 30th April 1839.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRANSPORTATION AND IMMIGRATION.

A public meeting was held on the 25th of May, which was numerously and respectfully attended (Mr. Manning in the chair), when two petitions to the governor were agreed to, on the subjects of transportation and immigration.

In the former, the petitioners say, they have learnt that an impression unfavourable to the system of transportation and assignment had been produced in England, both by the evidence given before a Committee of the House of Commons, and by other statements respecting the condition of this colony, and they express their conviction that they are, for the most part, calculated to give rise to erroneous inferences; they complain that much of the evidence given in England presents an incorrect picture of the actual condition of the colony, and that evils arising from defects of legislation and practice, which experience and the wider diffusion of free and educated immigrants are daily correcting, are treated as inseparable from the general system of transportation and assignment; and they urge the necessity of causing the evidence of competent witnesses, with respect to the actual constitution of the colony, and the working of the systems of transportation and assignment, to be taken before a Committee of the Legislative Council.

The other petition expresses an apprehension of the speedy exhaustion of the colonial funds for immigration, with but little real benefit to the colony, and a painful regret at the apparent want of a conviction, in the mother country, of the

necessity of devoting these funds directly and economically to a supply of the present and most urgent wants of the colony. They observe, that a large portion of the funds raised by the sale of waste lands has been expended in the transmission of infants incapable of being, for many years, available labourers; that, by restricting the application of the limited fund to adults of both sexes, the same remotely beneficial object may be equally attained, and at the same time, the present wants of the colony more fully satisfied; that a large portion of the immigrants lately landed have been mechanics, who are far less urgently required than farm-labourers and shepherds; that large sums of money have been expended in the transport hither of emigrants who have held back from the public market of labour, in order to locate themselves together, and pursue objects of limited interest. With the colony's distressing wants, amounting to from 7,000 to 10,000 men, in all probability, the entire balance of the immigration fund will be absorbed in the present year. "Information has already reached us," they add, "of no less than fifteen ships being now in course of lading with married persons and their families. On the supposition of each vessel containing the usual average of 300 souls, half of whom will be children, and half of the remainder mothers occupied by their nursing and care, the colony will derive from such shipments the available labour of about 1,000 adult males only, while such important mass of 4,500 individuals will withdraw from the colonial treasury no less a sum than £75,000. Our fears have been the more excited by the report of discussions, in the House of Commons, on the expediency of discontinuing the supply of convict labour, the withdrawal of which from this colony, until a copious immigration shall have lessened our dependence on it, would reduce to little short of mere nominal value every description of property in New South Wales."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Comerford, the Murderer.—George Comerford was convicted on his own confession of the murder of Thomkins, a constable, near Port Phillip, and seven other persons. He pleaded *guilty*, and was executed on the 30th May. He was about twenty-five years of age, tall, and rather effeminate in his looks, "and certainly," says the reporter of his execution, "we could not have thought he was the man who could so cold-bloodedly perpetrate eight murders."

Use of Spirits.—A writer in one of the Sydney papers complains of "the very alarming state of irregularity and insub-

ordination in the labouring classes of this colony, arising from the excessive use of ardent spirits, and the dreadful crimes committed in consequence of its indulgence."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bushrangers.—On the 10th June, the four bushrangers, Regan, Atterall, (*alias* Thomas), Davis, and Banks, who were concerned in the robbery at Vincent's hotel (see p. 217), were convicted of the murder of Robert Morley. They were all sentenced to death. After they were found guilty, Atterall spoke to this effect: "I have one observation to make. I should not like to die with the blood of Davis and Banks upon us—I can assure you that they acted voluntarily in all they did, and were not compelled by us; indeed, do you think we should be such fools as forcibly to keep these men with us, who had every day an opportunity of either betraying or of shooting us?" Atterall, Regan, and Banks were executed on the 21st; Davis was respited. Banks was a native youth, a fine, handsome fellow, and the first of that class who has suffered capital punishment. He was a Catholic, and miserably ignorant.

Another party of bushrangers has been since formed.

Captain Booth.—Captain Booth, the commandant at Port Arthur, who was lost in the bush (see p. 218), gave the following account of his situation and feelings:—"I suffered little except by gradual debility; my suffering from cold was most acute, for two nights, I may say, more than I could bear. On the day previous to my being found (Sunday), I saw not the least prospect of relief before me, and became perfectly resigned to my fate, being totally deprived of the use of my lower extremities and partially of my hands, having nothing but light covering on me, no means of obtaining fire, and being nearly four days without the smallest support. On Monday, I was providentially rescued from my perilous position, when, indeed, I was little more than in existence. But I must say that one of the most trying situations was at this moment. Hearing the discharge of arms, and bugle-calls, evidently from persons in search of me, I may say quite near to me, myself in too debilitated state to answer their *coo-ees*, my pistols useless from wet, with the dismal reflection before me of feeling satisfied that I could not survive the cold of another night, and apprehending that the parties were receding from me, I gave myself up for lost. But Providence ordained it otherwise; one of my dogs (they had all three remained close to me the whole time), at the

approach of footsteps, ran out, and caught the eye of one of my own men, private Mooney, who, with the party to which he belonged (Mr. Francis Desailly's) immediately were at my side. The relief to my mind at the moment I cannot describe; but as far as I can recollect, it did not excite any joyous feeling; indeed, I was nearly in a state of insensibility."

Cape of Good Hope.

INTERCOURSE WITH THE NATIVE TRIBES.

The committee of the subscribers for the publication of the documentary evidence relative to the native tribes having, by permission of the governor, procured access to the documents collected by order of Government, have made a report to the subscribers of the opinions they have thus been enabled to form as to the importance of the full publication of those papers, and the best means of attaining that object.

The committee state that "they have compared some of the evidence laid before the Committee on Aborigines, and some of the allegations contained in published works, with the original papers referred to; and they adduce instances to show that a very imperfect and partial view of the transactions, which have been the subject of parliamentary inquiry, is afforded by the documentary evidence laid before the Committee on Aborigines. From a summary annexed to this report, it appears that, out of 1,900 papers relating to the Caffre tribes, of date prior to 1820, only twenty-seven have been laid before the parliamentary committee, and many of them in an imperfect shape. The impressions created by popular works upon the colony appears to be equally erroneous with those produced by the detached and mutilated papers, for which the parliamentary committee appear to have been indebted to the voluntary aid of individuals.—The committee would not, as they believe, fulfil the desire of the subscribers, or acquit themselves justly of the duty which has devolved upon them, were they not to point out the necessity of rendering the proposed compilation as comprehensive, as explanatory, and as unobjectionable, as the materials which have been placed at their disposal will admit."

"To offer proofs in every instance which has presented itself of the mutilation in the parliamentary papers, would occupy too much space; the committee therefore confine themselves to a few cases, in which the proofs that have been chiefly dwelt upon, as establishing against the colonists charges of having commenced supposed systems of aggression or oppression against the natives, either fail, when truly

cited, to support that charge, or distinctly prove the reverse.

"Three distinct years, 1652, 1702, and 1780, have been fixed upon as the particular dates at which the alleged systems commenced, and in each case the proofs relied upon have been cited. Are the proofs offered in support of the several alleged commencements of systems of aggression true or false? If the latter, even in a single instance, it is probable that persons of candour would deem further inquiry advantageous; but it here appears that in all the instances chosen the proofs which have been selected are erroneous." The first document relative to South Africa, which is cited in the report of the Committee on Aborigines, is taken as an example:

"In this instance, the individual who has furnished the committee with 'entries' from the journal of Van Riebeeck, in 1652, has furnished only those passages which seem to have been consonant to his own views and to militate against the character of the writer of the journal, and to have omitted, without employing the customary marks of excision, all that is calculated to qualify the censure to which the proposal of Van Riebeeck is liable. Among the suppressed sentiments of the writer cited are—'They give us every day causes enough, by stealing and carrying off the effects of our people.' 'Why should we suffer their stealing and carrying away, without taking revenge?' 'But this requires more deliberation and wiser consideration than mine, and only offers itself here incidentally, being fit, after greater experience, to be carried into effect upon orders from higher authority.' In the same manner, the passages of the journal, as cited by Mr. Bannister, which tend unfavourably to the character of the natives, are deemed unfit for the information of Parliament. The proposal of Van Riebeeck, to seize the cattle of a native tribe, is thus submitted to the judgment of the committee without the pleas, such as they are, which were advanced for its justification; and the fact of its being a proposal which was rejected, being concealed by a similar process, the Committee on Aborigines are furnished with some ground for the unfavourable conclusion to which they have arrived upon this point."

"But the judgment is not more liable to be misled by the mutilation of particular documents than by the total absence of the additional materials requisite for the formation of a conclusive opinion upon a particular subject. From the collected notices of the correspondence of Van Riebeeck with his employers in Holland, it would appear that, so far from any system of oppression having commenced at that period, every proposal of punishment

for offences committed by the natives was submitted to Holland for previous approval; and that, so far from that approval having been obtained, two years later, Riebeeck's urgent request for permission to inflict what he deemed an adequate punishment for the theft of *all* the Company's cattle and the murder of their herd, was rejected, and he was directed, in the event of not finding the cattle stolen, to secure an equal number from the guilty parties, *and no more*; but to punish with death *only* the person actually guilty of the murder, which measure Van Riebeeck declines to put in force, as tending to cause irritation, without producing the effect deemed by him to be necessary. The committee have generally to state, that had the original papers of the period which has been here referred to been placed before the Committee on Aborigines, that body would have enjoyed the means of arriving at a conclusion less unfavourable than that to which it appears they may have been led by the perusal of the mutilated extract with which they have been furnished, which relates only to the suggestions of an individual in authority, but which is deemed to have furnished proof of the actual commencement of a "system of oppression," which, "thus begun, never slackened till the Hottentot nation were cut off, and the small remnant left were reduced to abject bondage." The committee say they "have been particular in marking this instance of suppression and mutilation of the evidence laid before Parliament, as they have the best reason to believe that similar practices have been pursued in instances of greater importance and of a more recent date, to an extent and with an effect only to be estimated after the publication shall have been completed."

In a case mentioned in Pringle's *South African Sketches*, it is alleged, and on the authority of supposed confessions quoted from a supposed despatch, that the colonists had in 1702 plundered the Caffers of cattle; that "it is a curious and characteristic circumstance, that the earliest notice on record of intercourse between the colonists and Caffers is an account of a marauding expedition against the latter;" that the "ill-treatment met with by the Caffers from the first is fully proved by" the document offered. The confessions really prove, on the contrary, first, that if such was the averment of the despatch, that averment was not borne out by the proof then cited; and, second, the extract given from the despatch in question shows that the supposed allegation is not contained in that document. The inferences deduced consequently fall to the ground with the erroneous premises on which they were professedly founded.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27, No. 108.

Another supposed commencement of a system of aggression against the Caffers in 1780, referred to in the Parliamentary papers, turns out, on examination of the original resolution, to be equally untenable: yet upon the erroneous notice furnished to Parliament the following confident conclusion is expressly founded: "Here, then, the system began; the colonists arm themselves to plunder the Caffers of their cattle; the Caffers retaliate," &c.—(Caffer Wrongs, p. 29.)

The statement by Governor Plettenberg, of his agreement with the Caffers relative to a boundary, was, from the insufficiency of the notice laid before the Committee on Aborigines, deemed a "vague proclamation." The vague notice furnished to that committee is contrasted with a translation of the real words of the resolution, which, when correctly cited, do not appear to be wanting in precision.

The parliamentary notice of the resolution, 18th October 1781, is placed in contrast with a full translation of that resolution, in order to afford another example of the spirit in which such proceedings were viewed by the Government and the magistracy of that period; and also another proof of the inutility of seeking for sound information in abridged notices. "Had correct translations of these resolutions been laid before the Committee on Aborigines, it is possible that that committee would not have been led to the opinion that 'the Fish River' was 'fixed upon,' as 'only a restrictive and prospective boundary, as the Caffers were still left in possession of the country.'"

The information laid before Parliament, in a tabular form, on the subject of the bushmen, the committee have been enabled to contrast with that which is accessible in the colony; and they have no doubt but the documents from which the latter table has been framed will convey a more natural and probable account of the cause of those fearful hostilities than is to be collected from the materials hitherto accessible to the public.

The committee then advert to the difficulty of obtaining connected information, through lapse of time, and observe that "the parliamentary papers contain no contemporary evidence whatever relative to the more important transactions between this colony and the Caffers, regarding which the select committee have consequently had to rely upon the impressions collected by individuals from more questionable sources of information. The parliamentary papers contain little or no allusion to the events that intervened between the first arrival of the Caffer tribes on the boundary of the colony and their expulsion from within its limits in the year 1812. In the absence of all evidence

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regarding the wars and treaties from 1778 to 1806, room is left for an opinion that those tribes were in 1812 causelessly expelled from a country to which they possessed some description of right, or had advanced some claim. With exception of the reports of Commissioner Collins, in 1809, none of the contemporary evidence which was considered to justify that expulsion is to be found in the parliamentary papers, and the extracts from the reports in question, which have been laid before the Aborigines Committee, have been deprived of their chief value, from the unusual mutilations which they have undergone before being submitted to Parliament; in upwards of twenty instances those important papers have had the true sense injured, or the coherency destroyed, by the omission of material passages. The absence of all written evidence as to the circumstances which led to the removal of the Caffer tribes beyond the Keiskamma, in 1819, is another feature equally remarkable in the parliamentary papers."

The committee observe, on the other hand, that the documentary evidence collected in the colony is calculated, when fairly published, to place the character and conduct of the successive governments in their true light, and to bring the proceedings of the colonists and the natives distinctly and vividly before the eyes of those who are not at present conversant with the subject, and to afford much new and useful information to those who, having obtained a partial view of the subject, are disposed to receive any addition to the knowledge which circumstances may have placed within their reach.

The committee offer it as their opinion, "that the publication of the papers alluded to is an object of considerable public importance to this colony, being calculated to benefit all classes of its inhabitants, and to improve our relations with all the native tribes in its vicinity, and calculated more particularly to meet the just views of such friends of the aboriginal races as are desirous of seeking for truth."

We have read the documents appended to the report, and assuming (as we are bound to do) that they are correctly abstracted and translated, we must say that there has been a degree of culpable negligence on the part of those who furnished the extracts to the parliamentary committee, of which the colonists have just right to complain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor quitted Graham's Town on the 5th September for Cape Town. He proceeds by way of Somerset and Chaddock, from whence he will make a

journey to Klip Plaats, on the border of the Tambookie country. He will then resume the direct route, *viâ* Graaf-Reinet, to the Cape. It is the intention of his Exc. to visit the frontier districts annually.

Lieut.-governor Stockenström attended a dinner the 11th September, given to him by a number of his friends, and departed for England the next day.

An action for libel was, on the 24th August, brought by the Hon. J. B. Eden against the editor of the *South African Advertiser*. The defendant conducted his own case. Damages to the amount of £400 were claimed, but the counsel for plaintiff having declared that nominal damages would satisfy his client, the court, in consequence, awarded the sum of £20, with costs.

Communications from Cafferland state that the chief Gazela, who was reported to have been defeated and slain in an attack on the Bastards, has returned home, bringing with him immense booty in cattle and slaves, the latter being the children of the defeated tribes.

Intelligence from Port Natal up to the 10th August states, that the emigrant farmers have taken full possession of the Natal country, and are actively engaged in ploughing and sowing. The Zoola country has been partially abandoned by that people, but no engagement has taken place since the death of the unfortunate Piet Uys. It is, however, said that the Zoolas had been attacked by a neighbouring tribe, and had lost 2,000 men.—*G. T. Journ.*, Aug. 30.

In a communication from Graaff-Reinet, dated August 24, the following is stated:—"The emigrants at Natal are still enjoying perfect tranquillity; they have had no other encounter with Dingaan's people, or any other tribe, since the affair under Uys; they have sent out frequent and strong patrols into Dingaan's territory, the last of which penetrated as far as within a day's journey of the chief's residence. The whole country was found deserted, though it is said that Dingaan still occupies his kraal. The farmers have separated into smaller divisions, to have more space for their cattle. A party under De Clerk is on the top of Draakberg; another, under Maritz, near the little Tugala; one at the Bushman's River, and the fourth at the Umlas, where they are every where sowing and gardening. Though thus scattered, they have so strongly fortified their camps, that they are not afraid of an attack. Forty men are at Port Natal, building fences and fortifications, whilst their cattle are there taken care of by the Natal Zoola Caffers, who willingly engage in their service."—*Ibid.*, Sept. 6.

REGISTER.

Calcutta:

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

REALIZATION OF THE EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, H. M. SERVICE.

Fort William, May 14, 1838.—The following War-office circular, dated 30th Dec. 1837, on the subject of the mode of realizing the effects of officers and soldiers dying in her Majesty's service, is published for general information:

"War-office, 30th Dec. 1837.

"Sir—With reference to the provisions made in the Articles of War for securing and realizing the effects of officers and soldiers dying in her Majesty's service, I have the honour to acquaint you, for your future guidance, that the practice of employing a non-commissioned officer or soldier in selling by auction such of the effects as are not otherwise disposed of, is to be adhered to only in cases in which it shall appear to be most advantageous for the estate of the deceased, and that when much trouble and responsibility shall have been thrown upon a non-commissioned officer or soldier in consequence of being so employed, commission, payable out of the effects, at a rate varying from £2 to £5 per cent. on the amount of the produce of the sale, according to the greater or less degree of trouble and responsibility thereby caused, may be paid to him and charged in the statement of the accounts of the deceased, annexing the man's receipt for the amount, and your certificate that his employment as auctioneer was most beneficial for the estate, and that the duties imposed on him thereby justify the remuneration charged.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "Howick."

"The Officer Commanding

Regiment of ———."

UNACCEPTED ANNUITIES OF THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIRING FUNDS.

Fort William, Financial Department, May 23, 1838.—The Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal directs that the following extract from a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the financial department, dated the 20th March last, be published for the information of the members of the civil service of this presidency.

Para. 1. "In our despatch to India in this department, dated 27th May 1835, we sanctioned for a limited period, and on specific conditions, the appropriation to subscribers to the civil service Retiring Funds of two-thirds of the unaccepted

annuities of each year, at one-fourth instead of one-half their value; and we desired that twelve months before the expiration of the period fixed there might be transmitted to us particular information of the state of the funds at that date, and of the effect produced by the authorised modification, in order that we might determine upon the propriety of its continuance.

2d. "We rely upon receiving the information required as soon as possible after the appointed period; but to prevent inconvenience from the declaration of our intentions not having reached India at the date of the expiration of the time to which the trial of the plan was limited, we are willing to enlarge that limitation to the 30th of April 1840; and we desire to be furnished with an account made up to the 30th of April 1839, similar to that required in our despatch above referred to."

DEAD LETTERS.

General Department, May 23, 1838.—

The Hon. the President of the Council of India in Council has directed the following extract from letter No. 6 of 1838, from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the public department, dated the 7th March, specifying the arrangements made with her Majesty's postmaster-general in England regarding dead letters, to be published for general information:

"That undelivered letters shall remain in England or in India six months before they are returned, and shall be reciprocally exchanged, with a statement of their number, without reference to the amount of postage.

"That the exchange shall take place monthly, either through this house or through the Ship-Letter Office.

"That letters from India which cannot be delivered in this country, shall be opened at the dead letter branch of the Post-office, and returned to their respective writers in India; and

"That letters from this country, addressed to India, shall be sent back unopened, unless the absence of any stamp should render the opening unavoidable."

FRANKING LETTERS.

Post-office, May 23, 1838.—The President in Council, under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, directs that the privileges of franking and receiving letters free, as conferred by section 25 of Act XVII. of 1837, on the authorities and persons therein mentioned, shall, until further orders, be allowed to the

Assistant-secretary to the Board of Control for the time being.

SOLDIERS' WILLS, H. M. SERVICE.

Fort William, May 28, 1838.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that the following circular letter from the War-office, dated 13th Dec. 1837, on the subject of the wills of soldiers of her Majesty's service, dying in hospital, be published for general information:

“ War-office, 13th Dec. 1837.

“ Sir,—There being reason to believe that the wills of soldiers dying in hospital are sometimes obtained in favour of their comrades by undue means, I am directed to request that you will give the necessary instructions, that, in addition to any other witness, the surgeon or assistant-surgeon shall in every instance, when practicable, be present at the execution of the wills of soldiers in hospital, and that he affix a declaration to such wills, stating whether the parties were in a fit state of mind at the time to execute the same.

“ I am further instructed to request, that whenever a will not containing such a declaration shall in future be transmitted to this office, you will annex thereto an explanation of the circumstances, and will withhold all payments at the regiment arising thereon, until the decision of the Secretary at War be notified.

“ The soldiers serving in the regiment under your command must be apprised of the adoption of these regulations, and their substance must be stated in written or printed notices, to be stuck up in conspicuous places in the different hospitals.

“ I have, &c.

(Signed) “ L. SULLIVAN.”

“ Officer Commanding
— Regt. of —.”

PRACTICE OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 23, 1838.

—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, considering the practice which prevails in some divisions of the army, when ordering the assembly of a general court-martial for the trial of an officer, of mentioning, in the order convening the court, the name of the individual to be arraigned, to be objectionable, is pleased to direct its discontinuance; and to direct in future, when a general court-martial is assembled for the trial of a commissioned officer, that the order forming the court be framed generally, the name of the party to be arraigned being omitted, and a notification given that the court is to be assembled for the trial of all such prisoners as may be duly brought before it.

NET PAY OF MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL SITUATIONS.

Political Department, June 27, 1838.—

The Hon. the President in Council directs that the following extract from a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 20th Sept. 1837, and the resolution of Government of this date, be published for general information:

Para. 15. “ Some misunderstanding appearing to have arisen on the subject of our orders, that the net pay of military officers in civil situations shall merge in the consolidated allowance, we think it necessary to state, that the allowance may be drawn for either in one bill or in two bills, according to convenience; but our intention is, that the net military pay shall be debited to the military, and the remainder of the allowance to the political department.”

Resolution.—In order to give effect to the instructions contained in this paragraph, it is hereby notified that the officers of the different military establishments of the three presidencies, who may now be holding, or may hereafter be appointed to, civil situations, on account of which they may draw a consolidated civil salary, shall be paid the monthly salary that may fall due to them for the month of July, and subsequently upon separate bills drawn in the forms annexed. The bill in the first of the annexed forms shall be submitted for audit to the civil auditor of the presidency under which the officer may be serving, who will audit it with the deduction for military pay according to rank in cases of antedated promotion; when there is back pay of a superior rank to be paid to an officer, the adjustment between the civil and military departments shall be made in account, without requiring from the officer fresh pay abstracts. The adjustment of subscriptions to military funds, &c., consequent on such promotion, will be made in the audit of subsequent pay abstracts. The other bill for military pay must be submitted to the military auditor of the presidency to which the officer may belong, and by that officer will be audited, subject to deductions for funds and other usual or prescribed retrenchments, according to the military rules of the presidency. The bill so audited will be payable in part of the allowances of the civil situation at the treasury of the place, unless otherwise desired by the officer, and authorized by the Government. The *military-pay bill*, if discharged from a civil treasury at a different presidency, will, of course, be credited in account as a remittance to the presidency to which the officer may belong.

The officers of account at the three presidencies will adjust in their accounts

the salaries drawn by military officers in civil employ since the 1st May last, on the same principle as is above prescribed for salaries drawn after the 1st July.

(Then follow Forms A. and B.)

THE EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

Simla, June 29, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general directs the publication of the following paragraphs of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, to the address of the Governor-general of India in Council, No. 3 of 1838, dated 11th April last:

Para. 1. "The Government of Madras have forwarded to us several memorials from officers of the European Regiment at that presidency, bringing to our notice the consequences entailed upon them as to rank and certain pecuniary advantages, by the arrangement of the year 1829, under which the two regiments of the European infantry, of five companies each, were incorporated into one regiment of eight companies, but the officers still remained, for purposes of promotion, as they stood before the incorporation; viz. in two separate corps or wings.

2. "A memorial on the same subject was preferred to us by officers of the Bombay European Regiment, in the year 1832, to which we replied on the 24th Oct. 1832, through the Government of Bengal, in the following terms: "We concur in opinion with the Governor-general (as expressed in his minute of the 7th Nov. 1831), that no supercession, properly so called, has been the result of the new form given to our European Regiments, by the orders of your Government of the 2d Nov. 1829, and that no argument can be founded upon a fortuitous irregularity of promotion among the officers attached to the two wings of those regiments, for setting aside an arrangement which has reduced the expense and improved the efficiency of these corps.

3. "We still adhere to these sentiments; but we are of opinion that, for the satisfaction and contentment of the officers, measures should be taken which will have the effect of obviating prospectively the supercession in regimental duties of one officer by another in the same regiment.

4. "With this view, we now direct that officers of the European Regiment hereafter promoted in any one wing, shall not be entitled to regimental rank in virtue of that promotion, unless they were previously the senior of their rank in the regiment; but that so long as they serve with the regiment, their rank so obtained shall be brevet only, and not regimental. They will notwithstanding be entitled to

the pay and allowances of their advanced rank, and to its full advantages for line promotion.

5. "With a view to the adoption of an eventual arrangement, by which all such questions shall be obviated, we further direct that no vacancies amongst the ensigns in one of the wings (either the right or left, as you may think most expedient) be hereafter filled up, but that as vacancies for ensigns occur in it, appointments of an equal number be made to the remaining wing. When all the ensigns now attached to the wing to be reduced shall have been promoted, future vacancies of lieutenants in it will not be filled in that wing, but by promotions in the wing which is retained, and so on in the other ranks. The establishment of officers in the European Regiment will thus eventually be, two lieutenant-colonels, two majors, ten captains, sixteen lieutenants, and eight ensigns, with one colonel. The number of colonels in the infantry branch of the service (calculated as including two for the European Regiment) to remain as at present, the junior of them being unattached.

6. "The number of companies may in future be fixed at ten instead of eight, with sixty-five privates each."

The arrangement detailed in the foregoing paragraphs will be adopted simultaneously at the three presidencies, on the 1st of September next, from which date effect will be given to the orders of the Hon. Court, in regard to the commissioned officers of the Company's European infantry regiments; those of the left wing of regiments respectively being gradually absorbed, in the manner prescribed by the Court, as casualties shall hereafter occur in that wing.

From the same date, the regiments above specified will be formed into ten companies each, of four serjeants, four corporals, two drummers, and sixty-five privates per company.

RETIRING FUND—MR. CURNIN'S SCHEME.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 14, 1838.
—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief has been pleased to direct the publication of the following extract from a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to the address of the Supreme Government, dated the 10th of April last, for the information of those officers who forwarded or concurred in memorials transmitted to head quarters during the past year, praying for the adoption of a Retiring Fund:

"Our explicit rejection of Mr. Curnin's scheme, to which you advert, renders it unnecessary to do more than avow our undiminished conviction of the propriety of that decision."

CANCELMENT OF THE LEAVE OF ABSENCE
TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 31, 1838.

—The leave of absence granted to officers to proceed to the presidency, or to stations on the frontier, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on account of their private affairs, is cancelled; and such of them as may have already quitted the head quarters of their respective regiments, are required to rejoin without any unnecessary delay.

RULES FOR GRANTING LEAVE OF ABSENCE
TO CIVIL SUBORDINATES.

Judicial and Revenue Department, Aug. 7, 1838.—Resolution.—By the "Rules" passed by the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council on the 15th March 1833, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23d *idem*, commissioners of revenue and circuit were empowered, under certain circumstances, to grant to their subordinates, without reference to Government, leave of absence for periods not exceeding a month in the year.

But in consequence of the re-establishment of the office of superintendent of police, and the transfer, in almost all districts, of the criminal appeal duties, from the commissioners of circuit to the sessions' judges, the subordination of most of the officers previously subject to the commissioners has been divided, and the authority once exercised over magistrates and collectors, their deputies and assistants, by commissioners alone, is now in their hands in the revenue department only—that belonging to the criminal department being held partly by sessions judges and partly by the superintendent of police.

As, however, the orders of 15th March 1833 have never been rescinded, and the superintendent of police has not been empowered to grant leave, but merely to forward applications to Government, considerable inconvenience has arisen; and it is obvious to the Deputy-governor, that the rules in question require modification to suit the altered circumstances of the service.

Accordingly his Honor has been pleased to modify the rule of 15th March 1833, as follows:

1. All officers hitherto subordinate to the commissioners of revenue and circuit, requiring leave of absence for any term, on account of causes not urgent, will hereafter apply for leave to the Government, through the officers to whom they may be subordinate.

2. Officers subordinate at the same time to the commissioners of revenue, and to the superintendent of police, will apply separately through both functionaries, and await their respective directions.

According to the preceding rule, a magistrate or magistrate's assistant, requiring leave of absence, will apply (the latter through the magistrate) to the superintendent of police, who will forward the application to Government, with such opinion as he may deem proper.

In like manner, a collector or collector's deputy or assistant will apply to the commissioner, who will forward the application with his opinion to the Sudder Board of Revenue, by whom it will be submitted to Government, with such remarks as the board may think fit to call for.

3. Officers holding the situations of magistrate and collector (united or separate), and their subordinates, will in urgent cases apply to the commissioner of revenue, who in such cases, the urgency being clearly set forth, will grant leave of absence for a period not exceeding one month. Every such leave granted must be without delay reported to Government by the commissioner, who will also, when the officer to whom leave is granted is subordinate wholly or in part to the superintendent of police, give intimation of the circumstance to that functionary.

Ordered, that the above resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, for general information.

CHAPLAINS' FEES UPON INTERMENTS.

Ecclesiastical Department, Aug. 8, 1838.

—Notice is hereby given, that, with the sanction of the Hon. the President in Council, the following amended rule has this day been adopted for regulating the fees to be levied by the chaplains of this presidency upon interments made in the public burial-grounds provided by Government in the neighbourhood of Park-street.

In modification of that part of the table of ecclesiastical fees passed by the Governor-general in Council on the 20th Aug., and ordered to be published on the 3d Sept., 1813, which prescribes that Rs. 82 should be the fee (head No. 2) for an interment in a pukka grave; it is hereby ordered, that the total charge for interring a body in a pukka grave shall from this date be fixed at Co.'s Rs. 50, which fee shall as heretofore be collected by the clerk of St. John's Cathedral, and appropriated as provided for the benefit of the chaplains.

Ordered also, that the fees levied for monuments under heads 7, 8, and 9 of the rules above referred to, as published in the *Gazette* of the 9th Sept. 1813, shall hereafter be carried to the credit of Government, in replacement of the outlay incurred in the purchase of ground by Government.

THE AGRA BANK—STAMP DUTY.

Revenue Department, Simla, Aug. —, 1838.—Under the power reserved to the Government by Schedule A. Reg. X., 1829, the Right Hon. the Governor-general is pleased to admit the Agra Bank to compound for the stamp duty on a certain description of promissory notes, payable ninety days after sight, which they propose to issue on their own responsibility. This composition will remain in force for the period of one year from the present date.

LOCAL CORPS FOR DARJEELING.

Fort William, Aug. 13, 1838.—*Memo-randum.*—The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, buglers, and privates of the local Sebundy Corps of Sappers and Miners at Darjeeling are to receive the scale of pay ordinarily drawn for the same grades in the local infantry corps, in lieu of the rates laid down in G. O. of the 2d July last.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. HARTMAN.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 30, 1838.—At a general court-martial, re-assembled in Fort William on the 27th June 1838, Lieut. E. F. A. Hartman, H. M. 9th regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—For insubordinate, unofficer-like, and disorderly conduct, in the following instances:—

1st. In having, on the night of the 1st May 1838, appeared improperly dressed at a ball given at Government House, Chandernagore, in celebration of the birth-day of the King of the French.

2d. In having rudely refused to obey the orders of his superior officer, Capt. Charles Douglas, of the same regiment, not to enter the ball-room, and to return to Chinsurah in arrest.

3d. In having afterwards taken hold of the collar of Capt. Douglas' regimental jacket, and said to him, in a disrespectful and menacing manner, "Come out here; I have something to say to you."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner, Lieut. Edmund Fleming Akers Hartman, H. M. 9th regt. of Foot, is guilty of insubordinate, unofficer-like, and disorderly conduct in the first instance, and also in the second instance of the charge.

The court find the prisoner not guilty of the third instance of the charge, and do, therefore, acquit him of it.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner, Lieut. E. F. A. Hartman, H. M. 9th regt. of Foot, to be reprimanded in such manner as his Exc. the

Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com.-in-chief, East Indies.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.—"This officer has been convicted of insubordinate, unofficer-like, and disorderly conduct; and the evidence produced against him before the court-martial shows a degree of contumacy, which renders the crimes of which he has been found guilty the less deserving of extenuation.

"He has partly grounded the defence of his misconduct on a plea that Chandernagore (the scene of his errors) is a foreign settlement, and therefore that he was not amenable to his superior officer, but was entitled to do as he pleased, and to be disobedient to him.

"It would have been proper that the lieutenant should have recollected that he was invited to the public entertainment at Chandernagore from the quarters of his regiment as a British officer, and that such was the character he was therefore bound to maintain.

"As he had totally disregarded the orders of the Commander-in-chief, by appearing at a public assembly in the dress described in the evidence, Capt. Douglas (the prosecutor) acted with propriety in the step he took of ordering him not to enter the public rooms, and the captain would have neglected his duty had he failed to do so.

"The lieutenant has also pleaded his youth in extenuation of his offences; but as he has been more than two years a lieutenant, the Commander-in-chief does not admit it to be any excuse for insubordination and apparent ignorance of the articles of war.

"Had the lieutenant really doubted the competence of Capt. Douglas to issue an order to him, he should have known that his proper course was to obey; and if he thought himself aggrieved, to have subsequently appealed, instead of contumaciously persevering in disobedience to the orders of his superior officer.

"On the whole, Lieut. Hartman's conduct has well merited the reprimand awarded by the court-martial, and the Commander-in-chief reprimands him accordingly.

"He is to be released from his arrest, and to return to his duty."

BREVET CAPT. WOOTTON.

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 4, 1838.—At a general court-martial, held at Benares, on the 11th July 1838, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Wootton, of H. M. 44th regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For having submitted to be grossly insulted by Cornet (now Lieut.) Macartney, of H. M. 11th L. Drags., by being told to consider himself horse-whipped, on board the *Bengal Merchant*, on her passage from Calcutta to England, in 1834, without having hitherto taken any proper and adequate steps for the vindication of his character."

Additional Charges against Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Wootton, of H. M. 44th regiment:—

1st. "For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having addressed a letter to me, dated Boulogne-sur-Mer, Sept. 20, 1834, wherein he *falsely* accuses me of having prevented Capt. Burslem's being his friend in an affair with Cornet Macartney, H. M. 11th L. Dragoons."

2d. "For having falsely accused me, in the same letter, of having been the means or cause of Cornet Macartney's refusing to grant him a meeting, after I had left Europe, in Sept. 1834; whereas, in truth, the friend of Cornet Macartney (Lieut. Laurie, 11th L. Drags.) had declared to me, in July 1834, that so long a period had been allowed to transpire, that if Lieut. Wootton then made his appearance, the cornet should not grant him a meeting."

3d. "For using towards me, his superior officer, in the above quoted letter, expressions grossly false and slanderous."

"In breach of the articles of war."

(Signed) C. E. O'NEILL,
Brev. Maj. 44th Regt.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The court find the prisoner, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Wootton, of H. M. 44th regt. of Foot,

On the original charge, guilty.

On the first additional charge, guilty.

On the second additional charge, not guilty.

On the third additional charge, guilty.

Sentence.—The court, having found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him (with the exception of the second additional charge, of which they acquit him), do sentence him, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Henry Wootton, of H. M. 44th regt. of Foot, to be cashiered.

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General.
Com.-in-chief, East Indies.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court having performed their duty, in accordance with the articles of war, feel induced to bring to the notice of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief the great length of time which has elapsed between the occurrence of the circumstances on which the prisoner has been tried and the trial, together with the very unusual description of evidence on which he has been con-

victed; on these grounds, and in consideration of his length of service, the court earnestly recommend him to mercy.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.—The Commander-in-chief does not deem that the nature of the evidence offered to the court or the lapse of time have any weight in the case; but he is willing to give the prisoner the advantage of the recommendation of the court, and consequently he remits the sentence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 1. Mr. H. S. Thompson to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Burdwan.

11. Mr. A. D'Cruza and Mahommed Daood to be deputy collectors in zillah Agra, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

15. Capt. J. Whiteford to be invested with general powers of a joint magistrate in zillah Moorshedabad, in addition to special powers which he now exercises under direction of superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee, during absence of Capt. N. Lewis.

19. Mr. G. P. Leicester to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bancoorah during illness of Mr. H. C. Halkett.

23. Assist. Surg. James Luncs, M.D., to be postmaster at Barrackpore from 15th May.

24. Mr. M. A. G. Shawe to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Burdwan East, until further orders.

June 19. Mr. W. De H. Routh to take charge of judge's office of zillah Allyghur in room of Mr. Neave, and to conduct current duties thereof till further orders.

July 16. Lieut. C. Brown to be invested with general powers of a junior assistant to commissioner of Saugor division, in addition to special powers which he now exercises under direction of superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee.

19. Syud Khummur Ali to be a deputy collector in zillah Bijnour, under Reg. IX. of 1833.

21. Mr. G. F. Harvey, magistrate and collector, to receive charge of current duties of judge's office at Allyghur from Mr. Routh, until arrival of Mr. M. F. Muir at station.

25. Mr. A. A. Roberts (app. on 18th June last to be an assistant under commissioner of Benares division) posted as an assistant to magistrate and collector of Benares.

28. Mr. E. H. Stirling to officiate as civil and session judge of Backergunge during absence of Mr. Smelt.

30. Kallub Hossain Khan, deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, at Allahabad, transferred in same capacity to zillah Etawah.

Sheik Wuhedooz Zuman to be a deputy collector, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Allahabad.

Aug. 1. The medical officer attached to political residency at Lucknow to be postmaster at that station.

7. Bahoo Rama Pershad Raee to be deputy collector, under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillahs Nuddea, 24-Pergunnahs, and Moorshedabad.

Sheik Meer Alee Ashruff to be a deputy collector, under Reg. IX. of 1833, in zillah Dacca.

Mr. J. Maberly to officiate as deputy collector for investigation of claims to hold land exempt from payment of revenue in Meerut and Moosuffernuggur districts.

Mr. E. T. Colvin placed as an assistant under magistrate and collector of Moosuffernuggur.

Mr. R. B. Morgan to officiate as collector of Mirzapore.

Mr. J. J. Ward to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Humeerpore.

Mr. G. D. Raikes to be an assistant under magistrate and collector of Mirzapore.

14. Mr. J. B. Ogilvie to return to Burdwan and resume charge of offices of magistrate and collector.

tor of that zillah, from which he was temporarily relieved on 25th May last.

Baboo Issur Chunder Dutt to be deputy collector, under Reg. IX. of 1833, in Midnapore.

15. Mr. G. F. McClintock to conduct duties of government agent and secretary to Savings' Bank, during Mr. Macnaghten's absence, on sick leave.

Messrs. H. D. H. Fergusson, G. C. Barnes, and A. A. Roberts, writers, are reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Sir C. M. Ochterlony, Bart., writer, reported qualified for the public service, has been attached to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. T. H. Maddock assumed charge of the office of secretary to the Government of India in the legislative, judicial, and revenue departments, on the 9th July.

Mr. H. J. Chippindall, member of the Tanjore commission, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 4th July, consequent upon the adjournment, *sine die*, of the sittings of the Tanjore commission at Fort St. George. Mr. Chippindall is to be attached to the Bengal presidency.

Capt. W. H. Sleeman, general superintendent of measures for the suppression of Thugger, resumed charge of his duties at Jubbulpore on the 1st December last.

Capt. D. A. Malcolm, assistant to the resident at Hyderabad, assumed charge of his office on the 18th July.

Mr. S. J. Popham, the superintendent of the Chutteeboog division in the Mysore territory, has, at his own request, been placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George.

Lieuts. J. Maitland and R. Cannon, the assistants to the commissioner for the government of the territories of H. H. the Rajah of Mysore, joined their appointments; the former on the 13th July, and the latter on the 4th June.

The services of Messrs. J. J. Ward, Chas. Grant, and W. J. Morgan have been placed at the disposal of the Right Hon. the Governor-general for the North-Western Provinces.

Furloughs, &c.—June 30. Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, absence for six months, to visit the hills, on med. cert.—July 21. Mr. W. de H. Routh, absence to visit hills, on med. cert., from 20th July to 1st Nov. 1839.—28. Mr. A. Smelt, absence for two months, on private affairs.—Aug. 4. The leave of absence granted to Mr. T. C. Trotter, on 25th July, to proceed to Cape, cancelled at his request.—15. Mr. F. Macnaghten, to Upper Provinces, and eventually to the hills, for six months, for health.—22. Mr. W. Bracken, leave of absence for three months, preparatory to his applying for furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Furloughs, &c.—July 9. The Rev. W. Parish, chaplain of Kurnaul, leave of absence from 1st Oct., for purpose of proceeding to Calcutta, preparatory to taking his furlough.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-General.)

Simla, May 10, 1838.—Col. James Cock, 51st N.I., app. to general staff of army, with rank of brigadier general, from 25th April, v. Maj. Gen. C. Brown, c.b. dec.

Col. G. Pollock, c.b., of Artillery regt., to be a brigadier on estab., v. Penny embarked for Europe on furlough.

Col. A. Lindsay, c.b., of Artillery regt., to be a brigadier (temporarily) during absence, on leave, of Maj. Gen. Richards, c.b. or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. W. Laurie, m.d., Madras estab., appointed to medical duties of residency at Hyderabad, v. Mr. Surg. Vertue.

July 6.—Lieut. J. Loughton, of Engineers, lately serving with British detachment in Persia, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief of India.

July 27.—Ens. W. S. Sherwill, 68th N.I., to be an assistant to Lieut. Abbott, employed on a revenue survey of Cawnpore.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 27. No. 108.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, May 21, 1838.—Ens. F. M. Baker, 65th N.I., to do duty with Arracan Local Battalion.

Aug. 20.—Assist. Surg. H. Taylor, in temporary charge of medical duties of civil station of Gyah, at his own request, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

(By the Commander-in-chief.)

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 14, 1838.—Assist. Surg. C. M'Kinnon, m.d., 2d brigade Horse Artillery, app. to medical charge of station and division staff at Meerut, v. Assist. Surg. Christopher; date 1st May.

Capt. R. D. White, 69th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge adv. gen. in Saugor division, v. Macgeorge app. to officiate in Meerut division; date 17th April.

Local Lieut. J. Turnbull to act as adj. to 1st Local Horse, during absence of Lieut. Skinner, on leave; date 15th April.

May 15.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. W. F. Campbell, 64th N.I., to act as station staff at Allypurg; date 16th April.

7th N.I. Lieut. F. C. Brooke to be adjutant, v. Revell promoted.

June 12.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Col. G. Pollock, c.b. (on general staff) from 6th to 5th bat.; Col. J. A. Biggs, from 5th to 6th bat.; Lieut. Col. W. H. L. Frith (on furl.) from 6th to 2d bat.; Lieut. Col. W. Battine (on furl.) from 2d to 6th bat.

Maj. George Brooke, 1st brigade Horse Artillery, to command Meywar division of artillery.

July 6.—Ens. T. Pottinger to do duty with 3d N.I. at Barrackpore.

July 10.—Ens. H. A. Sandeman, at his own request, removed from 49th to 41st N.I., as junior of his rank.

July 12.—Lieut. A. Balderston to act as adj. to 16th N.I., v. Balders dec.; date 30th June (since appointed adj.)

July 17.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Capts. J. Alexander from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 2d comp. 3d bat.; J. L. Mowatt (new prom.) to 2d comp. 5th bat.—1st Lieuts. E. A. Miles (interp. and qu. mast. 6th bat.) to 6th comp. 6th bat.; F. C. Burnett from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 2d tr. 1st brigade Horse Artillery; J. H. Campbell (interp. and qu. mast. 7th bat.) to 2d comp. 7th bat.

July 25.—The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery:—Cols. G. Swiney (on furl.) from 2d to 3d brigade horse artillery; W. S. Whish (new prom.) to 2d brigade ditto.—Lieut. Cols. J. Tennant (on leave to Cape) from 4th bat. to 2d brigade Horse Artillery; T. Chadwick (new prom.) to 4th bat.—Majors P. L. Pew (on special duty) from 2d to 4th bat.; G. Blake (new prom.) to 2d bat.—Capts. Charles Grant from 4th comp. 3d bat. to 2d tr. 2d brigade horse artillery; Hon. H. B. Dalzell (new prom.) to 4th comp. 3d bat.—1st Lieuts. H. Apperly (new prom.) to 1st comp. 3d bat.; M. Dawes (new prom.) to 2d comp. 6th bat.

Lieut. D. Pott, 47th N.I., to act as adj. to corps during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Corfield, or until further orders.

Assist. Surgs. J. A. Dunbar, m.d., and E. Boulk, now at General Hospital, to join and do duty, former with H.M. 26th, and latter with H.M. 9th regt.; date 4th July.

Assist. Surg. T. Russel, 1st L.C., and in temporary medical charge of 30th N.I. to rejoin and afford medical aid to his own regt. during indisposition of Surg. Darby; date 9th July.

July 27.—Ens. F. J. Smalpage (who was attached to 11th N.I. on 23d June) to join and do duty with 50th N.I. at Mirzapore; date 11th July.

Aug. 3.—1st Lieut. F. C. Burnett (recently app. to Horse Artil.) reposted to 4th comp. 1st bat. Artillery.

Aug. 4.—Surg. B. W. Macleod, m.d., 3d L.C., to officiate as superintending surgeon to Sirhind division, v. Campbell app. to Medical Board; date 21st July.

Aug. 6.—Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, 4th, to receive medical charge of 3d L.C. from Surg. B. W. Macleod, m.d., app. to officiate as superintending surg. to Sirhind, 29th July.

(2 R)

Lieut. J. R. Pond to act as adj. to European Regt., v. Broadfoot proceeding on leave of absence; date 9th July.

Aug. 7.—Capt. E. R. Mainwaring to continue to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 16th N.I.; date 19th July.

Assist. Surgs. R. W. Faithfull, H. C. Eddy, H. H. Bowling, and A. Paton, at present at General Hospital, directed to proceed forthwith to Cawnpore, and to place themselves under orders of superintending surgeon at that station.

Aug. 8.—Assist. Surg. W. Veal to proceed to Dinapore, and do duty with H.M. 31st regt.

Aug. 11.—Assist. Surg. G. S. Cardew, doing duty with H.M. 31st regt., to proceed towards Cachar, and report himself to officer commanding eastern frontier; date 25th July.

Col. W. Nott removed from 38th to 42d N.I., and Col. J. S. Harriet (on furl.) from latter to former corps.

Examination.—Ens. J. Murray, 9th N.I., having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the appointment of interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

FURLOUGHS, &c.

To visit Presidency.—July 20. Lieut. and Adj. C. Norgate, 18th N.I., from 16th Oct. to 1st March 1839, and apply for furlough.—Lieut. W. Gibb, 34th N.I., from 1st Sept. to 1st March 1839, and apply for furlough (also visiting Patna).—25. Capt. J. S. H. Weston, deputy judge adv. gen. Meerut division, from 5th Oct. to 5th April 1839, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.—27. Lieut. G. P. Austin, 18th N.I., from 15th Oct. 1838 to 15th Feb. 1839, preparatory to applying for furlough (also visiting Allahabad).—Veterinary Surg. J. Purves, 4th L.C., from 30th Sept. 1838 to 6th March 1839, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.—Aug. 20. Lieut. P. W. Wyllie, engineers, preparatory to ditto ditto.—11. Lieut. T. Fraser, 7th L.C., from 1st Aug. to 1st Jan. 1839, for health, and to apply for leave to sea.—Capt. A. Lewis, 33d N.I., from 26th June to 26th Dec., for health.

To visit ditto (preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service).—July 17. Lieut. Col. J. Charter, 6th N.I., from 1st Oct. to 1st Feb. 1839, on private affairs.—19. Surg. T. Inglis, M.D., 21st N.I., from 30th Sept. to 31st Jan. 1839.

To visit Mussoorie.—July 23. Capt. H. Johnson, 26th N.I., from 25th July to 5th Oct., on private affairs.

To visit Upper Provinces.—July 19. Surg. B. Bell, 60th N.I., from 1st Oct. to 1st March 1839, on private affairs, and to apply for furlough.

To visit Serwah.—July 20. Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. G. F. Whitelocke, 13th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 25th Feb. 1839, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.—25. Capt. G. Templer, 22d N.I., from 15th Nov. to 15th Jan. 1839, on private affairs, preparatory to ditto ditto.—27. Surg. J. Griffiths, 13th N.I., from 1st Dec. to 1st Feb. 1839, on private affairs, and apply for furlough.

To visit Hills north of Dayrah.—July 24. Capt. T. H. Scott, 38th N.I., from 3d July to 3d July 1839, for health.—28. 2d-Lieut. C. Douglass, Artillery, from 20th July to 30th Sept., on private affairs.—31. Maj. A. Pope, 10th L.C., from 29th June to 1st Feb. 1839, preparatory to applying for leave to sea (also visiting presidency).

To proceed on the River.—Aug. 11. Assist. Surg. K. Mackinnon, civil surgeon at Tirhoot, for two months, for health.

Leave cancelled.—See General Order (in our present number) date 31st July 1839.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

BREVET PROMOTION.

July 19.—Lieut. A. C. Anderson, 4th F., to be capt. by brevet, in East-Indies only, from 9th June 1839.

FURLOUGHS.

To England.—July 5. Lieut. H. S. Chamberlain, 3d F., on private affairs.—12. Lieut. R. Parr, 54th F., for health.—Surg. T. G. Stephenson, M.D., 54th F., for health.—26. Lieut. and Adj. F. E. Cortfield, 62d F., for health.—Lieut. and Brov. Capt. F. Battine, 9th F., for six months, for health, and to report his arrival to the adj. gen., Horse Guards.—Lieut. J. Grant, 63d F., for health.—Lieut. and Adj. W. White, 3d F., on private affairs.—Ens. H. C. A. Clarke, 3d F., for six months, and to report himself on arrival to adj. gen., Horse Guards.—Lieut. J. C. Stock, 31st F., on private affairs.—Aug. 2. Lieut. J. C. L. Carter, 44th F., for health.

To New South Wales.—Aug. 2. Lieut. W. G. White, 44th F., for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgees.

JULY 21. *Elizabeth*, from Rangoon.—22. *Water Witch*, from China and Singapore; *Sir William Wallace*, from Penang.—24. *Christopher Rawson*, from Rangoon.—26. *Vigilant*, from Mauritius.—27. *Etoile*, from Pondicherry.—Aug. 1. *Therence*, from Bourbon and Mauritius.—3. *Suffren*, from Nantes, Mauritius, &c.—4. *Bon Henri*, from Bourbon; *Will Watch*, from Coast of Sumatra.—6. *Cowasjee Family*, from China and Singapore.—7. *Amphitrite*, from Bourbon; *Sir Herbert Taylor*, from Penang.—9. *Rob Roy*, from China and Singapore.—11. *Phoenix*, from Bourbon, &c.—13. *Harminia*, from Padang; *Ganges* (steamer), from Mouline. —16. *Carnatic*, from Mauritius; *Le Brave Lamoriciere*, from Nantes, &c.—19. *Krishna*, from Aracan.—20. *Eleanor*, from Bombay.—21. *Bencoolen*, from Penang.—23. *Emma Eugenia*, from Singapore and Penang.—27. *Mahomed Shato*, from Mouline.

Departures from Calcutta.

AUG. 17. *William Lockerby*, for Mauritius.—26. *Recovery*, for London; *Gillardon*, for Australia.—28. *Cusiopea*, *Janet*, *Vigilant*, and *L'Etoile*, all for Mauritius; *Lindon*, for Pondicherry and Mauritius; *Elizabeth*, for Rangoon; *Suffren*, for Bourbon; *Stalkart*, for Bombay.

Sailed from Saviger.

JULY 17. *Samuel Baker*, for Colombo; *Imogene*, for China.—22. *Edward*, for Mauritius.—25. *Hannah*, for Bombay.—28. *Haidee*, for Penang and Singapore; *Rosalind*, for Liverpool.—29. H.C. sl. *Amharat*, to sea.—Aug. 1. *Raj Rance*, for Liverpool (since lost).—4. *Virginia*, for Singapore and China; *Patriot Queen*, for China; *Standard*, for Demerara; *Sarah*, for Mouline and Rangoon; *Brigand*, for Madras.—6. *Emont*, for Colombo and Bombay; *Sir Edward Ryan*, for Singapore and China.—8. *Agustina*, for Port Louis; *Ariel*, for Singapore and China.—16. *John Hopburne*, for Mouline and Rangoon.—17. *Patriot*, for Penang and Singapore; *Snipe*, for Mouline; *Addingham*, for Cape.—18. *Bengul*, for China; *Mermala*, for Singapore and China; *Gentee*, for Boston; *Eliza*, for China.—19. *Carthage*, for Boston; *Anundehunder*, for Madras.—22. *Braemar*, for Bombay; *Mary Gray*, for Cape and London.

Sailed from Diamond Harbour.

AUG. 22. *Janet*, for Mauritius.—29. *Lysander*, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 23. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. F. R. Moore, 62d N.I., of a daughter.
28. At Kurnaul, the lady of R. B. Pennington, Esq., Horse Artillery, of a son.
June 3. At Neermuch, the lady of G. P. Ricketts, Esq., 1st L.C., of a daughter.
6. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. La Touche, major of brigade, of a son.
12. At Mussoorie, the lady of R. C. Glynn, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
15. At Nusseerabad, the wife of Capt. N. Jones, 87th N.I., of a daughter.
22. At Mussoorie, the lady of Lieut. G. Harriott, H.M. 16th Lancers, of a daughter.

24. At Hazareebaugh, the wife of Lieut. J. P. Meik, H.M.'s 49th regt., of a son.
 30. Mrs. J. H. Robinson, of a son.
 July 3. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. J. Ransford, Artillery, of a daughter.
 — At Agra, Mrs. H. S. Richards, of a son.
 5. At Mhow, the lady of J. B. Clapperton, Esq., surgeon 6th L.C., of a daughter.
 7. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Capt. Manon, of a son.
 9. Mrs. J. B. Nicholas, of a son.
 10. At Gorruckpore, the lady of Lieut. J. Brind, Artillery, assist. revenue surveyor, of a son.
 — At Delhi, the wife of Lieut. Van Homrigh, 48th N.I., of a son.
 11. At Serampore, the lady of H. H. Atkinson, Esq., of a daughter.
 12. At Simla, the wife of Major R. Ross, 18th N.I., of a daughter.
 13. At Goawatty Factory, Malda, the wife of Mr. W. A. Macarthur, of a son.
 15. At Monghyr, the lady of Lieut. G. Ellis, of Artillery, of a daughter.
 — At Gya, the lady of W. H. Urquhart, Esq., of a son.
 17. At Sultanpore Factory, Purneah, the lady of A. J. Forbes, Esq., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. T. Hogan, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. H. M. Smith, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. R. R. Cauty, of a daughter.
 18. At Juanpore, the lady of H. St. G. Tucker, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. C. S. Reid, Artillery, of a son.
 19. Mrs. J. A. Henry, of a daughter.
 — At Serampore, the lady of F. E. Elberling, Esq., of a son.
 20. At Bareilly, the lady of Major J. B. Hearsey, commanding 2d Local Horse, of a son.
 — Mrs. G. P. Woollaston, of a son.
 21. Mrs. Henry Thornton, of a daughter.
 22. At Midnapore, the lady of J. H. Crawford, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 23. At Muldendary Factory, Jessore, the lady of John Oman, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Serampore, the wife of Mr. Joseph Baker, paper-maker, of a daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Gascoyne, 5th L.C., of a son.
 — Mrs. T. Graham, jun., of a daughter.
 24. Mrs. Chas. Pereira, of a daughter.
 25. Mrs. F. Lopus, of a son.
 27. Mrs. William Price, of a daughter.
 30. The lady of E. Currie, Esq., of a son.
 31. Mrs. C. J. Fox, of a son.
 — At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Macmullen, European Regt., of a daughter.
 Aug. 1. At Allypore, the lady of Lieut. W. F. Campbell, 64th N.I., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. C. Wilkinson, of a daughter.
 2. The lady of W. D. Shaw, Esq., of a son.
 — At Simla, the lady of R. Laughton, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Dacca, Mrs. R. Erskine, of a son.
 4. At Allypore, the lady of Lieut. C. Prior, adj. 64th N.I., of a son.
 — At Dinapore, the lady of W. Stevenson, Esq., senior surgeon 40th N.I., of a daughter.
 — The lady of H. R. Alexander, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 5. In camp, on the Cugger river, the lady of Lieut. Wakefield, 17th N.I., surveyor of that river, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. Edward Williams, of a son.
 7. Mrs. H. Burkinyoung, of a son.
 — At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. Torekler, Artillery, of a daughter. (Mrs. T. is since dead).
 — At Calcutta, the wife of H. A. Poulson, Esq., of Nundunpore Factory, of a daughter.
 8. At Dacca, the lady of Arthur Littledale, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 9. At Benares, the lady of L. Abadie, Esq., of a son.
 10. At Agra, the lady of Capt. Chas. Griffiths, 37th N.I., of a son.
 — At Allahabad, Mrs. S. White, of a son.
 12. At Mgooteeharee, Chumpanin, the lady of William Moran, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. John Anthony, of Allahabad, of a daughter.
 13. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Gray, of a son.
 — Mrs. T. P. Whittenbury, of a son.
 — The lady of Mons. Dupuis, of a daughter.
 — At Mynpoore, the lady of Lieut. Moir, 28th N.I., of a daughter.
 14. At Calcutta, the lady of Robert Jobling, Esq., commander of the *Java*, of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Elison, of a son.
 15. At Neechindipore, Mrs. Hills, of a daughter.
 17. At Secroole, Benares, the lady of Brev. Capt. John Cumberlege, 41st N.I., of a son.
 — Mrs. J. B. Biss, of a daughter.
 18. At Chinsurah, the wife of Mr. A. Defegrady, of a daughter.
 19. At Bogwangolah, Mrs. Rose, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. W. K. Ord, of a son.
 21. At Rungpoor, the lady of T. A. Shaw, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. W. R. Maidman, Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
 — At Gya, the lady of Henry C. Hamilton, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 24. The lady of T. J. Phillips, Esq., of a son.
 — At Dacca, the lady of G. M. Gaspar, Esq., of a daughter.
 25. Mrs. M. Payne, of a daughter.
 26. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Maxton, Esq., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. G. F. Pereira, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. W. E. Lowe, of a daughter.
 27. At Calcutta, the lady of Major W. McKie, of a son (since dead).
 28. At Calcutta, the lady of A. Colvin, Esq., of a daughter.
 29. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Watt, D.A.C.G., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 17. At Allahabad, Capt. Alister Stewart, European Regt., to Harriette, second daughter of Capt. Hamilton, of Hamilton Lodge, Staffordshire, and barrack master, Gibraltar.
 20. At Agra, Mr. Charles Herbert Lindsay to Mrs. Emma Forth.
 June 8. At Calcutta, P. d'O. Von Streng, Lieut. H.M. 13th L.I., to Mary Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Major Gen. Carnegie, Artillery.
 10. Mr. Augustin Gomes to Maria Money.
 25. At Cawnpore, S. T. Becher, Esq., civil service, to Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. J. Nash, 43d regt. N.I.
 — At Delhi, Mr. W. Kirke to Mrs. Davis, relict of the late Mr. T. Davis.
 July 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry William May-lark to Miss Mary Ann Elizabeth Martyn.
 7. At Howrah, Mr. H. L. Verboon to Miss E. Fleming, only daughter of Mr. H. Fleming.
 12. At Allahabad, Lieut. T. E. Colebrooke, adj. Hurrianah L.I.B., to Miss E. H. Wall.
 16. At Simla, Mr. J. Nash, adj. general's department, to Miss Eliz. Jephson.
 18. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Humphreys, H.C. Marine, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of the late Andrew Moffat, Esq.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. C. Glazbrook to Miss Mary Moore Plummer.
 23. At Calcutta, W. Gibson, Esq., to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Cuppige.
 25. At Calcutta, Capt. John Welchman, 10th N.I., and assist. adj. gen. of the army, to Harriet Alycia, youngest daughter of the late John Woodhouse Martin, Esq. H.M.S.
 26. At Calcutta, M. S. Owen, Esq., youngest son of the late Sarkies Owen, Esq., to Missimal, only daughter of M. Z. Shireore, Esq.
 — At Cawnpore, John Bott, Esq., 5th Light Cavalry, to Elizabeth Satchwell.
 28. Mr. Wm. Baker to Miss C. Rozario.
 30. At Agra, Mr. T. H. Falkland to Miss Mary Parick.
 31. Mr. Richard Pallas to Miss C. Thompson.
 Aug. 6. At Meerut, C. W. Duffin, Lieut. 26th N.I., to Louisa, third daughter of the late Capt. Harry Pigou, 3d Dragoon Guards.
 — At Calcutta, D. M. Cameron, Esq., H.M. 3d Buffs, to Letitia Margaret, eldest daughter of the late W. L. Grant, M.D., superintending surgeon Bengal establishment.
 — Mr. J. Yates, of Agra, to Miss J. Pereira.
 8. At Calcutta, Mr. C. R. Elliott, assistant to Mr. Hooker, livery-stables, to Miss C. Bowers.
 14. At Cawnpore, Lieut. R. R. Kinslesie, Horse Artillery, to Isabella, second daughter of Major Carter, H.M. 16th Foot.
 16. At Dinapore, Charles Chapman, Esq., civil service, to Charlotte Emma, daughter of J. H. Matthews, Esq., paymaster of H.M. 31st Foot.
 22. At Calcutta, Mr. H. M. Sanderson to Charlotte Jane, third daughter of the late John Savage, Esq., formerly of the Political Department.

— At Dacca, W. A. Capon, Esq., to Mary, second daughter of the late J. Harwood, Esq.
26. At Calcutta, Symon Hyem Isaac, Esq., to Sarah, daughter of David Haroon Gubbay, Esq., *Lately*. At Allipore, E. T. Smyth, Esq., head master of Ramree School, to Miss Catherine Bowling.

DEATHS.

May 26. At Calcutta, Mr. G. Clermont, aged 24.
23. At Muttra, Arabella Georgina, wife of Capt. Moore, 10th regt. I.C.
July 12. At Calcutta, Mr. John Mullin, late chief mate of the American ship *George Gardener*.
17. At Calcutta, Ann Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Burton, late of the H.C. Marine, aged 12 yrs.
19. At Midnapore, Alexander Macdonald, Esq., aged 32, of jungle fever.
25. At Allahabad, Julia, wife of Mr. W. P. Murphy, aged 35 years.
26. At Meerut, of cholera, Ens. Alston, 26th N.I.
28. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Campbell.
— At Calcutta, Henry William King, a ward of the Free School.
31. Mr. Daniel Harris, Civil Engineer, aged 29.
Aug. 3. At Puttighurh, Mrs. Cray, aged 60.
4. At Kurnaul Factory, Tirhoot, Mr. Thomas Matthew Clarke, aged 32.
6. At Calcutta, Caroline, daughter of Mr. E. Gomes, aged 17 years.
— Mr. Manuel D'Souza, aged 70.
— Mrs. Charlotte D'Souza, aged 26.
7. At Calcutta, Emma Eleanor, daughter of Capt. G. T. Marshall, 35th N.I., examiner, College of Fort William.
9. Drowned, at Calcutta, Mr. Nisbett, second officer of the *Cowagee Family*. He fell overboard from a dingy that was conveying him on shore.
— Mrs. Ann Holloway, aged 38.
11. Mr. John Bishop, of the ship *Upton Castle*.
13. Mrs. Joseph Cowley, aged 37.
16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Daly, widow of the late Mr. Matthew Daly, aged 45.
18. At Calcutta, Mr. H. Stagg, of the preventive service, aged 22.
20. At Calcutta, Mr. Jacob Augustin, assistant in the Sudder Board of Revenue, aged 38.
— At Calcutta, Charlotte Sarah Juliana, wife of Mr. Richard Legh, aged 23.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John Withered, aged 40.
22. Master William Dryden, aged 14.
25. At Calcutta, Mary, daughter of John Tweedie, Esq., of Harapore, Jessore.
— At Calcutta, Mr. John Baptist, aged 60.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Martha Dowdewell.
26. At Calcutta, Mr. Alex. William Sharp.
— At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Pratt, aged 38.
29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Saxon, relict of the late F. A. Saxon, Esq., of Rampore Bauleah, aged 38.
30. At Calcutta, Capt. Charles C. Clark, late of the steamer *Forbes*, aged 44.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

THE MADRAS NATIVE VETERANS.

Fort St. George, May 29, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the 2d Native Veteran Battalion shall be reduced from the 31st July next, from which date the whole of the Native Veterans are to be formed into one corps, of the same establishment as at present fixed for the 1st Native Veteran Battalion, and to be designated "The Madras Native Veterans." Officers and men who may then be upon the returns of the 2d Native Veteran Battalion are from that date to be brought upon the returns of the Madras Native Veterans, and all ranks in excess of the establishment will be

borne as supernumeraries until further orders.

The Commander-in-chief will be pleased to adopt the requisite measures for giving effect to the reduction, and for relieving the posts at present occupied by the 2d Native Veteran Battalion.

June 18.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the operation of G. O. G., dated the 29th ult., shall be suspended till further orders.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS FROM LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Fort St. George, May 29, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in assimilation with the scale in Bengal, pensions from Lord Clive's Fund to widows of the undermentioned European commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned grades on this establishment shall be payable at the following rates, from and after the 1st proximo, as well to those already on the Fund, as to those who may be hereafter admitted to its benefits, with the exception of widows of warrant officers pensioned prior to 19th May 1833.

2. Claims to pensions of widows must invariably be supported by certificates in the prescribed form, that their husbands did not leave property to the amount below specified.

	Amount of property precluding P. Pension.			
To Widow of—	C.	R.	A.	P.
Colonel Regimentally	70	1	6	£4,000
Lieut.-Col., Member M.L. Board, and Chaplain after eighteen years' service	60	14	0	3,000
Major, Supg. Surgeon, and Chaplain, after seven years' service	45	10	6	2,500
Captain, Surgeon, and Chaplain, under seven years' service	30	7	0	2,000
Lieut., Assist. Surg., and Veterinary Surg. of all classes	15	3	6	1,000
Cornet or Ensign	12	5	10	750
Adjutant of Invalids with one commission	15	3	6	1,000
Comy. of Ordnance per annum	30	7	0	2,000
Deputy do. do.	15	3	6	1,000
Assist. do. do., Deputy Assist. do. do., and Head Overseer ..	13	5	4	750
Conductor, Overseer, Riding-master, Troop Quarter-master, and Apothecary	12	8	0	
Sub-conductor, and Sub-overseer ..	7	9	9	
Second Apothecary	8	12	0	
Assist. do., senior or junior	6	4	0	

CLAIMS OF CHAPLAINS AND THEIR WIDOWS ON LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Fort St. George, June 12, 1838.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 14th March 1838, is published for the information of the army.

Para. 25. "We have to acquaint you that the claims of the chaplains appointed under the new arrangement, and of their widows, to the benefits of Lord Clive's

Fund, will be adjusted upon the principles laid down in our letter to the Government of Bengal, dated 9th Oct. 1833, paras. 12 and 13.

26. Chaplains who have not served seven years in India will therefore be entitled, if admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, to a pension of £63. 17s. 6d. per annum, and their widows to one moiety of that sum.

27. The widows of chaplains who have completed seven years' actual service in India, if admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, are entitled to pensions as the widows of captains.

28. The widows of chaplains who have completed fifteen years' actual service in India, if admitted to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund, are entitled to pensions as the widows of majors.

29. We are of opinion that chaplains appointed under the new arrangement should rank as subscribers to the Military Fund as captains, until they have served fifteen years in India, and subsequently as majors."

CASE OF MAJOR WATKINS.

Fort St. George, June 15, 1838.—The following extracts from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the military department, under date the 21st Feb. 1838, is published for the information of the army.

5. "Having reviewed the whole of the proceedings connected with the trial by court-martial of Major John Watkins, of the 5th regt. I. C., we adhere to the decision we formerly passed upon his application to be restored to the effective establishment; but upon a consideration of all the circumstances of an extenuating or palliating nature which his case affords, we have resolved that he shall be restored to his rank in the Madras army on the 27th Oct. 1834, the date of his dismissal, and that he be placed on the retired list, under the regulations of the service on and from the same day.

6. "This resolution has received the concurrence of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, as required by the provisions of the Act 51 Geo. 3d, cap. 75, sect. 4 and 5."

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

Head Quarters, Bangalore, July 14, 1838.—The Commander-in-chief desires it to be understood, with reference to G. O. C. C. 25th Nov. 1829, that officers examined at their own request are invariably to be examined as interpreters—the course prescribed for adjutants is intended exclusively for officers ordered to be examined for the appointment.

MEDICAL AID TO OFFICERS ON SICK CERTIFICATE.

Adjutant General's Office, July 16, 1838.—The Commander-in-chief desires that whenever officers arrive at any station of the army on sick certificate, they shall immediately report themselves to the medical officer, whose duty it is to afford them professional aid during their residence thereat.

SUBALTERN OFFICERS FOR THE HORSE BRIGADE OF ARTILLERY.

Fort St. George, July 31, 1838.—In reference to G. O. G. 2d Feb. 1831, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the effective establishment of subaltern officers for the horse brigade of artillery shall hereafter consist of twelve first-lieutenants and six second-lieutenants, instead of eighteen first-lieutenants.

This order will not affect the officers at present attached to the corps.

PASSAGE-MONEY CERTIFICATES.

Fort St. George, Aug. 7, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that passage-money to which officers of her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's armies on this establishment may become entitled under regulation, on obtaining permission to return to Europe on sick certificate, shall in future be payable to their order, supported by a certificate of final embarkation, from the commander of the vessel on which they are to proceed.

ALLOWANCES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 14, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction to all medical officers holding a separate military charge, inferior to that of a wing of a corps, and for which no salary is drawn, Rs. 30 per month, as palankeen allowance.

THE TROOPS AT BANGALORE.

Head Quarters, Bangalore, Aug. 21, 1838.—The Commander-in-chief, on the occasion of his return to the presidency, has great pleasure in announcing in G. O. S. his satisfaction with the discipline and soldier-like appearance of the troops at Bangalore; and his Exc. requests that Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., commanding the Mysore division; Brigadier Burton, commanding Bangalore; and officers commanding regiments and detachments, will accept his thanks for those exertions on their part, to which is greatly to be attributed the efficiency and order of the troops under their respective command.

The Commander-in-chief requests that this expression of his approbation may be communicated to the native officers, and all ranks, European and native, of the corps serving at Bangalore.

SALARIES OF ABSENT GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, Aug. 28, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in assimilation with the system in Bengal, a general officer on the staff of the Madras army shall be considered entitled to his full salary for the regulated period of absence for officers generally, *viz.* six months on private affairs, and two years on medical certificate, within the limits of the presidency, the command during his absence being held, without an *extra* remuneration, by the next senior officer, of whatever grade or command; the latter will not therefore transfer his own ostensible command, but when called away on duty, the next in seniority will be entitled to the allowance of a third class brigade, as in the case of the accidental charge of two or more corps.

2. A general officer on the staff is in no case to exercise command over the troops in his division when absent beyond its limits.

ASSISTANT TO THE MASTER ATTENDANT.

Extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the public department, dated 24th Jan. 1838 :

"We have to acquaint you, that we have appointed Mr. Hew D. Dalrymple to the office of assistant to the master attendant at your presidency, lately held by Capt. Norfor, with the salary of Rs. 6,000 per annum, in lieu of all emoluments whatever. Mr. Dalrymple has been informed, that he is not to consider this appointment as giving him any claim to succeed as master attendant on the occurrence of a vacancy in that station."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 28. P. H. Strombom, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah during Mr. Montgomerie's employment on other duty.

June 1. T. L. Blane, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Cuddapah during employment of Mr. Bruce on other duty.

H. D. Phillips, Esq., to act as sub-secretary to Board of Revenue during absence of Mr. Parker on other duty.

S. H. Wood, Esq., to act as second assistant to accountant general during absence of Mr. Dumergue on sick cert.

Chintamunmy Sashia to be government pleader in Provincial Court for Southern Division.

G. George Bird, Esq., to act, until further orders, as a judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Western Division.

H. M. Blair, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Canara during employment of Mr. Lewin on other duty.

H. F. Dumergue, Esq., to act as judge and

criminal judge of Canara during absence of Mr. Bird on other duty.

22. J. C. Scott, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Madura during employment of Mr. Hooper on other duty. (This app. since cancelled at his own request).

July 9. J. C. Scott, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem during absence of Mr. Thompson. (This app. since cancelled).

T. A. Anstruther, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Madura during absence of Mr. Hooper on other duty.

William Elliott, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Salem during employment of Mr. Ogilvie on other duty.

John Bird, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore during employment of Mr. Parker on other duty.

10. Pariapatam Ramiah to be native assistant to collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

24. E. Smith, Esq., to act as deputy register to Court of Sudder and Foudardce Adawlut during absence of Mr. Davidson on sick certificate.

Hatley Frere, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem during absence of Mr. E. P. Thompson on other duty.

A. S. Mathison, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore during absence of Mr. Parker on other duty.

J. Bird, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore during absence of Mr. H. Frere on other duty.

Colonel W. Montcith K.L.S., chief engineer, to act as a trustee of St. George's Cathedral during absence of Mr. Morris.

27. D. R. Limond, Esq., to assume charge of Auxiliary Court at Tinnevely, in conformity with his app. of 13th March last.

Aug. 3. E. B. Glass, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Baynes on sick certificate.

Capt. A. Douglas, 49th N.I., to act as resident in Travancore and Cochin during employment of Col. Fraser on other duty.

10. Lieut. E. E. Miller, 1st L.C., to take charge of post-office at Kamptee.

14. Annopurty Soobramunynum to be Government pleader in zillah court of Cuddapah.

R. J. Sullivan, E. C. Heywood, and W. E. Cochran, Esqrs., are admitted writers on this establishment.

A. S. Mathison, Esq., head assistant to the collector and magistrate of Guntoor, reported his arrival at the presidency, from N.S. Wales, on the 17th June.

The following gentlemen have resumed their duties:—F. Kelly, Esq., deputy superintendent of police; J. G. Turnbull, Esq., accountant-general; J. Paternoster, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Bellary; J. Haig, Esq., second judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division.

C. R. Cotton, Esq., has been relieved from all duty in the provinces connected with the Canara Commission.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. C. McLeod, 30th N.I., assistant to the commissioner in the Tenasserim provinces, has been appointed assistant to the resident at Ava.

Attained Rank:—E. Smith, as senior merchant, from 13th June 1838; R. Davidson, as ditto, from 16th do.; F. J. Bishop, as ditto, from 20th July 1838; C. J. Bird, H. Frere, F. B. Elton, A. S. Mathison, John Bird, and John Rohde, as junior merchants, from 7th July 1838.

Furloughs, &c.—**June 2.** W. Huddestone, Esq., an extension of leave for six months, for health.—**July 9.** T. H. Davidson, Esq., to Cape, for 18 months, for health.—**10.** W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., to England, for three years, for health, with benefit of furlough allowance.—**13.** A. Sutherland, Esq., to Calcutta, for two months, on private affairs.—**17.** Capt. Dalrymple, master attendant at Madras, to Cape, for twelve months, for health.—**Aug. 21.** E. Smith, Esq., absence for four months, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, June 5, 1838.—Infantry. Major P. Whannell, from 49th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Green dec.; date of coms. 2d June 1838.

40th N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) H. Moberly to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Nicholson to be capt., and Ens. R. Crowe to be lieut., in suc. to Whannell prom.; date of coms. 2d June 1838.

Cadet of Infantry Alexander Ross admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

June 15.—Cadet of Cavalry J. M. MacGregor admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.—Cadets of Infantry R. Western, A. Tripe, V. Seobell, J. F. Fotheringham, E. J. Colebrooke, and A. W. Simkins admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

June 19.—Cadets of Infantry C. G. Southey and A. M. Campbell admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. A. C. B. Neill, M.D., John Coleridge, and Charles Woodford admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and directed to do duty as follows:—A. C. B. Neill, M.D., and C. Woodford under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas' Mount; J. Coleridge under surgeon of General Hospital at presidency.

June 22.—Cadets of Infantry R. F. I. Impey, O. G. de Wet, and Robert Adamson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

June 26.—Cadets of Infantry Edmund Paley, Francis Tower, T. A. Turquand, and C. J. Power admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

July 3.—31 L.I. Lieut. P. T. Snow to be quartermaster and interpreter.

23d L.I. Lieut. E. W. Kenworthy to be quartermaster and interpreter.

July 6.—Capt. G. A. Underwood, corps of engineers, permitted to take charge of his app. as secretary to Board of Revenue in department of public works from 30th June; that officer, therefore, relieved from command of Sappers and Miners.

Lieut. T. T. Pears, corps of engineers, app. to command of Sappers and Miners.

The General Prize Committee directed to be completed to its original numbers, and composed as follows:—Maj. Gen. John Doveton, C.B., president; Lieut. Cols. Henry Walpole, F. L. Doveton, James Hanson, and S. W. Steel, members.—Maj. J. R. Haig to continue to act for Lieut. Col. Hanson during his absence at Cape of Good Hope.

7th L.C. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. H. Richardson to be capt., and Cornet Richard Hunter to be lieut., v. Campbell retired; date of coms. 1st July 1838.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Hall, 49th N.I., permitted to resign app. of adj. to that corps.

Capt. G. A. Underwood, secretary to Board of Revenue, to conduct detail duties of department of superintending engineer presidency division during absence of Capt. J. J. Underwood, permitted to be absent for one month.

Cadet of Infantry Geo. F. Shakespear admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensign.

Surg. John Underwood, second member of Medical Board, permitted to resume his seat at that Board from 4th July; and Superintending Surgs. L. G. Ford and J. Wylie, and Garrison Surg. R. Davidson, permitted to resume charge of their respective departments from same date.

July 10.—The services of Assist. Surg. Cadenhead, attached to civil estab. of Ganjam, replaced, at his own request, at disposal of Commander-in-chief for regimental duty.

Major Havelock, H.M. 4th Lt. Drags., to be military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. G. E. Russell, 8th L.C., to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

49th N.I. Lieut. John Stewart to be adjutant, v. Hall resigned.

Messrs. John Kennedy, M.D., D. T. Morton, and H. W. Porteous, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and directed to do duty as follows:—J. Kennedy, M.D., and D. T. Morton under surgeon of General Hospital at presidency; H. W. Porteous under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas' Mount.

Asst. Surg. B. J. Everitt to be civil surgeon of Allah of Chingleput.

Asst. Surg. John Gill to be ditto at Tinnevely. July 13.—28th N.I. Lieut. John Bower to be capt., and Ens. Robert Woolley to be lieut., v. Craigie dec.; date of coms. 3d July 1838.

Cadet of Cavalry H. O. Mayne admitted on estab. and prom. to cornet.—Cadet of Engineers R. B. Smith admitted on estab. and prom. to 2d-lieut.—Cadets of Infantry J. H. I. Grant, S. P. Scott, C. O. Lukin, A. A. Shaw, C. P. Molony, J. L. St. Clair, H. G. W. Rich, H. M. Fergusson, and D. I. Money admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Deputy Assist. Com. John O'Brien to have rank of lieut. on veteran estab.; date of com. 9th July.

July 17.—15th N.I. Lieut. J. H. Bean to be capt., and Ens. G. N. Smith to be lieut., v. McNair dec.; date of coms. 11th July 1838.

20th N.I. Ens. W. S. Snow to be lieut., v. New-sain invalided; date of com. 13th July 1838.

2d-Lieut. R. B. Smith, of Engineers, to act as adj. of corps during absence of Lieut. Lake on sick cert. (This app. since cancelled).

43th N.I. Lieut. F. B. Lys to be adjutant.

Lieut. the Hon. G. A. F. C. Graves, of H.M. 31st F., aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, joined his lordship's staff on 8th July.

Asst. Surg. J. Kennedy, M.D., to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas' Mount.

Cadets of Infantry H. Crisp and James Cadenhead admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. W. Ritchie, pensioned ensign, permitted to return to Europe.

July 24.—Lieut. P. Shaw, 34th L.I., permitted to resign app. of adj. to that corps.

Lieut. J. S. Freshfield, 1st L.C., to act as barrack-master at presidency during absence of Capt. Lindsay.

July 27.—Lieut. J. W. Fothergill, 29th N.I., at his own request, permitted to resign adjutancy of that corps.

Capt. John Johnstone relieved from duties of secretary to Canara Commission, and directed to resume his office of deputy assist. com. general.

July 31.—Capt. T. B. Forster (having returned to presidency) to resume charge of Presidency Pay Office on 1st Aug.

Cadet of Infantry Walter Swinton admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Aug. 7.—Cadets of Infantry Francis Stratton and Benj. Hodson admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. R. W. Otter, 28th N.I., in charge of convicts, replaced at disposal of Com-in-chief from 31st Aug.

Aug. 14.—The services of Lieut. Gunthorpe, of Artillery, placed at disposal of Supreme Government for employment in Nizam's service.

Aug. 17.—Cadets of Infantry A. C. Silver, R. J. C. Smith, J. G. Russell, Alfred Cooper, A. C. Macartney, Ivie Campbell, and George Free, admitted on estab. and prom. to ensigns.

Aug. 24.—Messrs. W. C. Maclean, M.D., and J. B. Stevens, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons and directed to do duty—former under surgeon of General Hospital at presidency, latter under surgeon of 2d bat. Artillery at St. Thomas' Mount.

Asst. Surg. C. G. E. Ford permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Aug. 28.—Cadet of Infantry F. Cunningham admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

Aug. 31.—Cadet of Cavalry G. K. Newberry admitted on estab. and prom. to cornet.—Cadet of Infantry A. K. Clark admitted on ditto and prom. to ensign.

Adj. General's Office, &c. May 28, 1838.—The undermentioned Ensigns removed from doing duty with regts. and app. to do duty with corps at Bangalore, as specified, till further orders, and will proceed to join, under charge of Capt. P. Pope, 24th N.I.:—Ensigns H. R. Owen from 1st to 16th regt.; Thomas Kiernan and T. D. Thelston, from 1st to 32d do.; N. Newberry, A. L. Steele, and M. T. Ffrench, from 16th to 32d do.; Geo. Emerson, J. D. Dale, Robert Jones, and W. S. Simpson, from 16th to 18th do.; Wm. Dent, H. O. Fleming, H. J. Manley, A. F. Place, W. E. P. Walliton, and G. H. Saxton, from 24th to 34th do.; G. C. Mow-

bray, H. J. Mundell, H. Bott, G. M. Martin, and Walter Selby, from 24th to 38th do.

Assist. Surg. C. H. Auchinleck, M.D., posted to 18th N.I., and will proceed and afford medical aid to above party until its arrival at Bangalore.

May 30.—Surg. W. Geddes removed from 3d bat. Artillery to 44th N.I., and Surg. G. Jamieson, M.D. (late prom.), posted to 3d bat. Artillery—but directed to continue to afford medical aid to detachments of Artillery in Mysore until further orders.

Surg. J. W. Sherman removed from 35th to 19th N.I., and Surg. G. Adams from 19th to 35th do.

Assist. Surg. J. Drever removed from 19th N.I. to A troop of Horse Artillery.

Ens. G. N. Smith removed, at his own request, from 1st to 15th N.I., and to rank next below Ens. John Robertson.

June 2.—Lieut. Col. W. P. Cunningham (recently dec.) removed from 37th to 35th N.I., and Lieut. Col. W. J. Bradford from latter to former corps.

Mr. C. M. West, pensioned lieut., permitted to reside and draw his stipend at presidency.

June 4.—Ens. E. A. H. Webb, 38th, to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 9th N.I. until further orders.

June 5.—Ens. Alex. Ross (recently admitted on estab.) to do duty with 18th N.I.

June 8.—Lieut. Col. Peter Whannell (late prom.) posted to 3d Light Infantry.

June 11.—Veterinary Surgs. G. Chester removed from 8th to 5th L.C., and C. Jackson from latter to former regt., at their own request.

Lieut. T. T. Pears, of Engineers, posted to Sappers and Miners, from 14th May 1838.

June 18.—Cornet J. A. Campbell removed, at his own request, from 6th to 7th L.C., and to rank next below Cornet A. J. Curtis.

June 19.—The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived) to do duty:—Cornet J. M. Mac Gregor with 4th L.C.—Ensigns E. J. Colbrook, A. W. Simkins, C. G. Southey, and M. Campbell, with 34th L.I.; B. Western, V. Scobell, and J. F. Fotheringham, with 38th N.I.; Alfred Tripe with 51st do.

Capt. D. Littlejohn, 48th regt., to join detachment of that corps at presidency.

June 25.—Assist. Surg. J. M. Jackson removed from H.M. 63d regt. and app. to afford medical aid to detachment of Artillery at Moulmein.

June 26.—The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived) to do duty:—Ensigns R. F. J. Impey, O. G. De Wet, and R. Adamson, with 30th N.I.; E. Paley, F. Tower, T. A. Turquand, and C. J. Power, with 2d do.

June 27.—Assist. Surgs. W. Mackenzie removed from 8th L.C. to 21st N.I., and D. Macpherson, M.D., from doing duty with H.M. 41st regt. to 6th L.C.

June 30.—Lieut. E. H. Impey, 31st L.I., to command detachment of that regt. at presidency, v. Lieut. J. J. Jackman, 2d N.V.B., relieved and ordered to rejoin his station.

Lieut. F. Burgoyne, Horse Artillery, brought on effective strength of that corps, v. Timins proceeded to Europe, and to do duty with its headquarters at St. Thomas' Mount until further orders.

July 4.—Ens. C. F. F. Halsted, at his own request, removed from 32d to 11th regt., and to rank next below Ens. John Carr.

July 6.—Ens. G. F. Shakespear (recently admitted to service) to do duty with 36th N.I.

July 10.—The following removals made in Artillery:—Capt. T. Biddle from 2d to 3d bat., and J. Beck from 3d to 2d do.; 2d-Lieuts. F. C. Vardon from 4th to 1st bat., and J. D. Scott from 1st to 4th do.

July 12.—Assist. Surg. P. Rose, M.D., removed from H.M. 41st regt., and posted to 37th N.I.

July 13.—The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived) to do duty:—Ensigns S. P. Scott with 1st N.I.; J. H. J. Grant, C. O. Lukin, and A. A. Shaw, with 16th do.; H. M. Ferguson with 19th do.; C. P. Malony, J. L. St. Clair, and H. G. W. Rich, with 54th do.; D. I. Money with 30th do.

Supernum. 2d-Lieut. R. B. Smith, of Engineers, posted to corps of Sappers and Miners, and will join its headquarters on Nilgubberies.

Ens. Richard Western removed from 38th to do duty with 32d N.I.

July 14.—Lieuts. C. Newson and John O'Brien, of inv. estab., posted to Carnatic E.V.B.

The undermentioned Cornets of Cavalry posted to regts., viz.—J. M. Macgregor as 1st cornet, H. O. Mayne as 2d do., and G. K. Newberry (not arrived) as 3d do., all to 6th L.C.; two former to do duty with 4th L.C. till 1st Jan. 1839, when they will join their own regt.

July 16.—Assist. Surgs. W. A. Carlaw and G. D. Gordon, M.D., removed from General Hospital at presidency, to do duty, former with H.M. 41st regt., and latter with H.M. 39th do.

July 18.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) T. King from 47th regt. to left wing M.E. regt.; Lieut. Col. R. Fenwick from left wing M.E. regt. to 37th regt.; Lieut. Col. W. J. Bradford from 37th to 47th regt.

July 20.—Ens. W. R. Studdy, at his own request, removed from 25th to 15th N.I., in which he will rank as first ensign.

July 23.—Capt. R. Prettymann, 1st N.V.B., to command a detachment of the Veterans employed as a guard over convicts on High Western Road.

July 25.—Lieut. T. Thompson, 34th L.Inf., to act as adj. to that corps, v. Shaw resigned.

July 27.—Capt. G. T. Pinchard, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to Carnatic European Vet. Battalion.

July 28.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) M. Riddell removed from 1st to 7th L.C., and Lieut. Col. R. James from latter to former regt.

Assist. Surg. P. Roe, M.D., recently posted to 37th regt. at Trichinopoly, permitted to join his corps, *vide* Madras.

July 28.—Ens. J. F. Fotheringham removed from 38th to do duty with 18th N.I.

July 30.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) W. Morrison, C.B., of Artillery, removed from 2d to 4th bat., and Lieut. Col. T. T. Paske from 4th to 2d do.

Aug. 1.—Ens. Walter Swinton (recently arrived) to do duty with 16th N.I.

Aug. 4.—Riding Master James Long removed from 2d to 1st L.C., v. Hamilton dec.

Aug. 6.—Ens. J. H. Butter, at his own request, removed from 18th to 49th N.I., in which corps he will rank next below Ens. H. J. A. Taylor.

Aug. 8.—Lieut. Col. S. W. Steel (late prom.) posted to 35th N.I.

Lieut. W. L. Boulsonder, 29th regt., to act as adj. of his corps, v. Fothergill resigned.

The following young officers (recently arrived) to do duty:—Ensigns F. Stratton with 5th N.I.; Benj. Hudson with 16th do.

Aug. 13.—The following removals ordered:—Assist. Surgs. W. P. Moile from Sappers and Miners to 37th N.I.; P. Roe, M.D., from 37th to 14th do.; J. Williams from doing duty with 4th bat. Artillery to Sappers and Miners.

Aug. 17.—The undermentioned young officers (recently admitted to service) to do duty:—Ensigns Ivie Campbell to 2d N.I.; A. C. Silver, R. J. C. Smith, J. G. Russell, and Alfred Cooper, with 16th do.; A. C. Macartney with 18th do.; G. W. Mackenzie and George Free, with 24th do.

Aug. 16.—Lieut. William Bird to act as adj. to 23d L.Inf., v. Tapp proceeding to Europe.

Aug. 20.—2d-Lieut. A. T. Cadell, of Artillery, posted to Horse Brigade, v. Gunthorpe.

Aug. 21.—Lieut. F. Gottreux to act as qu. mast. and interp. of 1st regt. until further orders.

Aug. 22.—The transfer of Capt. Nepean from 5th, and Capt. Chalou from 9th District, not taken place.

Aug. 25.—Ens. H. M. Ferguson removed from 19th to do duty with 15th N.I.

Aug. 27.—Cornet T. Newberry to act as adj. of 8th L.C., v. Cumine permitted to resign.

Aug. 29.—Ens. R. W. Godfrey, at his own request, removed from 20th to 34th regt., in which corps he will rank next below Ens. M. Price.

Ens. F. Cunningham (recently admitted to service) to do duty with 1st N.I.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—July 23. Lieut. C. Newsum, 30th N.I.—2d. Capt. G. T. Pinchard, 3d L.Inf., at his own request.

Examinations.—Lieut. R. Bullock, 44th N.I., having undergone an interpreter's examination in the Hindoostanee language before a Committee assembled at Walfair, has been reported to be fully entitled to the Moonshiee allowance.

Lieuts. H. F. Siddons, 3d L.C., and H. W. Tulloch, 52d N.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Bangalore, and having been reported to have made "considerable progress," the Commander-in-chief authorizes their receiving the regulated Moonshiee allowance, which will be disbursed to them accordingly.

Lieut. W. Bisset, 15th N.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the Committee at the College, and having made creditable progress, the Commander-in-chief authorizes his receiving the Moonshiee allowance.

Ena. R. S. Wilson, 52d N.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Bangalore, has been reported qualified for the duties of interpreter, and entitled to the authorized Moonshiee allowance.

Lieut. C. J. Otter, acting interpreter H.M. 4th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the Committee at the College, has been reported qualified as interpreter.

Lieut. C. Cooke, 33d N.I., having been examined at the College in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported to have made creditable progress, and to be entitled to the authorized Moonshiee allowance.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 19. Capt. R. Shilvree, 2d N.I.—22. Capt. John Back, Artillery.—Lieut. F. Gottreux, 1st N.I.—26. Lieut. A. Salmon, 47th N.I.—July 10. Capt. G. W. Moore, 3d L.I.—13. Lieut. F. J. Carruthers, 2d L.C.—Lieut. A. Baker, European regt.—Lieut. C. Mann, 11th N.I.—31. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) James Forbes, 20th N.I.—Aug. 3. Maj. James E. Williams, 1st N.I.—7. Capt. F. Dudgeon, 44th N.I.—10. Assist. Surg. J. C. Campbell.—21. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Robert Hood, 12th N.I.—Lieut. Col. T. T. Paske, Artillery.—Capt. T. D. Rippon, 16th N.I.—Capt. G. Logan, 41st N.I.—Lieut. John Campbell, 38th N.I.—26. Lieut. R. Jackson, 21st L.I.—31. Lieut. John Whitlock, 8th L.C.—Lieut. W. O. Pellowe, 10th N.I.

FURLONGHS, &c.

To Europe.—July 10. Lieut. W. Drysdale, 15th N.I., for three years.

To visit Presidency.—July 9. Surg. D. Munro, Zillah of Malabar, for purpose of obtaining a final med. cert. to proceed to Cape and N.S. Wales, and eventually to Europe.

To visit ditto (preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service).—Aug. 14. Maj. J. Purton, civil engineer in 6th division.

To visit ditto (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—July 23. 2d-Lieut. R. Macpherson, Artillery.—Aug. 1. Capt. L. McLean, 6th N.I.—7. Lieut. J. O'Neill, 27th N.I.—Lieut. J. H. Tapp, 23d L.I.—21. Assist. Surg. F. B. Stapp.—23. Surg. R. Sutherland, Carnatic E.V.B.—27. 2d-Lieut. J. D. Scott, Artillery.

To visit ditto (preparatory to applying for leave to Cape of Good Hope).—July 28. Lieut. Col. C. Herbert, 30th N.I.—Aug. 3. Capt. J. M. Ross, 5th N.I.

To Bengal.—July 3. Capt. J. McDonald, 45th N.I., for six months.—10. Ena. A. A. Shaw, doing duty with 16th N.I., till 31st Oct. 1838, on private affairs.

To Sea.—July 6. Maj. J. Montgomerie, Horse Artillery, till 15th Oct. 1838, for health.—Lieut. A. Bruere, 33d N.I., till 1st Jan. 1839, for health (to embark from Tutacotin).—10. Col. R. West, 42d N.I. (also to Cape), for two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—June 5. Ena. E. H. L. Moore, 33d N.I., for 18 months, for health.

To Western Coast.—June 4. Lieut. Col. W. B. Spry, 43d N.I., from 15th June to 31st Dec. 1838, for health.—12. Capt. C. A. Butter, Europ. Regt., from 31st May 1838 to 31st Dec. 1839, for health (also to the Neelgherries).—15. Cornet C. W. Gordon, 7th L.C., from 26th May 1838 to 28th Feb. 1839, for health.—July 7. 2d-Lieut. J. W. Good, Artillery, in continuation, till 30th June 1839, for health.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 57, No. 108.

To Eastern Coast.—Aug. 3. Capt. C. A. Cosby, 25th N.I., from 1st Sept. 1838 to 30th Aug. 1839 (also to presidency).—27. Lieut. J. Patrickson, Horse Artillery, till 28th Feb. 1839, for health.

To Neelgherries.—Aug. 1. Capt. H. Roberts, 9th N.I., from 4th Aug. to 5th Feb. 1839, for health.—8. Lieut. A. Lysaght, 18th N.I., till 31st Dec. 1838, for health.—Lieut. E. Green, 3d N.I., till 28th Feb. 1839, for health.—19. Lieut. J. Charteris, 49th N.I., till 28th Feb. 1839, for health (also to Bangalore).—21. Lieut. J. C. Fortescue, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. S. Division, till 31st Dec. 1838, for health.

To Bombay.—July 13. Lieut. G. Leacock, 51st N.I., from 18th July 1838 to 18th Jan. 1839.

To Cape and New South Wales.—July 17. Lieut. W. Cook, 10th N.I., for two years, for health.

Cancelled.—June 12. The permission granted on 15th May to Capt. S. Stuart, 1st N.V.B., to return to Europe, and to retire from the service on pension of his rank.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 8. *Haidee*, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—15. *Nanny*, from Malacca.—29. *Lord Elphinstone*, and *Caledonia*, both from Mauritius.—JULY 22. *Resolution*, from Moulmein.—24. *Euphrasia*, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—29. *Sarah*, from Vizagapatnam.—Aug. 13. *Isadora*, from Vizagapatnam.—14. H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, from Rangoon.—19. H.M.S. *Wolf*, from Penang.—23. *Cashmere Merchant*, from Calcutta.—26. *Catharine*, from Vizagapatnam.—27. *Hammoodee*, from Negapatnam.—29. *Samuel Brown*, from Moulmein; *Mimnera*, from Vizagapatnam.—30. *Brigand*, from Calcutta.

Departures.

MAY 26. H.M.S. *Raleigh*, for Trincomallee and England.—27. *Catharine*, for Northern Ports.—28. *Antelope*, for ditto.—30. *Sir Herbert Taylor*, for Penang (since lost).—31. *Swallow*, for Bushire.—JUNE 7. *Frederica*, for Northern Ports.—13. *Nevalinda*, for Mauritius; *Virginie*, for Calcutta.—JULY 7. *Clarissa*, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—8. *Isadora*, for Northern Ports; *Fanny*, for Penang.—21. *Pyeen Boun*, for Acheen.—22. *Jeune Neely*, for Pondicherry.—Aug. 5. *Phœnix*, for Pondicherry and Calcutta.—10. *Star*, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—29. *La Balluchan*, for Havre and Nantes.—30. *Hammoodee*, for Adrampatnam and Colombo; *Isadora*, for Northern Ports.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 28. At Pondicherry, the lady of Assist. Surg. Rennick, 17th regt., of a son.

May 10. At Bangalore, the lady of Maj. W. Macleod, 33th N.I., of a son.

21. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Colin Campbell, H.M. 55th regt., of a son.

22. At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Reece, 10th regt., of a son.

— At Madras, the lady of G. J. Waters, Esq., of a daughter.

24. At Madras, the lady of J. F. Thomas, Esq., of a daughter.

29. At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. J. Brown, H.M. 57th regt., of a son.

— At Trichinopoly, the lady of H. Dickinson, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Moulmein, the lady of H. T. Compton, Esq., acting paymaster H.M. 63d regt., of a son.

June 1. At Bellary, the wife of Mr. B. H. Paine, superintendent of the Mission Press, of a son.

3. At Madras, the lady of James Ouchterlony, Esq., of a son.

8. At the Adyar, Mrs. Clarence Dalrymple, of a daughter.

— At Arcot, Mrs. J. Hufford, of a son.

14. Mrs. Charles Bacon, of a daughter.

15. At Madras, the lady of Dr. Cumming, Madras army, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. H. Court, of a son.

17. At Secunderabad, the lady of Thomas White, Esq., assist. surg. P.L.I., of a daughter.

23. At Madras, the lady of J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a daughter.

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— At Mangalore, the lady of Lieut. W. B. Stevens, Artillery, of a daughter.
 — At Trichinopoly, the lady of G. W. Russell, Esq., 2d L.C., of a daughter.
 July 2. At Ryaootah, the wife of Mr. R. Howari, assistant surveyor, of a daughter.
 6. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. W. Cleveland, 34th L.I., of a daughter.
 7. At Bolarum, the lady of Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Ootacamund, the lady of the Rev. H. W. Stuart, of a daughter.
 12. Mrs. C. Foster, of a daughter.
 14. The wife of Mr. John Shuttle, of a son.
 18. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. E. Roberts, 49th N.I., of a son.
 19. At Jaulnah, the lady of G. S. Cotter, Esq., Horse Artillery, of a son (since dead).
 — At Vizagapatam, the wife of the Rev. E. Porter, missionary, of a son.
 20. At Nezapatam, the wife of the Rev. John Thomson, of a daughter.
 — At Bolarum, the wife of Mr. John Page, Nizam's army, of a daughter.
 21. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. H. C. Sherwood, of a daughter.
 22. At Madras, the lady of Assist. Surg. Pollock, 1st N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Moulmein, the lady of Capt. Dods, 13th N.I., of a daughter.
 24. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. C. W. Nepean, deputy judge adv. gen., of a son.
 — Mrs. R. Twigg, of a daughter.
 26. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. C. Barlow, paymaster H.M. 54th F., of a daughter.
 27. At Yelwall, Mysore, the lady of A. N. Magrath, Esq., of a son.
 31. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Edward Armstrong, A.C. General, of a son.
 Aug. 2. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Henry Colbeck, 4th regt., of a daughter.
 — At Vellore, the lady of Brigadier G. M. Steuart, commanding that station, of a daughter, still-born.
 — At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Wynch, Horse Artillery, of a son.
 — Mrs. John O'Hara, of a daughter.
 — At Madras, the lady of Maj. Gen. Sewell, H.M.'s deputy qu. mast. gen., of a son.
 — At Secunderabad, the lady of Dr. Morrogh, Horse Artillery, of a son (since dead).
 3. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. J. W. Bayley, 20th N.I., of a son.
 — At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Willins, 30th N.I., of a son.
 4. At Madras, the lady of John Walker, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 6. At Masulipatam, the lady of J. T. Hery, Esq., of a daughter.
 8. At Bangalore, the lady of Quintin Jamieson, Esq., M.D., Artillery, of a son.
 10. At Nellore, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Wapshare, 10th N.I., of a son.
 11. At Vellore, the lady of Lieut. W. Bisset, 15th regt., of a daughter.
 14. Mrs. Vincent, of a daughter.
 15. Mrs. T. Dashwood, of a son.
 20. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. G. B. Stevens, 21st N.I., of a daughter.
 23. At Bangalore, the lady of R. S. Dobbs, Esq., superintendent of Chittledroog, of a son.
 — Mrs. John France, of a daughter.
 27. At Madras, the lady of Dr. Murray, deputy inspector general of H.M. hospitals, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 19. At Cottyam, Mr. B. L. W. Norton, second son of the Rev. T. Norton, of the Church Missionary Society, to Harriet Anne, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Spragg, Esq., of Yately Green, Hampshire.
 June 6. At Madras, Edward Buckle, Esq., corps of Engineers, third son of Admiral Buckle, to Flora, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Maclean, residents at Tanjore.
 13. At Madras, Mr. S. Smaller, of the survey department, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of Mr. J. P. Bartels, superintendent of the Governor's land.
 14. At Cottyam, Lieut. E. B. Stevenson, 36th N.I., to Sarah Maria, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Baker, Church Missionary Society.
 16. At Moulmein, Mr. F. C. Cotton, civil commissioner's department, to Miss Hannah Fox.

27. At Madras, Mr. P. Cotter to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. Keyes, surveyor.
 — Mr. John Croom to Miss E. Claridge.
 July 2. At Madras, Mr. Jonas Gregory, jeweller and silversmith, to Mrs. Margaret Eccles, daughter of Lieut. Alex. Dickson, R.N., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
 4. At Vizagapatam, Mr. S. H. Cully to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Griffin.
 16. At Mangalore, C. W. Reade, Esq., civil service, to Harriette Anne, eldest daughter of Malcolm Lewin, Esq., civil service.
 21. At Vizagapatam, Adj. Nathaniel Hobart, Carnatic European Vet. Bat., to Harriette, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Evans, Esq., M.D., of Cashel, County Tipperary, Ireland.
 25. At Madras, Mr. H. C. Harvey, fourth son of the late Major Harvey, 19th N.I., to Miss Alice Elexin Walter.
 31. At Bangalore, J. H. Bordieu, Esq., Lieut. Madras Artillery, to Harriett Charlotte, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. G. Huet, A.M., of Kensal Green.
 Aug. 2. Mr. J. Power to Miss Ellen Klyne.
 3. Mr. J. B. Taylor to Miss D. Perriman.
 8. At Guntoor, Edward Newberry, Esq., C.S., to Frances Maria Eliza, second daughter of the late Capt. H. Fullerton, Madras Engineers.
 — At Madras, Mr. C. W. A. Goudoin to Cordelia, daughter of the late Capt. Frederick Moutat, country sea service.
 22. At Madras, Mr. H. Drewitt to Sarah Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Capt. G. H. Isaacke, 8th N.I.

DEATHS.

May 5. At Calicut, Lieut. J. H. Shadforth, H.M. 57th regt., eldest son of George Shadforth, Esq., of Newcastle, aged 24.
 24. At Bangalore, Jane, wife of Major J. F. Palmer, 32d regt. N.I.
 — At Madras, Mrs. L. P. Mercer, relict of the late Lieut. Mercer, H.M. 16th regt.
 27. At Madras, of fever, Rajasima Johannes, third daughter of Jacob Johannes, Esq., aged 13.
 June 3. At Palaveram, Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) John Green, 3d regt. L.I., brigadier commanding at that station.
 15. At Hyderabad, Maj. John Cameron, 52d N.I.
 26. At Bangalore, Assist. Surg. W. Holmes, doing duty with H.M. 39th Foot.
 29. At Condapilly, Mrs. Ann North.
 30. At Cuddalore, William Viney, Esq., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H.M. 35th regt.
 July 3. At Mercara, Capt. William Craigie, of the 26th regt. N.I., aged 34.
 4. At Vepery, after a short illness, Henry Francis, son of Henry De Vienne, Esq., aged 21.
 5. At Nellore, Mr. J. Brown, aged 67.
 9. At Madras, Mr. John Law, assessor and civil engineer, aged 41.
 20. At the Grand Jail, suddenly, Thomas S. Fanning, Esq. This unfortunate gentleman had been incarcerated nearly ten years.
 30. At Pursewalkum, Mrs. M. Farlaine, relict of the late Mr. G. M. Farlaine, Engineer's Office, aged 43.
 Aug. 8. At Secunderabad, Mary, wife of Col. Thomas Marrett, 26th regt. N.I.
 22. At Mangalore, Mrs. Newton, aged 60.
 25. At Madras, Mrs. William Hay, aged 27.
 30. Mr. David P. Hooker, aged 72.
 Late. At Nagpore, Her Highness Ameekah Baye, widow of the late Rajah Itagooee Bhonsalah.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

COMMISSARIAT ALLOWANCES.

Bombay Castle, May 29, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the rule under which certain commissariat officers at present draw monthly office rent, and to fix the amount with reference to the station instead of the departmental rank of the officer. The allowance for the Northern and Poona divisions of the army is ac-

cordingly to be seventy-five rupees, and for commissariat officers, holding a subordinate charge, forty rupees.

The office rent of the inspecting engineers is reduced to seventy-five rupees.

The monthly allowance for stationery, for the undermentioned officers to be, viz.

Commissariat officer in charge of the Poona and Northern division.....	Ra.50
Ditto, holding a charge subordinate to that of a division.....	20
Officer employed as a commissariat agent.....	10
Commissary of stores of a division.....	50
Deputy commissary of stores.....	30
Officer in charge of the bazars at Poona, including allowance for police, flag-staff, &c. ..	65

This order is to have effect from the 1st proximo, and the surplus at present drawn beyond the amount of each allowance now fixed will be a saving to the state.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Bombay Castle, June 4, 1838.—The G. G. O. of 18th April 1838, by which an arrangement was made for conducting the duties of the army during his Exc. the Commander-in-chief's absence at sea, or until further orders, will now cease and terminate, his Excellency having returned to the presidency.

Head Quarters, Bombay, June 5, 1838.—With the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to notify his Excellency's intention to leave the presidency on a tour of inspection, and to proceed to Poona, where all reports and communications from the different stations of the army, which are intended for his Excellency's information, are to be addressed until further orders.

CHARGES AGAINST ENSIGN STEER.

Head Quarters, Poona, June 19, 1838.—The Commander-in-chief has had laid before him a charge, which, it has been found necessary to prefer against Ensign F. M. Steer, of the 15th regt. N.I., for disobedience of orders, and neglect of duty, in wilfully absenting himself from parades and drill, although fully and repeatedly warned of the consequences of his persisting in such unofficer-like conduct.

It would appear that Ens. Steer, during the short period that has elapsed since his admission into the service, has, by a series of acts of impropriety and misconduct, called forth already, on more than one occasion, the severe reproof, not only of his immediate commanding officer, but of the higher authority of the officer commanding the garrison of Bombay, in which the regiment he belongs to is now serving.

The Commander-in-chief is very unwilling to bring so young and inexperienced

an officer as Ens. Steer before a general court-martial, upon such charges as are now preferred against him by his commanding officer, in the hope that this public admonition will be a warning to him to avoid conduct so reprehensible in future. If unhappily, however, it should not have the desired effect, that officer may rest assured, that a continuance of a line of behaviour, such as has occasioned his name to be so frequently brought unfavourably before his superiors, will inevitably cause his ruin, and removal from a profession where neither unofficerlike or ungentlemanly conduct can be tolerated or overlooked, and he will have himself alone to blame for any misfortune which may befall him hereafter, by inattention to the rules of discipline, and to those by which gentlemen are guided.

The officer commanding the 15th N.I. will be pleased to make this order known to Ens. Steer, in the manner in which he may deem the most likely to make an impression upon him, and to report on the 1st of each month, until further orders, to the adjutant-general, for the Commander-in-chief's information, the progress made by Ens. Steer in acquiring a knowledge of drill, and the other duties of his situation.

Ens. Steer is to be released from arrest.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS CULTIVATED WITH COTTON AND SUGAR-CANE.

Territorial Department, June 20, 1838.

—The Hon. the Court of Directors having been pleased to disapprove of the notifications of the 24th Feb. and 1st Aug. 1835, and of the 1st and 17th Nov. 1836, issued under the authority of Government, by the revenue commissioner, granting certain exemptions from assessment to lands cultivated with cotton and the Mauritius sugar-cane, and to direct that such notifications be immediately recalled, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased hereby to cancel the said notifications from this date.

RETIREMENT UPON HALF-PAY.

Bombay Castle, July 20, 1838.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for information, the following extract, paras. 7 and 8 of the Hon. Court's letter, dated 23d Feb. last, together with the order alluded to.

Letter dated 23d March 1837.

[Report that Lieut. C. Berthon, of the artillery, has been permitted to retire from the service, and request that his pension may be paid from the home treasury, it being his intention to settle at Van Diemen's Land.]

7. We forward, for your information and guidance, the copy of an order we have issued to the Government of Madras,

dated the 21st Feb. 1838, relating to the retirement of officers upon half-pay.

8. "Officers who may proceed to New South Wales, or other colonies, on sick certificate, and who may be permanently unfit for further service in India, must address to us their claims for the benefit of the retiring regulations."

(Then follows extract of letter to Fort St. George, dated 21st Feb. 1838, for which see our last number, p. 197).

SOLDIERS' WILLS.

Bombay Castle, July 7, 1838.—The following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 10th April last, is published for general information.

1st. "Difficulties and inconvenience in the settlement of property affected by the death of soldiers of our service are frequently experienced by the relatives in this country, from the want of the will or other testamentary document under which the soldier's effects are bequeathed.

2d. "We desire that in future you will cause all documents of this description, after being duly registered and acted on, at your presidency, to be transmitted in original to this country."

Under the foregoing instructions, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs that the original wills of deceased soldiers, after being duly registered and acted upon, are in future to accompany the annual lists and accounts, in order that the whole of the annual documents connected with the estates of deceased soldiers may be at once transmitted to the home authority.

SUBSTITUTION OF STEAM FOR SAILING VESSELS IN THE INDIAN NAVY.

The Superintendent publishes, for the general information of the service, the following extracts from the letters of the Hon. Court of Directors under dates 28th Feb. and 9th May last, relative to the substituting steam for sailing vessels in the Indian navy:—

"The conveyance of mails for packet service being provided for, the remaining purposes for which the Indian navy would be required are, against an enemy in case of war, for the transport of troops, stores, and treasure, the protection of the trade from piracy, and for surveying; and as we have no doubt that all these objects would be attained more effectually by steam than by sailing vessels, it is our intention to effect the arrangement with the least possible delay, and as a first step towards it, we have resolved to build two suitable steam vessels of war.

"We shall hereafter take into consideration the alterations which may be

necessary in the establishment of officers consequent on the substitution of steam vessels for sailing vessels in the Indian navy; in the meanwhile, we think it desirable that an opportunity should be afforded to the officers, if possible, of obtaining information and experience upon the subject of steam navigation and marine engines, which will, in the altered state of the service to which they belong, be expected of them, in addition to the ordinary professional acquirements of a naval officer, and you have our authority to make such arrangements as may appear to you calculated to encourage and facilitate the attainment of the desired qualification.

"The establishment of our steamers employed as vessels of war must, of course, differ in grade as well as in number from the establishment of our steamers employed as packets, and the same difference exists in the royal navy. The accommodations for the officers in the packets cannot, consistently with the purposes of such vessels, be so convenient as they are in vessels of war; but so long as the officers employed are members of the same service, and have relative rank, according to seniority, in the Indian navy, there can be no distinction between the commander and officers of a war vessel and of a packet, except that which naturally arises from the dates of their respective commissions; but in order to remove any ground of complaint on that head, we direct that the command of the steam vessels, when employed as packets, be restricted to lieutenants, unless an officer holding the rank of commander shall be desirous of such command, due regard to be had in all cases to seniority when combined with efficiency.

"We, however, positively interdict the employment of mates of merchantmen, or any other than commissioned or warrant officers of the Indian navy, in any situation of command or responsibility on board any of our vessels, excepting in the engine room.

"In the event of any of the officers being desirous of quitting the Indian navy, in consequence of the altered condition of that service, we have resolved to permit them to retire from it, upon the following scale of pensions; provided, however, that the total number of the officers who may be desirous of availing themselves of this permission do not exceed one-third of the present strength of the Indian navy, and that preference be given to the senior grades, viz.

"To the captains, £360 per annum, the amount of the retired pay fixed for that rank by the regulations; without prejudice, however, to succession to the pensions of the senior list as vacancies occur therein.

"To commanders, £360 per annum, the present retiring pay of captain, but without further prospect.

"To lieutenants who have actually served fifteen years in India, £290 per annum, the present retired pay of commander, but without further prospects.

"To lieutenants who have not actually served fifteen years, £190 per annum, being the retiring pay of lieutenant after twenty-two years' service, without further prospects.

"The offer of retirement is to be made to each captain, commander, and lieutenant, who must signify his determination thereon within three calendar months from the receipt of such offer.

"You will forthwith promulgate this arrangement, but you are not to make any promotions, on the vacancies occasioned by its operation, until you shall have received our further instructions."

FAVOURS FROM NATIVE CHIEFS.

Political Department, July 25, 1838.—

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following extract from a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 14th March 1838:

"We further direct, that no agent of the British Government, whether European or native, be permitted to receive grants of lands or other favours from native chiefs."

CASH DEPOSITS FROM SUPREME COURTS.

Territorial Department, July 25, 1838.

—Notice is hereby given, that no interest will be allowed as heretofore, on cash deposited henceforward in the Hon. Company's treasury at Bombay, by order of the Supreme Court, on account of suits, wards of court, estates of persons who have died intestate, estates of insolvents, unclaimed dividends on insolvents' estates, or any other cash deposited, made by order of the said Court.

Also that, from and after the 31st day of Dec. next (1838), interest will cease to be paid on all cash now so deposited.

SERVICES OF COL. FREDERICK.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 6, 1838.—Colonel Frederick is permitted to resign the appointment of commissary general, and to proceed to England on furlough, agreeably with the regulations.

A long and honourable course of military employment on most of the occasions of general service in which the Bombay troops have taken part since he first joined the army, and the subsequent able fulfilment of the high and important duties in the civil administration of the public service, enhances the value of Col. Frederick's services in the estimation of

Government, and claims for them the notice of the Hon. Court of Directors, which it will give the Government much pleasure to invite.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

June 13. Lieut. W. S. Stuart, of engineers, to do duty under mint engineer.

Assist. Surg. A. Gibson to be superintendent of Botanical Garden at Dapoorce.

18. Assist. Surg. J. F. Huddle to be deputy assay master.

The appointment of Capt. Hennell as resident, and that of Lieut. T. Edmonds as assistant resident at Bushire, have been confirmed by the Government of India.

Mr. P. Stewart received charge of the sub-collectorate of Sholapoor, from Mr. Burton, on the 4th June.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, June 8, 1838.—Brev. Capt. Lucas, of Artillery, having completed special duty on which he was engaged at Ameerghur, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

June 14.—The services of Surg. A. Tawse placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Lieut. W. S. Stuart, of engineers, to be superintendent of repairs, and surveyor of buildings, without limits of town of Bombay.

June 29.—Ens. C. J. Symons, of right wing European Regt., at his own request, removed to 5th N.I., as 4th ensign.

Aug. 20.—Assist. Surg. J. H. Peart app. to medical duties of civil station of Broach.

Aug. 30.—Lieut. D. Halket, H.M. 4th L. Drags., to act as interp. to 17th Foot till further orders; date 18th Aug.

Sept. 6.—The services of Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, 12th N.I., and Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22d do., placed at disposal of Government of India for employment under resident in Scinde.

Lieut. Col. James, deputy com. gen., to be commissary general, consequent on Col. Frederick's vacating the office.

Assist. Surg. J. McKenzie, now in waiting at presidency, placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy, v. Assist. Surg. Carnegie.

Sept. 8.—Messrs. A. R. Morton, P. Cannan, G. M. Grant, W. P. Gillanders, and D. Costelloe, M.D., admitted on establishment as assist. surgeons.

Sept. 10.—20th N.I. Ens. E. Baynes to be lieut., v. Lang prom.; date 22d May 1838. —Capt. J. Forbes to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. H. Hobson to be capt., and Ens. T. H. Godfrey to be lieut., in suc. to Shaw dec.; date 25th Aug. 1838.

The undermentioned officers to be ranked from dates specified, and posted to 20th N.I.—Ens. R. H. Youngusband, from 19th July 1838, v. Baynes prom.; Ens. H. Lancaster, from 25th Aug. 1838, v. Godfrey prom.

Head-Quarters, June 5, 1838.—The following officers of personal staff of Commander-in-chief, and of general staff of army, to accompany his Excellency on a tour of inspection, and to proceed to Poona, viz.—Maj. R. Macdonald, military secretary and aid-de-camp; Capt. T. S. Powell, Persian interpreter and extra aid-de-camp; Lieut. E. A. W. Keane, aid-de-camp; Capt. W. Barnes, brigade major Queen's troops; Lieut. Col. S. Powell, adj. gen. of army; Major H. Campbell, acting qu. mast. gen. of army; and J. Loinsworth, Esq., deputy inspector gen. of hospitals.

June 8.—2d Lieut. G. P. Sealy, regt. of Artillery, to proceed to Sattarah, for purpose of assuming charge of detachment of Goulundaze at that station.

June 15.—Surg. Parnell to receive medical charge of left wing 17th N.I., on march of head-quarters of regt. from Surat; date 18th May.

June 23.—Assist. Surg. Davies to resume medical charge of left wing 1st L.C. at Hursole; date 13th June.

Assist. Surg. Collier to afford medical aid to left wing 13th N.I.; date Ahmedabad 10th June.

June 26.—Assist. Surg. C. Black, M.D., to proceed to Sholapoor, to afford medical aid to 7th N.I. at that station, as a temporary measure; date Belgaum 19th June.

Ens. W. A. Anderson to do duty with 24th N.I.

July 2.—The following transfers and postings in Regt. of Artillery, ordered:—Lieut. R. Creed to 2d Golundauze bat.; Lieut. G. K. Mann to 1st brigade horse Artillery; 2d-Lieut. W. Massie to 1st Golundauze bat.; 2d-Lieut. G. P. Lealy to 2d do.; Lieut. S. Turnbull to 2d do.; 2d-Lieut. A. B. Kimball posted to 1st bat.

Lieut. Turnbull to proceed to Malligaum to assume command of detachment of Golundauze at that station.

July 16.—Maj. Wm. Ogilvie, judge adv. gen. of army, to join camp of Com-in-chief at Poona, at his earliest convenience.

July 17.—Assist. Surg. J. Atkinson to take medical charge of left wing 13th N.I., as a temporary measure; date Ahmedabad 6th July.

Assist. Surgs. Robert Collum, M.D., and W. Neilson, M.D., to do duty, former with Bombay European Regt., and latter with 2d bat. artillery.

July 23.—Ens. E. H. S. Bowdich to do duty with 8th N.I., and directed to join.

July 28.—Capt. C. J. Westley and Lieut. B. H. Crockett, of inv. estab., to join Nat. Vet. Bat. at Dapoolie.

Ens. H. Pottinger removed from 23d to do duty with 25th N.I., and directed to join.

July 30.—Lieut. Col. J. Sutherland (late prom.) posted to 3d L.C.

Capt. J. H. Chalmers, 4th N.I., to command Marine Battalion, in suc. to Capt. Mant, app. deputy judgeadv. gen. Poona division of army.

Aug. 3.—Ens. H. Lancaster, at his own request, removed from 23d to do duty with 21st N.I. at Ahmednuggur.

Aug. 10.—Supernum. Ens. H. E. Marriott to do duty with 15th N.I., and directed to join.

Aug. 14.—Capt. W. Brett, regt. of Artillery, to proceed forthwith from Ahmednuggur, to take charge of company of European Artillery at Belgaum, v. Capt. Stanton, app. acting ordnance assistant.

Capt. David Davidson has been appointed deputy commissary general.—*Dom. Gaz.*, Sept. 7.

Returned to duty.—Lieut. Col. James, deputy com. gen., on 1st Sept.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 6. Colonel Frederick, commissary general, agreeable to the regulations.—Lieut. A. Hogg, 5th N.I., for health.

To visit Bombay (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Aug. 3. Lieut. T. Minster, 11th N.I.

To Deccan.—July 7. Ens. G. Stack, Inf., from 10th July to 10th Sept., on private affairs.—20. Mr. T. Mackenzie, civil surgeon to Bushire residency, for three months, from 1st Aug., on ditto.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

June 20.—The following arrangements and temporary appointments confirmed:—Acting Lieut. and Mate Leeds from the *Hugh Lindsay* to rejoin the *Tigris*, as mate, from 16th May 1838.—Mr. Grounds, mate of the *Benares*, to join the *Euphrates* steamer, as mate, 16th May.—Mr. Metcalf to proceed in the *Tigris* to relieve Mr. Powell as clerk of the *Elphinstone*, in Persian Gulf, 16th May.—Mr. M'Donald, from the *Elphinstone* to join the *Tigris*, as acting clerk, 16th May.—Mr. A. M'Donald to be acting lieut. and mate of the *Hugh Lindsay*, 22d May.—Lieut. Warden, of the *Coote*, to perform duty of purser, in addition to that of lieut., during absence of Mr. Harrison, on med. cert., 29th May.—Mr. Zaing, from the *Margaret* cutter to the *Coote*, as mate of the vessel, 29th May.—Mr. Hamilton to be acting lieut. and mate of the *Semiramis*, 29th May.—Lieut. Lynch and Mr. Mize Grounds, proceeding to join the *Euphrates* steamer, to be accommodated with pas-

sage in the *Tigris*.—Lieut. P. L. Powell to command the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer in room of Commander Rowland, absent on med. cert., 31st May.—Mr. Woolston to be acting lieut. and mate of the *Semiramis*, 31st May.—Mr. Bone to act as superintendents' clerk and examiner of ships' books and accounts, in room of Mr. Tanner, app. acting purser of the *Hugh Lindsay*, 31st May.—Mr. Betham to act for Mr. Keys as examiner of indents, 31st May.—Mr. Bone to be member of Standing Committee of Survey, 31st May.—Mr. Taynton, proceeding to join the *Elphinstone*, to be accommodated with a passage in the *Tigris*, 22d May.

July 20.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Acting Commander Nott, having arrived at presidency on med. cert., permitted to reside on shore from 30th June 1838.—Midsh. Zouch, of the *Coote*, to be acting lieut. of the *Atalanti* steamer, 28th June.—Midsh. Selby, from the *Patinurus*, to have charge of surveying cutter *Nerbudda*, from 7th Oct. 1837 to 29th May 1838.—Mr. Keys, acting examiner of indents, and Mr. Betham, clerk of the *Royal Tiger*, permitted, at their own request, to exchange situations, from 30th June.—Mr. C. Hewitt to be acting lieut. and mate of the *Euphrates*, in consequence of Lieut. Buckle being app. to temporary command of the vessel, 21st June.

Aug. 13.—Mr. J. Gibson, acting purser, to be purser, v. Wareham placed on retired list; and Mr. W. S. W. Graham brought on list of rated clerks, to fill a vacancy; date 26th July 1838.

Aug. 18.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements confirmed:—Lieut. Warden to undertake mate's duties on board the *Coote*, from 18th to 20th July 1838.—Lieut. Howing to undertake mate's duties on board the *Coote*, in room of Lieut. Warden permitted to reside on shore on med. cert., from 24th July.—Acting Lieut. Zouch to undertake mate's duties on board the *Atalanti*, from 1st Aug.—Mr. Dark, clerk of the *Coote*, to be acting purser of the *Semiramis*, in room of Mr. Purser Boyce, permitted to reside on shore, on med. cert., 11th July.—Mr. Harrison to join the *Coote* as purser, and to perform also duties of clerk, 13th July.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Aug. 13. Mr. Purser Dawson.

Furloughs, &c.—July 20. Acting Commander Nott, of the *Euphrates* brig of war, to presidency, on med. cert., from 21st June.—Assist. Surg. Thatcher, to presidency, on med. cert., from 22d June.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 22. *Sulimany*, from China.—AUG. 16. *Donna Piscoa*, from Mauritius.—26. *Ardaseer*, from China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 9. At Seroor, the lady of Capt. Stack, 3d L.C., of a daughter.
22. At Sholapoor, the lady of H. W. Brett, Esq., horse brigade, of a son.
25. In camp, near Rajcote, the lady of Maj. A. T. Reid, 12th regt., of a son.
— At Surat, the lady of J. G. Lumsden, Esq., C.S., of a son.
28. At Malligaum, the lady of Surg. T. H. Graham, 5th N.I., of a son.
30. At Colabah, the lady of T. G. Fraser, Esq., Bombay Regt., of a son.
July 6. At Malligaum, the lady of Maj. Stirling, 17th N.I., of a daughter.
9. At Belgaum, the lady of John Dooy, Esq., Engineers, of a son.
14. The lady of Maj. Keith, of a son.
16. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. W. H. S. Hadley, 2d Royal Regt., of a son.
20. At Ootacamund, Nalgherries, the lady of Maj. J. Jopp, Bombay Engineers, of a son.
23. At Rajcote, the lady of Assist. Surg. P. Gray, of a daughter.

27. At Hurrole, the lady of Capt. G. Smith, 26th N.I., of a daughter.
 28. At Colabah, the lady of W. M. Brownrigg, Esq., of a son.
 29. At the Heera Baugh, near Poona, the lady of P. W. Le Geyt, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 31. At Kirkee, the lady of Lieut. J. H. P. Wardle, H.M. 4th L. Drags., of a daughter.
 — At Masagon, Mrs. T. T. Von Geyer, of a son.
 Aug. 2. At Hope Hall, the lady of J. A. Forbes, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 18. At Baroda, the lady of Capt. John Lloyd, regt. of artillery, of a son.
 19. At Poona, Mrs. Dilley, of a son.
 21. At Poona, the lady of Lieut. Johnston, 10th regt., of a daughter.
 22. At Upper Colabah, the lady of H. W. Beyts, Esq., acting commissioner of the Court of Requests, of a daughter.
 — The lady of Lieut. Col. Wood, secretary to Government, of a daughter.
 28. At Poona, the wife of Riding Master J. Randall, horse brigade, of a daughter.
 30. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. F. D. Bagshawe, sub-assist. com. gen., of a daughter.
 — The lady of Capt. Hennell, of a daughter.
 Sept. 6. At Colabah, the lady of John Buchanan, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 24. At Bombay, Mr. Hugh Jones, chief officer of the barque *Sir Herbert Compton*, to Eulalie, second daughter of the late Capt. Menesse, his Most Christian Majesty's army.
 Aug. 8. At Poona, Lieut. H. W. Preedy, 25th N.I., to Louisa Frederica, only daughter of the late Wm. Cotes, Esq., of the Bengal army.
 9. At Bombay, Mr. Edward L. Bennett to Miss Charlotte Kneebone.
 14. At Deesa, Capt. James Stopford to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. M'Andrew, surgeon H.M. 40th regt.
 18. At Bombay, John Page, son of the late John Page, Esq., to Charlotte Hannah, eldest daughter of Charles Rooke, Esq., of Brighton, Sussex.
 Sept. 3. At Malligaum, Capt. Walter Smece, 5th N.I., to Sarah, youngest daughter of William Hughes, Esq., of South End, Hampstead Heath.
 5. At Poonah, Lieut. Wilson, 6th Royal Regt., to Rupertia, youngest daughter of the late H. J. Postlethwaite, Esq.

DEATHS.

May 22. At Calicut, Mrs. D. Barboza, aged 30.
 June 8. At Kavel, Mr. F. de Silva, aged 34.
 25. At Rutnagerry, Mrs. J. P. A. Cabral, aged 37.
 July 7. At Malligaum, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, Lieut. and Adj. George Cruickshank, 7th Regt. N.I., in his 25th year.
 Sept. 3. At Vingoria, Mr. B. Goodall, aged 37.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—July 26. *Achilles*, from London.—Aug. 7. H.C. schooner *Royal Tiger*, from Bombay.

Departures from ditto.—Aug. 14. *Achilles*, for Trincomallee.

BIRTH.

June 16. At Trincomallee, the lady of Major Firebrace, 58th regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 4. At Colombo, John Edw. Wallbeoff, Esq., to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Roomaleocq.
 — At Colombo, Thos. B. Gilbert, Esq., to Miss Sophia Georgiana Roomaleocq.
 July 27. At Colombo, P. Anstruther, Esq., colonial secretary, to Miss Stewart Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the Governor of Ceylon.

DEATHS.

May 16. At Madura, Jurgen Bartholomeus Kenneman, Esq., aged 67.

June 19. At Kandy, Mary, wife of Mr. Henry Raffel, aged 23 years.
 26. At Colombo, Carolina Robinson, wife of Mr. P. E. De Zilwa, aged 34.
 Aug. 9. At Colombo, Ena. W. G. C. Caulfield, H.M. 18th Royal Irish Regt., in his 23d year.
 25. At Colombo, R. Crowe, Esq.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to July 25.—*Glenarg*, from Liverpool and Cape; *Captain Cook*, *Elizabeth*, *Emma Eugenia*, and *Grecian*, all from N.S. Wales; *Mary Ann Webb*, *Saima*, and *Antonio Pereira*, all from Calcutta (for China); *Anna Robertson*, from Madras (for China); *Lady Grant*, *Castle Huntly*, *Corwallis*, *Fort William*, *Seabell Castle*, *Hannah*, and *Hero*, all from Bombay; *Samuel Horrocks*, and *Watkins*, both from Peddar Coast; *Paul*, and *Ranger*, both from Batavia; *Bencoolen*, from Sourabaya; *Emma*, from Mauritius.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to July 25.—*Marquis Hastings*, for London (since put back with slight damage); *Chieftain*, for London; *Camala*, for Liverpool; *Glenarg*, for Manila; *Elizabeth*, and *Regia*, both for N.S. Wales; *H.M.S. Wolf*, for Malacca and Penang; *Capt. Cook*, *Mary Ann Webb*, *Tickler*, *Castle Huntly*, *Fort William*, and *Hannah*, all for China; *Emma Eugenia*, for Penang; *Grecian*, for Calcutta.

Freight to London (July 23).—Tin, £1. 10s.; Antimony Ore, £2. 10s.; Sugar, £4. 10s. to £5. 10s.; Hides, £6; Gambier, £5. 10s. to £7; Coffee and Pepper, £6; Measurement Goods, £6. 10s. to £7.

BIRTHS.

June 19. At Singapore, the lady of I. Zechariah, Esq., of a daughter.

July 5. At Malacca, the lady of B. Rodlyk, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Penang, the lady of J. Paddy, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 9. At Penang, Mr. R. Light to Miss M. Alcock.

Aug. 1. At Penang, George Waller, Esq., late secretary to his Exc. Rear Admiral Sir F. Maitland, K.C.B., naval commander-in-chief, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Robert Scott, Esq., of Penang.

DEATHS.

July 14. At Singapore, Mrs. Esther Bernard, wife of Mr. F. J. Bernard.

19. At Singapore, James Loch, Esq., senior sworn clerk to the Court of Judicature at that station.

Dutch India,

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—July. *Falcon*, from London (for China); *Bencoolen*, *Hope*, *Elizabeth Walker*, *Superior*, and *Aurelius*, all from Liverpool; *Palmer*, from Mauritius; *Mary Anne*, from N.S. Wales.

Departures from ditto.—*Chippewa*, for Singapore; *Tamar*, for N.S. Wales; *Hope*.

Arrivals at Ambr.—June and July. *Lukeworth*, from London; *Gunga*, *Canada*, *Euphrates*, and *James Turcan*, all from Liverpool.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to June 30. *Logan*, and *Helas*, both from London; *Bonanza*, *Thomas Lowry*,

and *Parkfield*, all from Liverpool; *Red Rover*, from Cochin China; *Elizabeth*, *Pearl*, *Glennel*, *Louise Family*, and *Good Success*, all from Bombay and Singapore; *Cosair*, *Anna Maria*, *Bombay Castle*, *Mandarin*, *Ardasree*, and *Earl of Balcarra*, all from Singapore; *Volunteer*, *Water Witch*, *Oprey*, *Cowajee Family*, and *Rob Roy*, all from Calcutta and Singapore; *Harlequin*, from San Blas; *H.M.S. Larne*, from Madras; *Commerce*, and *Splendid*, both from Manila; *Charles Forbes*, and *Charles Grant*, both from Bombay.

Departures.—April 30. *Eleanor*, for Hobart Town.—May 6. *Sarah Barry*, for London.—28. *Griffin*, for Sandwich Islands and Mexico.—June 10. *Tapley*, for London.—22. *Elizabeth*, for Liverpool.—28. *Alexander*, for London.—*Syed Khan*, for Singapore and Bengal.—*H.M.S. Larne*, for Manila.—July 6. *Thomas Lowry*, for London.

Freight to London (June 30).—£7 per ton.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

APPOINTMENTS.

May 21. Mr. P. Jackson to be clerk to bench and registrar of Court of Requests at Wollongong.

June 18. David Dunlop, Esq., of Sydney, to be a magistrate of territory, and police magistrate at Penrith.

BIRTHS.

May 8. At Gravesend, Jerry's Plains, the lady of Lieut. A. Lowe, R.N., of a son.

14. At Moreton Bay, the lady of J. S. Parker, Esq., superintendent of agriculture, of twins, a boy and a girl.

16. At South Down Cottage, the lady of F. Garling, Esq., of a son.

19. At Stroud, Port Stephens, Mrs. J. C. White, of a son.

21. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. Nicholson, harbour master, of a son.

— At Sydney, Mrs. Sinidmore, of a son.

26. At Sydney, the lady of Charles F. Blanchard, Esq., of a son.

— At Teranna, near Maitland, the lady of H. J. Pilcher, Esq., of twin daughters.

— Mrs. J. Wood, of a daughter.

27. At Sydney, Mrs. J. Cosgrove, of a son.

28. At Mount Shamrock, Mrs. R. Blake, of a son.

29. At Maitland, Hunter's River, Mrs. Mein, of a daughter.

31. At Throsby Park, Mrs. Throsby, of a daughter.

June 1. At Agar Cottage, Campbell Town, Mrs. Scarr, of a daughter.

4. At Sydney, the lady of P. Brodie, Esq., Glenalvon, of a daughter.

— At Malton, Hunter's River, Mrs. John Watson, of a daughter.

5. At Sydney, the lady of F. Parbury, Esq., of twin daughters, one still-born.

— Mrs. Z. T. Wilcox, of a daughter.

7. Mrs. Wm. Barnett, jun., of a son.

24. Mrs. James Craigie, of a son.

25. At Sydney, the lady of Thomas Gore, Esq., of a son.

28. Mrs. Surgeon Russell, of a daughter.

30. At Sydney College, Mrs. W. T. Cape, of a daughter.

July 5. Mrs. G. Buckingham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 8. At Campbell Town, Mr. Richard Cornelius, late master of the *Experiment* steamer, to Miss Ann Perkins, of Mount Gilead, Appin.

10. At Sydney, Mr. Thomas Rattray, of Goulburn, to Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. George Rainy, of Sydney.

21. At Sydney, Mr. W. J. Muce, to Mary Smith, eldest daughter of the Rev. John McKenny, Wesleyan minister, Sydney.

June 3. At Windsor, Mr. Paul Divlin, of Richmond, to Miss Ellen Donnelly, youngest daughter of the late Mrs. Donnelly.

12. At Parramatta, Mr. J. W. Curran to Jean, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Reid.

13. At Sydney, Mr. W. H. Roberts to Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. Charles Smithers.

20. At Campbell Town, Mr. T. W. Toby to Jane, daughter of the late Thomas Rose, Esq., of Appin.

28. At Parramatta, William Wools, Esq., to Miss Hall, of Black Town.

29. At Sydney, Hutchinson H. Browne, Esq., to Ellen Teale, eldest daughter of Maj. George Barney, of the Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

May 9. At Sydney, Mr. Humphreys, timber merchant. He was killed by a fall from his gig.

14. At Gundaroo, Peter Dyce, Esq.

June 20. At Parramatta, Mr. Thomas Barber, aged 80. Mr. Barber was one of the oldest residents in Parramatta, having been upwards of forty years an inhabitant of the township.

22. At Sydney, Mr. Robert Hanson, aged 58.

July 5. At Sydney, Emma Maria, wife of Mr. Thomas Weston, aged 24.

Lat. 4. At Sydney, Mr. Charles Nyc, late a clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office. He died suddenly from the immoderate use of ardent spirits.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

APPOINTMENTS.

May.—Mr. John Burnett to be clerk of the peace for the district of New Norfolk.

June.—W. E. Lawrence, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council, v. W. A. Bethune, Esq., resigned.

The Hon. Henry Elliot, A.D.C., app. to charge of Mounted Police Corps, v. Lieut. Mundy, 21st Fusiliers, resigned.

James Smith, Esq., to be assistant police magistrate and coroner for district of South Port.

BIRTHS.

March 31. At Launceston, Mrs. Fossy, of a son.

April 4. At ditto, the lady of Thomas Williams, Esq., of a son.

12. At ditto, Mrs. Welsh, of a son.

May 13. At ditto, Mrs. Pugh, of a daughter.

19. At Rosemount Cottage, Mrs. William Clark, of a son.

June 13. At Launceston, Mrs. James Henty, of a daughter.

18. Mrs. Archibald McIntire, Falmouth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 13. At Launceston, Adolphus Frederick, third son of Benjamin Rooke, Esq., of Herford, to Susan, eldest daughter of John Archer, Esq., of Killafaddy.

— At Launceston, James, youngest son of John M. Winter, Esq., of Shenley-hill, Herts, to Marianne, second daughter of John Archer, Esq.

May 14. At Hobart Town, W. F. Mortyn, Esq., to Isabella Wemyss, daughter of the late Peter Graham, Esq.

15. At Hobart Town, Mr. John Jackson, of the firm of Jackson and Addison, to Catherine, relict of the late Mr. Charles Walker.

17. At Launceston, Lieut. John Walker, R.N., to Theresa, daughter of W. S. Chauncey, Esq., of London.

June 12. At Hobart Town, John Price, Esq., J.P., third son of the late Sir Rose Price, Bart., of Tringwainton, Cornwall, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Major Franklin, of the 1st Bengal L.C., and niece of his Exc. the Lieut. Governor.

20. The Rev. William Garrard, chaplain of New Norfolk, to Miss Dean.

Lately. At New Town, R. Macmichael, Esq., accountant of the Derwent Bank, to Miss Gatahouse, only daughter of the late W. Gatahouse, Esq., of Prosser's Plains.

DEATHS.

May 18. Near Ellinthorpe Hall, Mr. Charles Stock, eldest son of Mr. H. Bostock, of the South Esk. He was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

Lately. At Hobart Town, Lieut. Cecil Paget, 51st Infantry, second son of Sir Arthur Paget, aged 19.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—July 18. *Salacca*, and *Enmore*, both from London.

Departures.—July 12. *Stirling*, for Calcutta.—15. *Branken Moor*, for Madras and Calcutta.—17. *Carnatic*, Richards, for Calcutta.—18. *Graham*, for Pondicherry.—20. *Ganges*, for Bombay.—21. *Esporter*, for Calcutta.

DEATH.

July 30. At Port Louis, aged 50 years, Major George Cunningham, late of the Bengal army. Maj. Cunningham was, for the last six years, especial judge of the province of Moka, in this inland.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 21. Martin West, Esq., to act as civil commissioner and resident magistrate for district of Albany, until her Majesty's plea be known; also to be Justice of peace for district of ditto.

Mr. C. S. Roger authorized to practise as a land surveyor, and to act as such on behalf of Government.

Aug. 28. G. H. Meyer and W. Gadney, Esqrs., to be members of Water Committee in Cape Town, v. Messrs. G. J. Voss and H. E. Rutherford.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

On the 9th Aug., Col. Hare was sworn into office as lieut. governor of this colony, in room of Capt. Stockenström, who has been permitted to proceed to England on leave of absence.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Aug. 10. *Arab*, from Liverpool.—12. *John McLellan*, from London.—13. *Harmony*, from Rio de Janeiro.—14. *Munster Lass*, from St. Helena.—15. *Carnate*, Laird, from London.—19. *City of London*, and *Herold*, both from London.—*Eden*, from London.—25. *Renown*, from Greenock.—26. *Earl Powis*, from London; *Brighton*, from Rio de Janeiro.—29. *China*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—Aug. 20. *John McLellan*, for N.S. Wales.—22. *Renown*, for Bourbon.—27. *Eden*, for N.S. Wales; *Velocity*, for Mauritius.—29. *Renown*, for Hobart Town.—Sept. 2. *Briton*, for Singapore.—3. *Transit*, for Algoa Bay.—5. *Harmony*, for L'Auguillas.—9. *Carnatic*, for Bombay.—10. *China*, for Madras, &c.—*Apprentice*, for Mauritius.—11. *Regent Packet*, for Mossel Bay; *Arab*, for Algoa Bay.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—Aug. 14. H.M.S. *Nautilus*, from Plymouth.—18. H.M.S. *Forrester*, from Ascension.

Departure from ditto.—Aug. 30. H.M.S. *Forrester*, to the wreck of the *Duke of Northumberland* (and returned on 3d Sept. with several passengers and seamen from the late ship).

Departures from Algoa Bay.—Aug. 21. *Spartan*, for Ceylon.—Sept. *Catherine*, for India.

BIRTH.

Aug. 25. Mrs. J. C. de Wet, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 6. At Graham's Town, Mr. Chas. H. Caldecott, third son of the late Dr. C. Caldecott, of Huntingdon, to Martha, eldest daughter of W. Wright, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland.

11. At Cape Town, E. H. Salmond, Esq., captain of the brig *Reform*, to Miss Grace Heyward.

15. At Cape Town, Ludwig Pappé, Esq., M.D., to Miss Mary Bain.

18. At Wynberg, F. H. Truter, Esq., to Catharina F. Schoumberg, widow of the late Mr. Jan Fredrik Kirsten.

29. At Graham's Town, Capt. John Maclean, 27th regt., to Catherine Georgina Louisa, second daughter of Maj. O'Reilly, of Graham's Town.

Sept. 3. At Cape Town, Mr. T. C. Faulkner to Miss Mary Ingoldsbey.

10. Mr. Wm. Goodwin to Mrs. C. Leatt.

DEATHS.

May 4. At Graaff-Reinet, after a lingering illness, James Tindal, Esq., eldest son of his Exc. the late Lieut. Gen. Ralph Dundas Baron Tindal, aged about 43.

Aug. 11. Capt. Charles Richardson, of the brig *Alice*.

21. At Graham's Town, Margaret, wife of W. R. Thompson, Esq., aged 44.

25. At Cape Town, Mrs. Maria Henrica Roelanda Heyning, widow of the late Rev. J. A. Kuys, aged 81.

Lately. Mr. P. McRosty, clerk of the peace for the Graham's Town District.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).*

Calcutta, June 15th, 1838.

THE Culna affair has been the chief topic of domestic interest during the six weeks which have elapsed since the despatch of the last steam mail. The *soldisant* rajah of Burwan, Pertab Chunder, was tried at Hooghly about a twelve-month ago, for having entered the district of Burdwan, with a large body of followers, and created a riot; for this he

* This letter (which, it will be seen, is earlier in date by more than two months than that of August from the same writer inserted in our last Journal, though it reaches us along with it) contains too many facts and judicious reflections to be excluded. We have retrenched the passages relating to foreign politics, which are superseded by more recent intelligence.

was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He took up his residence in Calcutta after his liberation, and for a time was daily visited by a crowd of natives, many of whom were of the highest respectability. Gradually, the novelty of the thing wore off; his conduct, which was marked by extravagance and folly, destroyed the interest he had excited; and he and his claims had sunk almost into oblivion, when he determined to proceed to the district, with the ostensible view of collecting evidence to establish his identity. He proceeded to Culna, with a long train of followers and budgerows, and was accompanied by Mr. Shaw, his legal adviser, an attorney of the Supreme Court. At Culna, which is one of the

largest commercial marts on the Bhagiruttee, the violence of his armed retainers created great alarm: he endeavoured to enter by force into the Rajbaree, or the house belonging to the Burdwan family at that place; and he frequently landed and paraded the outskirts of the town, and the town itself, with a drawn sword in his hand, and a large *cortège* of followers. He likewise sent letters to the rajahs round the district of Burdwan, desiring them to assemble, with their followers, at Burdwan, on a given day, and witness his accession to the guddle or throne. These letters were intercepted, and sent to the magistrate, Mr. Ogilvy, a young man under thirty. Mr. Ogilvy determined to put a stop to these proceedings, and to obtain possession of the *soi-disant* rajah's person. He proceeded with his constabulary force to Culna, and took with him Dr. Cheek, the civil surgeon of the station. Captain Little, with a treasure-escort, happening to be in the district, was ordered by the magistrate to accompany him to Culna; and they marched to that town in company during the night. That Mr. Ogilvy was in a state of great, and perhaps unwarrantable, excitement, is proved by the depositions; which state, that on his way to Culna, he said, that he would take the rajah, *dead or alive*. At day-break, the party reached the banks of the river. Pertab Chunder, with his followers, was anchored at some little distance in the stream; the troops were drawn up along shore—Capt. Little at one extremity, Mr. Ogilvy at the other. Mr. Ogilvy sent his chief native officer on board, to desire Pertab to surrender. While he was parleying with the *soi-disant* rajah, a little boat was seen by Capt. Little to put off from the budge-row, and make for the opposite shore. Under the impression that the rajah was endeavouring to make his escape, he ordered the sepoy nearest to him to fire over the boat, to bring her to. The other sepoys hearing the report, without any orders, immediately discharged their pieces into the boats, by which four men were wounded, one of whom subsequently died. Other accounts make the number of killed and wounded greater. The moment Capt. Little heard the report, he sounded the bugle to cease firing; but the mischief had already been done. Pertab, on the discharge of musketry, leaped into the water, and endeavoured to gain the opposite shore, when a second discharge, which has not been satisfactorily accounted for as yet, was fired. The pretender saved himself by repeated diving; and has thus acquired an immense increase of reputation among the common people; who say, that he must be the true rajah, since not one of all

this shower of bullets could hit him. He was subsequently seized, brought across, and very ignominiously bound by the magistrate, and sent off to the gaol at Hooghly. An immense outcry has been raised against Mr. Ogilvy, as it is asserted, that many of the followers of Pertab Chunder were asleep when the volley was fired; but it is clearly established in evidence, that he did not order the troops to fire, and that the discharge was quite accidental. Mr. Shaw, the rajah's attorney, was likewise seized and taken off to Burdwan, where he was placed in confinement, and subsequently released on giving bail. A writ of Habeas Corpus was issued from the Supreme Court in favour of Mr. Shaw; and as the lawyers objected to the nature of the return, they petitioned the Court for the arrest of Mr. Ogilvy, for contempt of Court; but the judges took time to consider the matter. A charge of murder was also laid before Mr. O'Hanlon, one of the magistrates of Calcutta, on which Mr. Ogilvy was brought up last week, but admitted to bail, himself and two sureties, collectively, in two lacs of rupees. Mr. F. C. Smith, the superintendent of police, was sent up by the Governor to Burdwan, to investigate the matter; and on his report Mr. Ogilvy was suspended from his functions as magistrate. In fact, those who exonerate him from all blame in the Culna affair, cannot but strongly censure the violence and irregularity of his subsequent proceedings. Altogether, it is a most complicated affair. The *soi-disant* rajah is backed by a powerful body of men, chiefly natives, in Calcutta, who have speculated on his obtaining the estate, and made him very large advances. It is even affirmed, that a European gentleman in the Company's service, who retired at the beginning of this year, with an ample fortune, to England, lent the rajah Rs. 10,000 on his bond, and subsequently sold the bond for double the amount. It is the clique of creditors in Calcutta who are pushing on the charges against Mr. Ogilvy, in the hope that his condemnation may produce some favourable effect on Pertab Chunder's claims. Meanwhile, the manager of the estate for the present rajah, who is in his minority, has allowed it to run into arrears, and the magnificent zemindary of Burdwan, equal to the largest estate in England, is placed under sequestration. The natives have it, that Baboo Pran Chunder, the manager, has run into arrears through the large sums he has been obliged to lay out in bribery (it is said, twenty lacs of rupees), to defeat the views of the pretender.

The question about Darjeeling is settled. We shall have it for a sanatorium. Government have determined to take mili-

tary possession of it. Col. Lloyd is to be the local agent; a corps of sappers and miners is to be formed in the hills, to be trained to the use of guns, and to be intermediately employed as pioneers. An engineer officer has been appointed to superintend the construction of roads and stockades; and two pieces of ordnance are to be sent up immediately. An assistant surgeon will also be appointed to the medical duties of the station. Thirty grants of land have been made to various Europeans, and building will commence with vigour after the rains. Nothing can be more fortunate for Calcutta than the acquisition of this spot for a sanatorium. It may be reached in four days from hence by dawk. Steamers may go up all the year round to Kissengunge, which is only a day's journey from the hills. Darjeling is about 340 miles in a direct line from Calcutta; between seven and eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by a magnificent amphitheatre of mountains, one of which, lying to the south, is above nine thousand feet high. The scenery is most magnificent; the climate every thing that could be wished. While we have been grilling in the city of palaces, with the thermometer at 96° and 98°, it has never, during the hottest portion of the year, risen above 68° at Darjeling. In February, the snow was thick on the ground.

Capt. Pemberton's mission has returned unsuccessful. He was sent to Bootan, with orders to penetrate as far as possible into Thibet. The particulars of his journey have not as yet transpired; but it is supposed that the Chinese authorities in Thibet impeded his entrance into that country. Botanical science, however, will be a gainer by this expedition. Mr. Griffith, the first botanist in India, accompanied the mission, and is known to have made a splendid collection of plants hitherto unknown.

The famine still continues to rage in the Western Provinces, with unabated fury. At Agra, where *eighty thousand* individuals are daily fed at the expense of the State, the mortality is *four hundred* a day. The sum raised by subscription at the three presidencies exceeds two lacs of rupees. It has tended in some measure to alleviate the severity of distress; but the hopes of the Western Provinces have been ruined; a long time must elapse before the country can resume its cheerful aspect. Hundreds of thousands have perished. Hundreds of thousands have emigrated to provinces where food was to be had. The villages are roofless and solitary; the towns deprived of half their inhabitants. Even if the approaching season should be propitious, as it regards rain, where are the men and cattle to till the earth? If the season should resem-

ble the last—but the mind revolts instinctively from anticipating such a calamity.

The Government advertised about the middle of May, that advances to the extent of nearly two millions sterling would be made on goods; but, partly in consequence of the rate of exchange, partly from the depressed state of trade, only a very small portion of this sum has been taken up.

The European and native regiment which had been despatched from Madras, arrived at Moulemein just two days after the rains had set in: the men were, consequently, thoroughly drenched in landing. If the Madras Government had attended to the orders received from Calcutta, instead of countermanding the embarkation of the troops, on the receipt of some idle rumour of peace from the captain of the *Larne*, the troops would have been comfortably housed before the monsoon changed. The trade of Moulemein has wonderfully increased. Ten years ago, it was a contemptible little village; it has now an export trade of fourteen lacs of rupees. Twenty vessels may be seen at a time riding at anchor in its magnificent river. If we go to war with the Burmese, we shall take and keep Rangoon, and this will give a death blow to the prosperity of Moulemein.

In the department of Journalism, it may be mentioned, that a French journal has just been started at Pondicherry, called *Le Courier de Pondicherry*. The editor is not yet warm in harness, but will doubtless make a good paper of it with a little more experience. There is a sufficiently large French population in India to support such an undertaking. Mr. Beresford Gaban, the member of a new firm just established in Calcutta, has published the prospectus of a new weekly journal, to be devoted to the consideration of Indian subjects. The prospectus was very violently assailed in the *Englishman*; and this induced the projector to postpone the publication of the first number to the 1st of July. His reply to the *Englishman* was intemperate; and if the new journal be conducted in this spirit, it will not live.

September 18.

Preparations for war across the Indus are now going forward with rapidity. The army assembling at Kurnal, which will break ground on the 15th of next month, will consist of about 16,000 men. Sir Henry Fane takes the command of it. It is confidently stated, that differences have arisen between the chief civil and military authorities at Simlah, which cannot but enfeeble an enterprise, to the success of which mutual cordiality is essential. Sir Henry Fane is reported

to have been anxious to employ a certain officer in an important station in the invading army, to which very serious objections were started by Lord Auckland. His lordship was desirous also that Mr. Macnaghten should accompany the expedition, as his representative, and to this the most strenuous opposition was raised by Sir Henry. Disunion of counsels must be peculiarly unfortunate at a time when the empire is threatened with such a combination of danger.

A second augmentation of the native army, to the extent of ten men to a company, has been ordered, which, combined with the previous increase, will strengthen the army with about 13,000 additional troops. The two regiments of Queen's troops, now at Ceylon and Madras, to relieve whom corps were expected, are to be detained in India after the relief arrives.

The troops which are now in progress of being raised for the service of Shah Soojah are rapidly assembling at Loodianah, and are already in the hands of the drilling officers. A large number of officers has been drafted from the Company's army for commands in this new service. The army will not exceed ten thousand men.

The intelligence from Herat is in one sense gratifying; in another, embarrassing. The Persian monarch, assisted by Russian officers, made an attack on the city, which was gallantly repulsed by Prince Kamran, who sallied forth and fell upon the Persian army. The king, Mahomed Shah, after losing, according to report, 12,000 men, was obliged to retreat to the distance of fifty miles from the city, leaving his tents, ammunition, and baggage, in the hands of the enemy. One of the Russian officers fell; and it is said, that his head was cut off, and exposed on the walls of the city. Prince Kamran, the chief of Herat, flushed with his success, is said to be making preparations for marching to Cabul and Candahar. Politics on the west of the Indus are becoming more complicated than ever; but, unfortunately, but little is known of the real truth by the public, even if it should be known to the counsels at Simlah. It is said, that a letter has been intercepted from the Emperor Nicholas to Dost Mahomed, offering him ample assistance of men and money on the part of the Russians, to sustain him in his conflict with the English.

Rumours are constantly afloat of the hostile designs of Nepaul. It has been asserted, that sixteen corps of their best troops are stationed on the frontiers of Almora. The court continues to assure Mr. Hodgson that its views are entirely pacific, and its military preparations only precautionary; but there is every reason

to think that these Nepaulese declarations are hollow and insincere. Should the smallest reverse attend our arms, we could not depend for a day on the continuance of peace with Nepaul. This state of things cannot be allowed to continue. Some decided measures must be taken with this court, before we can march with any degree of confidence across the Indus. Government appear at length to be aroused to a sense of the danger, and an army of observation is to be formed as soon as the rains are passed.

No farther intelligence has been received from Burmah. Col. Benson, according to the latest intelligence, was waiting at Rangoon the arrival of a tender, which was to have accompanied him with his baggage. It is rumoured that the new king, Tharrawaddy, has determined to quit his capital, in order to avoid meeting with the new resident; but the account wants confirmation.

The mails of June reached Calcutta on the 3d inst. The *Palinurus*, by which they were brought, made a miserable voyage from the Red Sea. On the 10th, the London mail to the 7th July came in, after having been three days longer on the road from Bombay than usual. A small packet of letters and papers to the 14th July was subsequently received; but the great bulk of the letters sent by way of Paris remain in Egypt for the next mail, because the vessel which brought the July mail was not permitted to wait for them, even six hours! All the steam arrangements are deficient to the last degree. What a national disgrace, that the Atlantic should be traversed in twelve days and a half, by a magnificent steamer, established through private enterprise, while the Government of India and of Great Britain, with the immense resources of both countries at their disposal, have not succeeded in ten years in establishing an uninterrupted communication between the two divisions of the same empire!

The most interesting of our local occurrences is the trial of Pertab Chund, the claimant of the Burdwan estates, which is now going forward at Hooghly. Government had at first determined to prosecute him for his conduct at Cutna; but it was afterwards deemed more judicious to put him on his trial for having assumed the name of the deceased Rajah of Burdwan. By this process, the question of his identity will be brought to the test of a judicial investigation, and the agitation of the public mind calmed down. Two barristers from the Supreme Court attend on the part of Pertab Chund. The evidence hitherto adduced has sufficiently established the fact, that he has no knowledge of circumstances of which he could not be ignorant if he were the

real Simon Pure; that the individual whom he personates died, and was burnt in the presence of a host of witnesses, who are still living; and that the impostor was not long ago a religious mendicant at Kishnagur. The trial excites the most intense interest among the natives. Even the invasion of India by the Russians, or a second Burmese war, would scarcely create such a sensation in the native mind.

The dispute between Mr. Griffith and the Agricultural Society has terminated. A special meeting of the society was held to take it into consideration. More than fifty members were present. The result was, that the society adhered to its original resolution, and refused to take off from Mr. Griffith the stigma of having told that which was false. It is stated in some of the papers, that the nursery committee have gone up to Government with charges against poor Masters, the head gardener. Altogether it is a shabby affair. Griffith's character stands as high as ever.

Of the proceedings of the committee appointed to examine into the state of the Coolie question, nothing is known. The exportation of these wretched beings goes on as rapidly as ever; and the scenes of violence perpetrated in the metropolis of India, in order to force the poor wretches into slavery, are a disgrace to the British name. There are now *thirty thousand* Coolies from this country at the Isle of France. Not a week ago, two gentlemen in Calcutta having heard that a great number of Coolies were confined in a large upper-roomed house, proceeded thither, and found it fully guarded by armed men. On their entering it, and proceeding to the upper rooms, they found them also well guarded; but on opening the doors, they discovered more than a hundred poor Coolies confined, who called on them for mercy, stated that they had been inveigled by false promises, and would do any thing rather than go on board; that they were held in confinement by the guard, who had beaten them repeatedly. They were all liberated, and rushed out of the house with shouts of joy. These are the free labourers of India, going of their own accord to the Isle of France, to improve their condition! Is this the vocation of Britain here—to allow thirty thousand of its subjects to be separated from their families, and carried into a state, which is slavery in every thing but the name? The *William Lockerby* has just started for the Mauritius, with one hundred and twenty-six Coolies, to whom is allotted a space twenty-six feet by twenty-four! The Inland Steam Navigation of India calls for some immediate and active interference. The demand for freight so great-

ly exceeds the supply, that Capt. Johnston, the superintendent, unable to please every body, and making more enemies than friends at each despatch, determined to put up the freight to public auction. The consequence has been, that it has been bought at nearly four times its original charge. The cubic foot was formerly sent for a rupee and a half; at the last auction, so eager was the competition, that it was knocked down for five rupees, ten annas. To add to public disappointment, the last steamer was entirely occupied with Government freight; and if war should break out, there can be little doubt the steamers will be frequently thus occupied. The best plan would be, to establish an Inland Steam Navigation Company, with an adequate capital, and to purchase all the vessels which Government now have on hand, or on the stocks. A still farther improvement would be, to give us the comprehensive scheme, and to place the Red Sea steamers under Johnston's able management.

Mr. Ross goes out of council next month, and vacates the deputy governorship. He will be succeeded by Col. Morrison, whose tour of service will also expire soon after the beginning of next year. There will then remain in Council, Mr. Robertson, just returned from the Cape, and Mr. Bird. There are rumours that Sir W. Casement will obtain the vacant seat. The appointment would give great satisfaction, and could not but be taken as a compliment to the army. Mr. Blunt has returned from the Cape, and goes into the *Sudder Devanny*.

Mr. Amos has declined to act as president of the law commission, in addition to performing the functions of the legislative member of the Legislative Council. This spares us the anomaly of seeing the code drawn up by Mr. Amos, in the law commission, submitted for the approval of Mr. Amos in the Legislative Council.

The indigo season has turned out very disastrous. According to the most authentic accounts yet given of the crop, it will not yield more than seventy thousand maunds. The rains this year have been more heavy than in the last ten years; and the inundations higher than at any former season. Hundreds of villages have been swept away, and the eastern part of Bengal for hundreds of miles resembles a vast ocean, studded with here and there an island, with a village planted on it. The natives say, that we have had nothing but calamities since Sir Charles Metcalfe left the Government. First came the plague, which swept through Western India; then the drought and famine, which have depopulated entire provinces; and now we have an un-

paralleled inundation. But neither one nor all these disasters can we trace up to Lord Auckland's agency.

A curious fact has turned up in connexion with Mr. Ogilvie's trial. A man of the name of Hur Govind, swore that Govind Sing was killed by the sepoys at Culna; and it was partly for the death of this man, that Mr. Ogilvie was arraigned in the supreme court. It turned out afterwards that this Hur Govind was the very man who he swore had been killed. The matter was brought before the public by Mr. Lowis; but the Calcutta magistrate refused to go into the business, unless a formal charge, in the regular way, was brought before him.

The Bank of India is likely to end in smoke. A meeting was to have been held, on the 15th, to set it on its legs, but advices not having been received from England, it was postponed *sine die*. Another bank is talked of, with Mr. Bagshaw, late of Sudbury, for the home manager, and Robert John Bagshaw, for the manager in Calcutta; and it is said, that shares have been taken up to the value of seventy-five lakhs. Meanwhile, the capital of the Bank of Bengal is to be immediately augmented, and the funds it already enjoys are so abundant, that it has reduced the rate of interest by two per cent. A statement of the low profits on the transactions of the last two months, has brought down its shares a little. They were at the enormous premium of *eighty per cent.* Four per cent. paper is falling fast, and if a war should bring a good consumption of cash it will go down lower.

At the eve of publication, we received an overland despatch, bringing intelligence from Calcutta to the 24th September, Madras to the 26th, and Bombay to the 6th October. We extract the most material items.

The different corps, forming the Cabool force, is ordered to assemble at Kurnaul, for field service, on the 15th October; they are to proceed by different routes to, and rendezvous at, Ferozpour, on the Sutledge. Sir Henry Fane will proceed in command of it, accompanied by the heads of departments. It is understood, that no further orders will be issued than have already appeared, until the Governor-general and Sir H. Fane leave Simlah, or until the August overland mail comes in.

The force is to move immediately to the Indus, and there, as much of it as can be provided with boats, is to proceed by water, the rest by land, to Shikarpore, where they are to be joined by Shah Soojah, and are to march direct thence to Candahar. Shah Soojah's son is to advance through Peshawur with a strong

division of Runjeet Sing's army, commanded by Gen. Allard in person, to threaten Cabool. Shah Soojah's contingent is fixed at six thousand men, to be supplied with guns, muskets, ammunition, and pay from the British Government, and to be officered by us; three thousand are already raised, and it is generally supposed that the mass of the country will abandon Dost Mahomed, and join Shah Soojah, the moment his contingent appears.

The cavalry of the Cabool army is to be increased by the 1st and 2d Local Horse, to be formed into a brigade under command of Col. Skinner. Should the 4th Cavalry join, this arm of the force will be very respectable, consisting of five regiments of native cavalry and the 16th Lancers.

The quota of horse artillery appears to be large, when compared with the other arms composing this force; but perhaps the effect of horse artillery upon such troops as the Afghans may be supposed to be, will be tremendous, and therefore it is that the army is to be so well provided with troops of this description of arm.

It is said that the interview between Lord Auckland and Runjeet Sing will take place at Ferozpour, in presence of the entire western army.

Col. Hamilton has resigned the command of Shah Soojah's contingent, which has been offered to Lieut.-Col. Chalmers.

The news from Cabool is, that Dost Mahomed Khan has planted fifty guns on the fort of Bala Hissar, and is actively engaged in warlike preparations, while he daily takes musters of his troops, and purchases all horses that arrive from Toorkistan and the neighbouring parts. He is collecting granaries and preparing store-houses in Jallalabad, Khybur, and Alee Musjid. He also, night and day, holds consultations with his brothers and the nobility, who apparently give him confidence and support. Dost Mahomed has also sent letters and khilats to the Arabs of Peshawur.

Accounts from Bokhara say that the ruler of that place had written to Dost Mahomed Khan, that whatever sum of money he would require for the impending danger, would be immediately placed at his disposal.

One of the Calcutta papers states, that Dost Mahomed's subjects in Cabool, are so disaffected that in all probability there will not be a shot fired, but they will be too glad to take Shah Shooja back again. On the other hand, the Mofussil papers represent that Col. Burnes has strongly dissuaded the government from attempting to restore Shah Shooja, as he is of a weak character and extremely unpopular in Cabool.

It is whispered at head-quarters

(Simlah) that a strong reinforcement of European troops has been written for from home. It is likewise reported that the supreme government has received instructions to pass the Sutlej and occupy the line of the Indus, and that the Bombay Government has received orders to occupy Shikarpoor on that river. The latter report is corroborated by the Bombay papers, which state, that a body of troops is to move from thence to Shikarpoor, though the Calcutta papers say, that Shikarpoor is to be occupied by Bengal troops.

There are reports of a Russian force advancing to Khiva, *en route* to Bokhara and Cabool, and that a letter has been forwarded from the Russian Emperor to Dost Mahomed Khan, promising him assistance.

Application has been made to the Ceylon government, to know whether the island can spare any and what part of its European garrison, should their services be required in continental India.

It is stated that six regiments of Goorkas have suddenly made their appearance on the east bank of the Kalli, from whence they threaten Kumaoon.

A large force of Nepaulese troops is said to be assembling on the frontier of Almorah, but the authorities disavow any hostile intentions. The formation of two or three corps of observation, upon or towards the Nepal frontier, is spoken of.

Letters from Rangoon state that, Col. Benson started from Ava on the 29th August; that the king has given orders to build a suitable house, and was glad to hear that the British Government had deputed a gentleman of such high character to his court, and that he would be pleased to have a resident, provided the English Government send a man of character, who will confine himself to the duties of his office, and not be intermeddling with the internal affairs of the country.

Later intelligence from that port is not of so pacific a tendency. The governor of Rangoon had not only declined to return Col. Benson's visit, but had not sent any officer of the government to attend at his embarkation for the capital. Dr. Bayfield had been informed also that he would not be permitted to remain at the residency, after the departure of Col. Benson. It is stated that Tharrawadie's intention is to devise all possible means of procrastination and keeping our envoy at arm's length, until the aspect of the movements and combinations in the north-west shall receive a more decided colour than at present it exhibits.

The accounts of the inundations throughout Bengal are dreadful; an immense loss of property is anticipated. At Benares, the Ganges rose to such a height, that for some distance the road was flooded to the depth of five feet, a thing never heard of before, and the houses in the city were falling by hundreds. Communication between different parts of the country was stopped. It is mentioned in the *Courier*, that the inundation of the Ganges was pursuing a course from the S. E., and opposite to the usual current.

The proceedings in the magistrate's court at Hooghly against the *soi-disant* Rajah Pertab Chund were brought to a close on the 20th September, and the prisoner was committed to take his trial, before the sessions judge of that zillah, on the 1st of November.

The Rana of Odeypore is dead, and no less than eight of his wives burnt as suttees on his funeral pile.

A force is to proceed from Bombay to Cutch, and Sir John Keene will assume the command of the force concentrating in that quarter.

A treaty has been concluded with the Ameers of Sind, by which our troops are to be allowed to march through their country.

The *Ernaad* has been taken up by the Bombay government for the transport of 300 men of the European regiment to the Island of Kharak.

The Bombay Government, in August, arrested two Armenians or Georgians, on suspicion of their being Russian spies; it was, however, found that they were peaceably proceeding to Hyderabad, to enter the Nizam's service.

A squadron of observation is on the eve of being established to the northward of Diu, under the command of Commodore Pepper, of the Surat station.

The new bishop of Madras had arrived at Bombay.

A letter from Constantinople, dated November 1st, mentions, that intelligence had been received from Persia that the Shah had retired from Herat, and that Mr. McNeil had been invited by his majesty to return. But the account is somewhat at variance with a letter from Lieut. Pottinger, dated from Herat, which appears in the Calcutta papers, wherein he states that the Persians were still before Herat, and that the place was in a disabled condition, and scarcely capable of resisting an assault.

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.**GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.****RELIEF OF TROOPS.**

Head Quarters, Simla. Aug. 22, 1838.

—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, to direct the following movements of corps, viz. :

2d Troop 1st brigade horse artillery, from Mhow to Meerut; head quarters and 1st company 3d batt. artillery, with field battery, from Mhow to Benares.

6th L.C., from Mhow to Ghazee-pore.

60th N.I., from Mhow to Benares.

63d do., from Mhow to Lucknow.

72d do., from Mhow to Allahabad.

6th do., from Cuttack to Dinapore.

19th do., from Cuttack to Dinapore.

(The above to march when relieved by troops from the armies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively.)

56th do., from Berhampore to Dinapore, when relieved by the 69th.

69th do., from Saugor to Berhampore, to move on the 15th Oct. 1838.

65th do., from Barrackpore to Coast of Arracan, to move on 20th Nov. 1838, or as soon after as the transports are ready.

67th do., from Coast of Arracan to Benares, to disembark at Calcutta, and march up to Benares.

Sept. 7.—With the sanction of Government, the following movements to have effect, from the under-mentioned dates:—

6th Bat. Artillery.—1st company, from Lucknow to Cawnpore; 4th company, from Allahabad to Lucknow; 8th company, from Cawnpore to Allahabad. These companies to relieve each other after the conclusion of the annual practice.

5th L.C., from Cawnpore to Kurnaul, to march on the 1st Nov. 1838.

14th N.I., from Agra to Futtehgurh, to march on the 15th Nov. 1838.

17th do., from Loodianah to Meerut, when relieved from the escort of the Right Hon. the Governor-general.

34th do., right wing, from Futtehgurh to Agra, when relieved by the 14th reg.

54th do., from Delhi to Loodianah, on the arrival of the 38d reg. at Delhi.

OFFICERS WITHDRAWN FROM STAFF EMPLOY.

Simla, Aug. 31, 1838.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general directs that the following rules be observed in regard to staff-officers temporarily withdrawn from their appointments for the purpose

of joining their regiments on field service.

1. Officers on staff employ, when temporarily withdrawn from their appointments for the purpose of joining their regiments on field service, will be permitted to draw, while so employed, their full staff salary, provided that other officers are not appointed to officiate for them, and that they hold no staff situation in the army with which they are serving.

2. In cases when other officers may be employed to officiate during the absence of staff-officers (as above), a moiety of their staff salary will be drawn by the absentees, and the other moiety by the officiating officers.

OFFICERS ARRIVING FROM ENGLAND.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 9, 1838.

—All officers arriving from England during the present season are required to proceed and join the corps to which they belong with all practicable expedition.

CAUBUL FORCE.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 13, 1838.

—1. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, to make the following appointments of officers for the staff duties of the troops under orders for field service:—

To be Brigadiers of 2d Class.

Colonel W. Nott, 42d regt. N.I.

Col. J. Dennis, H.M. 3d Buffs.

Colonel R. H. Sale, C.B., H.M. 13th L.I.

Colonel R. Arnold, H.M. 16th Lancers.

Lieut. Col. T. Worsley, 28th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Col. A. Roberts, European regt.

Lieut. Col. C. Graham, 1st brig. Horse Artil.

To be Majors of Brigade.

Brev. Maj. T. C. Squire, H.M. 13th L.I.

Capt. T. Polwhele, 42d regt. N.I.

Capt. H. C. Boileau, 28th regt. N.I.

Capt. P. Hopkins, 27th regt. N.I.

Brev. Capt. J. B. Backhouse, 1st brig. Horse Artillery.

Capt. A. W. Tayler, European Regt.

Brev. Capt. C. F. Havelock, H.M. 16th Lancers.

To be an Officiating Deputy Assistant Qu. Mast.

General, 2d Class.

Lieut. A. Sanders, 44th regt. N.I.

To be Chief Engineer.

Capt. George Thomson, commanding Sappers and Miners.

To be Field Engineers.

1st Lieut. H. H. Duncan; 2d Lieut. J. Laughton.

To be Commissary of Ordnance.

Capt. E. F. Day, 8th bat. Artillery.

To be Field Surgeon.

Surg. R. M. M. Thomson, 14th regt. N.I.

To be Medical Store-keeper.

Assist. Surg. M. J. M. Ross, H.M. 16th Lancers.

To be Baggage Master.

Brev. Capt. C. Troup, 48th regt. N.I.

2. The above appointments are to have effect from the 1st of November next, inclusive.

3. The officers commanding the ar-

tillery with the force, H. M. 16th Lancers, 3d Buffs, and European Regt., will forward to head quarters the names of non-commissioned officers of their several corps; the first to fill the office of provost-marshal, the second for that of assistant baggage-master, and the two last for the appointment of deputy provost-marshal to the divisions to which their regiments respectively belong.

4. The troops are to be formed into divisions and brigades, and the staff-officers are to be attached to them in the manner set forth in the annexed detail.

5. The general officers named to command divisions will be pleased to take care that good ground is early selected near to Kurnaul, for the proper encampment of the several corps on their arrival; and that all necessary commissariat arrangements are completed.

6. They will proceed, without any delay, to organise the several brigades, and to form their respective divisions, in conformity to the ordered detail.

7. They will carefully ascertain that the equipments of the corps under their respective commands are in all respects complete, and as they should be; and also that all the arrangements directed have been carried into effect respecting the dépôts for the recruits and heavy baggage; and for the soldiers' families.

8. For these purposes the troops will halt six days at Kurnaul, after which they will march in four columns on Ferozepore, on the Sutlej, where the army will be assembled.

Routes for their respective marches will be furnished hereafter.

9. The bulk of the engineers' tools and stores will be sent from Delhi with the park of the heavy artillery, with such guard of sappers as Capt. Thomson may deem necessary; and the residue of the companies will march with their respective divisions of infantry, having with them the requisite portion of tools, to aid in overcoming any impediments which may present themselves on their lines of march.

10. The officers appertaining to the general staff who may assemble at Kurnaul will march with the right column of the army by Umballah, and will assume their respective posts at Ferozepore.

11. The superintending surgeon will take care that the medical officers of divisions have all proper arrangements made for conveying forward casual cases of sickness which may occur on the march.

DETAIL.

General Staff.

His Exc. Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B. Commander-in-Chief in India, to command the force.

Colonel M. Bressford, military secretary.

Lieut. Col. H. Fane, H.M. 11th Drags. } Aides-de-

Capt. J. Michel, H.M. 3d Buffs } Camp.

Lieut. H. Fane, H.M. 17th regt. }

Lieut. R. H. Yea, H.M. 4th regt. }

Capt. J. Hay, 3rd regt. N.I., Persian interpreter.
Dr. A. Wood, H.M. 3d Light Drags., surgeon.

Major P. Cragie, deputy adjutant general.

Major J. Byrne, assist. adj. gen., Queen's troops.

Major W. Garden, deputy qu. mast. general.

Capt. G. Thomson, chief engineer.

Major J. D. Parsons, deputy com. general.

Capt. H. R. Osborne, assist. com. general.

Capt. T. J. Nuthall, deputy assist. com. gen. (in executive charge at head quarters).

Surg. G. Playfair, super. surg. of the Meerut division, superintending surgeon.

Surg. R. M. Thoms n, 14th N.I., field surgeon.
Brev. Major W. Hough, 40th N.I., deputy judge advocate general.

Brev. Capt. C. Troup, 48th N.I., baggage mast.

Divisional Staff.

1st Division of Infantry.

Major Gen. Sir W. Cotton, C.B., and K.C.H. to command.

Capt. W. Cotton, H.M. 44th regt. aid-de-camp.

Capt. J. D. Douglas, 53d regt. N.I., assistant adjutant general.

Lieut. H. Kewney, 50th N.I., dep. assist. q. mast. general.

Lieut. J. Laughton, field engineer.

Capt. A. Watt, dep. assist. com. gen., commissariat officer.

The Rev. ———, chaplain.

2d Division of Infantry.

Major Gen. A. Duncan to command.

Lieut. A. H. Duncan, 43d N.I., aid-de-camp.

Capt. L. N. Hull, 16th N.I., assist. adj. general.

Lieut. A. Sanders, 44th N.I., dep. assist. quarter master general.

Lieut. H. H. Duncun, field engineer.

Lieut. Skinner, deputy assist. com. gen., commissariat officer.

The Rev. ———, chaplain.

Brigade Staff and Corps.

Cavalry Brigade.

2d L.C.; H.M. 16th Lancers; 3d L.C.

Col. Arnold, H.M. 16th Lancers, brigadier.

Brev. Capt. Havelock, H.M. 16th Lancers, major of brigade.

Lieut. Reddie, sub-assist. com. gen., commissariat officer.

Artillery.

2d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery; 3d Troop

2d Brigade ditto; 3d Comp. 2d Bat.; 4th Comp.

2d Bat.; 2d Comp. 6th Bat.

Lieut. Col. Graham, Horse Artillery, brigadier.

Brev. Capt. J. B. Backhouse, Horse Artillery,

major of brigade.

Capt. E. F. Day, 5th bat. Artillery, commissary

of ordnance.

Lieut. Newbolt, sub-assist. com. gen., commissariat officer.

1st Brigade.

16th N.I.; H.M. 13th L. Inf.; 43th N.I.

Colonel Sale, C.B., H.M. 13th L.I., brigadier.

Brev. Major Squire, H.M. 13th L.I., major of

brigade.

Lieut. Simpson, sub-assist. com. gen., commissariat officer.

2d Brigade.

42d N.I.; 31st N.I.; 43d N.I.

Col. Nott, 42d N.I. brigadier.

Capt. Polwhele, 42d N.I. major of brigade.

3d Brigade.

27th N.I.; H.M. 3d Buffs; 2d N.I.; a Company

of Sappers and Miners

Colonel Dennis, H.M. 3d Buffs, brigadier.

Capt. Hopkins, 27th N.I. major of brigade.

4th Brigade.

35th N. I.; European Regt.; 37th N.I.

Lieut. Col. Roberts, European Regt., brigadier.

Capt. Tayler, European Regt., major of brigade.

5th Brigade.

5th N.I.; 28th N.I.; 53d N.I.; a Company of

Sappers and Miners.

Lieut. Col. Worsley, 28th N.I., brigadier.

Capt. Bollenau, 28th N.I., major of brigade.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Aug 14. Mr. W. J. Morgan to be an assistant under Commissioner of Agra division.

28. Mr. C. Beadon to exercise powers of joint-magistrate and deputy collector in Zillah Sarun.

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29. Mr. H. R. Payne, uncovenanted deputy collector at Pootee, to be ex-officio postmaster at that station.

Mr. W. Bell to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noacolly, in room of Mr. C. Grant.

Mr. E. F. Radcliffe to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Zillah Behar.

Mr. G. C. Barnes posted as an assistant to magistrate and collector of Shahjehanpore.

Sept. 4. Mr. J. Wheeler to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector in Zillah Rajshahy.

Mr. A. Turnbull to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Pubna, v. Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. E. A. Samuels to be magistrate of Zilla Hooghly, v. Mr. C. Grant.

14. Mr. R. B. Garrett to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noacolly.

Mr. R. R. Sturt to officiate as ditto ditto of Furreedpore, during absence of Mr. Garrett.

Mr. G. Loch to officiate as ditto ditto of Sylhet, during absence of Mr. Sturt.

17. W. W. Bird, Esq., to be senior member of Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and of the Marine Board.

18. Mr. E. R. Barwell to be civil and sessions judge of Jessore.

Mr. A. Smelt to be civil and sessions judge of Rajshy.

Mr. T. P. Biscoe to be civil and sessions judge of 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. B. Golding to be civil and sessions judge of Bakergunge.

Mr. E. Deedes to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Jessore.

Mr. T. Sandys to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Baraset.

Mr. F. R. Hodgson to officiate as superintendent of Khas Mehals, Zillah Sarun, v. Mr. J. Alexander.

Mr. W. Travers to officiate as special deputy collector of Cuttack.

Mr. J. Alexander to officiate as special deputy collector of Bhagulpore.

Mr. J. A. O. Farquharson to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Shahabad.

Mr. E. Lautour to exercise powers of ditto ditto at Moonghyr.

Mr. J. M. Hay to exercise powers of ditto ditto in Mymensing.

Mr. A. Littledale to exercise powers of ditto ditto at Dacca.

Furlough.—Sept. 19. Mr. F. J. Morris, late of China Estab., to Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor General.)

Simla, Aug. 17. 1838.—Assist. Surg. A. V. Dunlop, M.D., to be civil assist. surg. at Juanpore, v. Assist. Surg. J. T. Pearson.

Aug. 21.—Ens. M. T. Blake, 56th N.I., to be 2d in command of Infantry reg. in Sindiah's Reformed Contingent.

1st Lieut. A. Broome, regt. of Artillery, to be an Aide-de-camp on personal staff of Governor-general, v. Lieut. P. Nicolson.

Aug. 24.—The services of the undermentioned medical officers to be placed temporarily at disposal of Commander-in-chief, for eventual employment with the Army:—Assist. Surgs. J. O'Dwyer, civil, Midnapore; R. McIntosh, do. Delhi; T. W. Burt, do. Chikragong; W. Gordon, M.D., do. Mirzapore; J. Steel, M.D., do. Gorakhpore; G. Anderson, Haupter Studt; A. A. McAnally, Hissar Studt; J. F. Bacon, civil, Moradabad; G. E. Christopher, do. Meerut; and A. Kenn, M.D., do. Moorsheadabad.—Assist. Surgs. J. S. Login, M.D., on being relieved at Lucknow by Dr. Stevenson; R. Christie, so soon as the Terree is open for his return from Kashmir; T. Leckie, civil, Bhagulpore; R. C. McComachie, do. Sylhet; J. W. Knight, on being relieved at Saharunpore by Dr. Falconer; G. Paton, M.D., civil, Ally Ghur; Mr. Nightingale, do. Humeerpore.

It is not intended that all the above medical officers should at once be removed from their present situations, but that the Commander-in-chief should make use of their professional aid, according as the exigencies of the public service may, in the opinion of his Excellency, render the measure necessary.

Aug. 25.—Lieut. A. C. Rainey, 25th N.I. (officiating), to be assistant to political agent at Subathoo.

Aug. 28.—Capt. H. Johnson, 26th N.I., app. to pay and commissariat departments of force serving under Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Woodburn, 44th N.I., app. to command of one of infantry regiments serving under ditto ditto.

Sept. 4.—Ens. Thomas Latter, 67th N.I., to do duty with Arracan Local Bat., in room of Lieut. C. Apthorpe, who has been nominated adj. to that corps.

Ens. L. T. Forrest, 40th N.I., to be adj. to Joudpore Legion, v. Lieut. Bunnet permitted to return to his reg.

Sept. 10.—Assist. Surg. T. Russel, 1st L.C., to perform medical duties of Political Agency at Kotah, v. Assist. Surg. Foley dec.

Lieut. G. L. Cooper to be a subaltern in Artillery attached to Shah Shoojah's levies.

Lieut. P. Turner to be a subaltern in ditto attached to ditto.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, Sept. 3. 1838.—Infantry. Major Samuel Speck to be lieut. col., from 13th Feb. 1838, v. Lieut. Col. S. Watson dec.

4th N.I. Cap. and Brev. Maj. H. F. Caley to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. J. Oldfield to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. Maitland to be lieut., from 18th Feb. 1838, in suc. to Maj. S. Speck prom.

Sept. 10.—Regt. of Artillery. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. T. Lane to be capt., and 2d Lieut. G. P. Salmon to be 1st lieut., from 22d Aug. 1838, in suc. to Capt. T. Hickman dec.

19th N.I. Ens. R. A. Smith to be lieut., v. Lieut. J. C. Dougan retired with rank from 18th June 1837, v. Lieut. P. D. Warren dec.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Palsgrave to be surgeon, v. Surg. Daniel Harding retired, with rank from 23d July 1838, v. Surg. Joseph Langstaff retired.

Assist. Surg. J. B. Dickson appointed to civil station of Gyah.

Sept. 17.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. John Dun to be colonel, from 16th March 1838, v. Col. W. C. Faithful, C.B., dec.—Major J. Trelawny to be lieut. col., from the 16th March 1838, in suc. to Lieut. Col. John Dun prom.

42d N.I. Ens. J. W. C. Chalmers to be lieut., from 10th Sept. 1838, v. Lieut. O. Campbell trans. to inv. estab.

51st N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. H. C. Barnard to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. David Ross to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. S. A. Abbott to be lieut., from 16th March 1838, in suc. to Major J. Trelawny prom.

Assist. Surg. Henry Taylor to be surgeon, v. Surg. E. Macdonald retired, with rank from 23d July 1838, v. Surg. Joseph Langstaff retired.

Cadets of Infantry E. C. Scott, T. F. Wilson, and E. C. Gardner admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. E. P. Gowan, of artillery, deputy principal commissary of ordnance (having returned to presidency), directed to resume duties of his office.

(By the Commander-in-Chief.)

Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 16, 1838.—96th N.I. Ens. James Murray to be interp. and qu. master.

Aug. 18.—The undermentioned Ensigns (lately admitted) to do duty:—E. J. Rickards with 12th N.I., at Barrackpore; D. Macleod and F. P. Layard with 15th do., at do.; W. F. N. Wallace, 53d do., at Meerut; E. J. Boileau, J. Lambert, E. W. Salusbury, W. Baillie, and J. A. H. Gorges, 57th do., at Barrackpore; C. Newton, H. G. Burnmaster, and C. S. J. Terrot, 58th do., at do.; R. Reynolds, 65th do., at do.

Aug. 22.—5th N.I. Lieut. J. C. Salkeld to be adj., v. Birch app. to Thugree department.

Aug. 23.—1st Lieut. H. H. Duncan, and 2d Lieut. J. Laughton, corps of engineers, directed to proceed to Kurnaul and to report themselves to the Major General commanding the Sirhind Division, by 15th Oct.

Aug. 25.—Lieut. W. B. Lumley, 57th N.I., to be adj. to 2d Local Horse, v. Anderson, who has been nominated to another station.

Lieut. C. Wyndham, 35th N.I., acting interp. and qu. mast. to 7th L.C., is permitted to resign that app. and to join his own corps.

Cornet F. J. Alexander, posted to 8th L.C. at Sultampore, Benares.

Aug. 30.—Lieut. C. Apthorp, 41st N.I., to be adj. of Arracan local bat. v. Raikes, permitted to resign the situation.

Sept. 1.—The following Ensigns posted to corps, and directed to join:—Ensigns E. W. Salisbury, Europ. Regt. at Agra; G. O. Jacob, do. do.; William Bailie, 47th N.I. at Agra; John Lambert, Europ. Regt. at do.; J. A. H. Gorges, 57th N.I. at Barrackpore; Donald Macleod, 74th do. at Nusseerabad; H. T. Hepton, 47th do. at Agra; E. J. Boileau, Europ. do. at do.; Robert Reynolds, 57th N.I. at Barrackpore; W. F. N. Wallace, 74th do. at Nusseerabad; C. S. J. Terrot, 29th do. at Bandah; W. S. Ferris, 51st do. at Dinapore; E. D. Vanrenen, 37th do. at Agra; F. G. Crossman, 45th do. at Shahjehampore; J. M. Lockett, 3d do. at Barrackpore; W. Campbell, 39th do. at Neemuch; C. M. Sneyd, 27th do. at Kurnaul; R. Campbell, 47th do. at Agra; C. Newton, 16th do. at Delhi; E. N. Dickenson, 24th do. at Midnapore; C. T. Chamberlain, 28th do. at Myipoorie; Henry Hopkinson, 15th do. at Barrackpore; J. P. Caulfield, 57th do. at do.; A. G. C. Sutherland, 25th do. at Saugor; G. E. Ford, 72d do. at Mhow; F. T. Paterson, 40th do. at Delhi; R. R. Mainwaring, 7th do. at Cawnpore; C. S. Reynolds, 49th do. at Neemuch; H. J. Edwards, 59th do. at Mirzapore; F. J. Smalpage, 55th do. at Lucknow; A. S. Mills, 58th do. at Barrackpore; A. J. Vanrenen, 26th do. at Meerut; T. W. Gordon, Europ. Regt. at Agra; E. P. T. Nepean, 38th N.I. at Delhi; G. M. Brodie, 67th do. under orders for Benares; J. G. Wollen, 42d do. at Bareilly; F. H. Warren, 5th do. at Benares; F. T. Wroughton, 8th do. at Bareilly; Wm. Fraser, 6th do. under orders for Dinapore; W. L. M. Bishop, 46th do. at Jubbulpore; J. J. Macdonald, 74th do. at Nusseerabad; T. Pottinger, 54th do. at Meerut; and Geo. Holroyd, 29th do. at Bandah.

Sept. 9.—16th N.I. Lieut. J. H. Burnett to be interp. and qu. master

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Sept. 10. Lieut. O. Campbell, 43d N.I.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 17. Lieut. G. W. Stokes, 59th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 10. 1st Lieut. G. T. Graham, artillery, for health.—17. 1st Lieut. R. H. Baldwin, artillery, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 10. Lieut. George Pott, 3d N.I., for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the Hooghly.

SEPT. 1. William Money, from London and Madeira; Ambassador, from Mauritius, &c.; *Olympus*, from ditto.—5. *Lancier*, from Mauritius.—10. *Grecian*, from Madras; *Elvira*, from Liverpool; *Miranda*, from London, Mauritius, and Madras.—12. *Colombo*, from London and Madras; *Salween*, from Mauritius.—13. *Asia*, from London, Cape, and Madras; *Sunda*, from Liverpool; *Ida*, from Newcastle and Cape.—14. *Isabella Cooper*, from Liverpool; *Adams*, from Madras; *Blackely*, from Liverpool.—22. *Norfolk*, from London and Mauritius.

Sailed from Saugor.

SEPT. 2. Recovery, for London; Janet, for Mauritius; William Lee, for Hull; Lyander, for Liverpool.—3. *Vigilant*, and *Cassiopea*, both for Mauritius; *Upton Castle*, for London.—4. *William Lockhart*, for Mauritius.—6. *Addingham*, for Cape.—8. *Kalla Castle*, for Singapore and China.—10. *James*, for Liverpool.—16. Ripley, for Li-

verpool; *Phoenix*, for Madras and Mauritius.—17. *Sterling*, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—18. *Gilbert Murray*, for ditto.—19. *John Fleming*, for London and Cape; *Dauntless*, for London.—21. *John Woodhall*, and *Edouard*, both for Mauritius.

DEATHS.

Aug. 10. At Chunar, Ens. G. M. Law, 50th regt. N.I.

11. At Mussoorie, Susan, wife of Capt Lukis, paymaster of the 3d Bufts.

19. At Mussoorie, Mr. G. Harding, riding-master 3d L.C., aged 54.

— At Rampore, Baulcah, J. W. Newton, Esq.

23. At Nusseerabad, on route to Mhow, Capt. Thomas Hickman, of the Artillery.

25. At Indore, Mr. J. Thompson, chief uncovenanted assistant at the residency.

28. At Agra, Eleanor, wife of Mr. J. G. Aire, of the Agra College.

30. At Hazareebagh, Lieut. and Adj. Arthur McKean, H.M. 44th regt., aged 50.

— Rana Juwan Singh, Prince of Oodeypore.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. James Edward Toole, Hon. Company's Marine, aged 17.

Sept. 1. At Kurnaul, Capt. Edward Kelly, of H.M. 13th Light Infantry.

— At Calcutta, Margaret, lady of Maj. William McKie, aged 33.

4. At Mussoorie, R. B. Pennington, Esq., surgeon 1st brigade Horse Artillery.

5. Mr. D. Daniel, of the *Herefordshire*.

10. At Chinsurah, Charles Butts, Esq., aged 38.

17. At Calcutta, John Ross Hutchinson, Esq., one of the judges of the Sudder Dewannee Nizamat Adawlut, aged 46.

19. At Calcutta, Isabella, lady of Capt. David Smale, of the bark *Chalydra*, aged 46.

STATES.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

RELIEF OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 7, 1838.—The following movements are ordered:—

6th N.I., from Chiencole to Cuttack.

14th do., Vizianagram to Cuttack.

A detail of Native Artillery for two field pieces, from Vizianagram to Cuttack.

Sept. 18.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to direct that the following movements of corps shall take place with the least practicable delay, to relieve the troops of the Bombay establishment at Sholapoor, Dharwar and Kalladghee:—

A Troop Horse Arty., from Bangalore to Sholapoor.

Head Quarters of the Horse Brigade and C. Troop, St. Thomas' Mount to Bangalore.

3d L. C., Bellary to Sholapoor.

2d do., Trichinopoly to Bellary.

52d N. I., Hurrayhur to Sholapoor.

32d do., Bangalore to Hurrayhur.

47th do., Cuddapah to Dharwar.

16th do., Palaveram to Cuddapah.

7th do., Bellary to Kalladghee.

Sept. 22.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to direct that the following movements of corps shall be made, to supply the troops required from

this presidency for the immediate relief of the Bombay troops at Belgium.

A. Company 1st Bat. Artillery, from Bellary to Belgaur.

Company 2d Bat. Artillery, Bangalore to Bellary.

One complete Company European Foot Artillery, St. Thomas' Mount to Bangalore.

H. M. 41st Regt., Bellary to Belgaur.

18th N. I., Bangalore to Belgaur.

26th do., Paulghautcherry to Belgaur.

One complete Company Sappers and Miners, Bangalore to Belgaur.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 4. Lieut. J. Braddock, non-effective estab., to be actuary and accountant of Government Bank and actuary of Savings Bank.

8. G. S. Hooper, Esq., to act as 3d judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern division, during absence of Mr. Harrington on sick cert.

11. J. Bird, Esq., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore, during absence of Mr. Anstruther on other duty.

19. T. I. P. Harris, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Bellary.

25. C. P. Brown, Esq., to be a member of College Board.

William Elliot, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Madras, during employment of Mr. Hooper on other duty.

G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., to act as head assistant to Accountant General, during absence of Mr. Kaye on other duty.

W. Fisher, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Northern division of Arcot.

Furloughs, &c.—Sept. 4. G. P. Dumergue, Esq., to sea and Cape, for two years, for health.—7. G. D. Drury, Esq., to Cape, for ditto ditto.—24. T. A. Anstruther, Esq., to England, on private affairs, with benefit of furlough allowance (to embark from Bombay.)

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept. 25. The Rev. C. Jefferson to officiate as chaplain at Nagpore, until relieved by the Rev. J. C. Street.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Sept. 4, 1838.—33d N.I. Ens. E. H. L. Moore to be Lieut. v. Master dec.

Lieut. H. O. Sheppard, 19th N.I., permitted to resign app. of qu. mast. and interp. of that corps.

Assist. Surg. John Lovel to be civil surgeon of Chicaole.

Sept. 7.—7th L.C. Cornet C. W. Gordon to be lieut. v. Snell dec.

Artillery. 1st-Lieut. T. H. Humfresys to be capt. and 2d-Lieut. George Dancer to be 1st-lieut. v. Aldritt retired; date of coms. 12th April 1838.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. J. A. Prendergast brought on effective strength from 12th April 1838, to complete estab.

46th N.I. Ens. Heber Drury to be lieut. v. Marriott resigned; date of com. 19th June 1838.

Sept. 11.—4th N.I. Lieut. Henry Pritchard to be capt. and Ens. G. H. S. Yates to be lieut. v. Lee retired; date of coms. 7th Sept. 1838.

Capt. J. Wynch, Artillery, to be assist. adj. general of artillery, v. Polwhele resigned.

Capt. Robert Thorpe, 27th N.I., to act as paymaster at the presidency, during absence and on responsibility of Capt. Foster.

Sept. 14.—Artillery. 1st-Lieut. J. W. Croghan to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. J. L. Barrow to be 1st-Lieut. v. Polwhele retired; date of coms. 10th

Sept. 1838.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. C. H. Hutchinson brought on effective strength from 10th Sept. 1838, to complete estab.

Lieut. C. A. Butler, 21st N.I., to act as sub-assist. com. general.

2d-Lieut. P. M. Francis, corps of engineers, to be assist. to Civil Engineer in 8th Division.

Sept. 18.—Engineers. Capt. James Oliphant, to be major, 1st-Lieut. T. T. Sears to be capt., and 2d Lieut. J. W. Randall, to be 1st-lieut. v. Perton retired; date of com. 15th Sept. 1838.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. J. G. Johnston brought on effective strength from 15th Sept. 1838 to complete estab.

4th N.I. Ens. W. L. Seppings to be lieut. v. Stokes struck off; date of com. 4th Sept. 1838.

Sept. 21.—Lieut. H. Congreve, Artillery, to act as assistant to civil engineer in 3d division.

Sept. 25.—Infantry. Major Joseph Legget, from 3d L. Inf., to be lieut. col. v. Herbert invalided; date of com. 21st Sept. 1838.

3d L. I. Capt. W. L. G. Williams to be major, Lieut. E. L. Durant to be capt., and Ens. V. C. Taylor to be lieut., in suc. to Legget prom.; date of coms. 21st Sept. 1838.

23th N. I. Capt. R. D. O'Dell to be major, Lieut. C. H. Warren, to be capt., and Ens. G. W. Peyton to be lieut., v. Ross dec.; date of coms. 7th Sept. 1838.

Lieut. John Campbell, 38th N.I., to be acting sub-assist. com. general.

The following appointments have effect from date of Lieut. Col. Hitchens' embarkation for Cape of Good Hope:—Major J. R. Haig, deputy adj. gen. to act as adj. gen. of army, with a seat at Military and Clothing Boards; Capt. C. A. Browne, assist. adj. gen., to act as deputy adj. gen. of army; Lieut. R. Gordon, deputy assist. adj. gen., to act as assist. adj. gen. of army; Capt. S. A. Grant, 16th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. of army.

Capt. H. Shirreff, 2d N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. gen. to troops on Penang Coast, v. Williams app. to command of Italian Corps.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Sept. 4. Capt. R. G. Polwhele, of Artillery, on pension of a major, from 10th Sept.—7. Capt. George Lea, 8th N.I., on pension of a lieut. col.—11. Capt. John Macartney, 1st N.V.B. (as a special case), on pension of a major.—Maj. John Purton, corps of Engineers, from 15th Sept.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—Sept. 25. Lieut. Robert Bryce, 19th N.I.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Sept. 21. Lieut. Col. Charles Herbert, 30th N.I.

FURLONGS.

To Europe.—Sept. 7. Assist. Surg. F. H. Stapp, for health.—Assist. Surg. T. W. Stewart, M.D., for health.—11. Capt. R. S. Seton, of Artillery.—Capt. E. H. Atkinson, 19th N.I.—Capt. L. McLean, 6th N.I., for health.—Capt. H. Vanderve, 27th N.I., for health.—Lieut. J. D. P. O'Neil, 7th N.I., for health.—18. Lieut. J. P. Beresford, Artillery, for health.—21. Surg. Robert Sutherland, for health.—25. 2d-Lieut. J. D. Scott, Artillery.—Assist. Surg. R. Colthurst, for health (*vide* Bombay).

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 11. Capt. T. B. Forster, 8th N.I., for two years, for health.—18. Maj. F. Derville, of Artillery Depot of Instruction, for ditto ditto.—25. Lieut. Col. B. R. Hitchens, adj. gen. of army, for ditto ditto.

To Malacca.—Sept. 11. Lieut. I. Ferrier, 48th N.I., until 20th Feb. 1839, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 4. *Adams*, from Cape.—13. *Betsy*, from Colombo.—18. *Indian Oak*, from Port Louis; *Cuba*, from Mauritius; *Meg Merrilies*, from ditto. 19. *Kite*, from Port Louis.—22. *Seringapatam*, from London.—25. *Gaillardon*, from Calcutta.

Departures.

SEPT. 1. *Miranda*, for Calcutta.—2. *Colombo*, for Calcutta; *Reliance*, for China.—3. *Adams*, for Calcutta.—8. *Strath Eden*, for London; *Asia*, for Calcutta; *Samuel Brown*, for ditto.—16. *Brighton*, for Calcutta.—12. *Orwell*, for Singapore.—19. *Indian Oak*, for Calcutta.—21. *Cuba*, for Cal-

cutta.—22. *Meg Merrilies*, and *Kite*, both for Calcutta; *Brigand*, for Northern Ports and Calcutta.—23. *Jeune Nelly*, for Bordeaux.

DEATHS.

July 29. At Moulmehi, Assist. Surg. A. W. Collings, of the medical establishment.

Aug. 27. At Hingolee, in his 49th year, Maj. O. W. Gray, H.M. 62d Foot, commanding 7th regt. of Infantry in the service of the Nizam.

Sept. 7. At Bangalore, Catherine, wife of Henry Hooper, Esq., 7th regt. L.C.

— At Kamptee, Maj. John Ross, 25th regt. N.I. 9. At Arcot, Miss C. B. Stevens, third daughter of John Stevens, Esq., late of Itavtree, county of Devon, aged 18.

17. At Trevandrum, Mrs. J. Roberts, aged 32. *Lately*. At sea, on board the French bark *Mute*, Lieut. Thomas Master, 33d regt. N.I.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Sept. 6. Mr. J. W. Langford to be acting senior assistant judge and session judge of Poona for detached station of Sholapoor.

Mr. G. A. E. Campbell to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Poona, and assistant agent for sirdars in Deccan.

8. Mr. H. Young to be deputy collector of customs in Guzerat and Concan.

Mr. W. A. Pelly to be uncovenanted assistant to collector of ditto ditto.

15. Mr. H. Liddell to be first assistant to collector of Kaira, v. Mr. J. Gordon removed; and to continue to act as first assistant to principal collector of Surat.

18. Mr. H. Liddell to act as first assistant to collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. G. Coles to act as ditto to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. J. M. Davies to act as ditto to collector of Tanna.

19. Lieut. J. Estridge, of Engineers, to be assistant to mint engineer.

20. Lieut. G. Fulljames, 25th N.I., app. to charge of Guzerat cooly police corps.

22. Mr. C. Sims to act as register of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut.

Mr. G. L. Farrant to act as assistant judge and session judge at Taunah.

Mr. A. Bettington to act as ditto ditto at Dharwar.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Sept. 14. The Rev. A. Stackhouse to act as chaplain of Kirkee during absence of the Rev. A. Goode at Singapore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 13, 1838.—Lieut. J. Ramsay, 9th N.I., confirmed as sub. assist. com. gen.,

from date of Col. Frederick's departure to England.

Lieut. W. B. Salmon confirmed as sub-assist. com. gen., in charge of bazaars at Deesa, from above date.

Lieut. H. W. Preece to be assistant to officer in charge of bazaars at Poona.

Sept. 18.—Capt. Earle, 24th N.I., to be Persian interpreter to field detachment at Karrack.

Sept. 21.—2d Lieut. Burke, corps of engineers, to be assistant superintendent of roads, bunds, &c., during absence of Lieut. Western on special duty.

Lieut. C. Threshie to be commissariat officer with force proceeding to Cutch.

Sept. 26.—Ens H. Lodwick to be qu. mast, and interp. in Hindustane and Mahratta, v. Echalar proceeded to Europe.

9th N.I. Lieut. H. W. Evans to be adj., v. Purves proceeded to Europe.

Oct. 2.—20th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Shiri to be adj., v. Hobson prom.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 26. Lieut. F. Wemyss, of engineers, for health.

To Mauritius and Australia.—Sept. 13. Lieut. G. T. Pogson, 5th N.I., for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 13. *Bombay Castle*, from China.—14. *Capt. Cook*, from Penang.—15. *Lady East*, from Liverpool.—16. *Sir Charles Mordaunt*, from China.—20. *Princess Charlotte*, from Liverpool.—21. *Syden*, from Lombok.—22. *Ivo*, from Mocha.—23. *Memnon*, from Llanely.

Departures.

SEPT. 13. H.C. sloop of war *Cootie*, for Aden.—14. *Jupiter*, for Liverpool.—15. *Brighton*, for Liverpool.—17. *Somersetshire*, for London.—18. *Ganges*, for Mauritius.—20. *Swallow*, for Bushire; *Tanierlane*, for Liverpool.—22. *Ernaud*, for Karrack.—H.C. steamer *Semiramus*; and H.C. surveying brig *Palinurus*, for Mandavie (and returned on 30th); *Fortfield*, for Bushire.—26. H. C. schooner *Muhi*, for Persian Gulf.—27. *Heracleum*, for Calcutta.—30. *Bombay Castle*, for China; *Ivo*, for Ceylon and Calcutta; *Malabar*, for China.—Oct. 6. H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, for Red Sea; *Childs Hurold*, for London.

DEATHS.

Sept. 8. In the Fort. Mr. Thomas Mathies, of the firm of Mathies and Barrow, Jewellers and watch-makers, aged 38.

24. At Bombay, Matilda, wife of Lieut. A. H. Thornbury, aged 23.

25. At Baroda, Major D. W. Shaw, 20th N.I.

Singapore.

DEATHS.

July 31. At Singapore, Elizabeth Anne, wife of G. A. C. Plowden, Esq., of the Bengal C.S., aged 22.

Aug. 25. At Singapore, Mrs. Reid, wife of J. F. M. Reid, Esq., B.C.S.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR J. R. CARNAC.

Sir James Rivett Carnac having dis-qualified, the election of a new Director of the East-India Company will take place on Wednesday the 12th of December.

The retirement of Sir James from the Direction was preparatory to his appointment to the Government of Bombay, for which he was put in nomination on Wednesday the 28th of November.

His loss will be deeply felt at home, but it is gratifying to know that he is proceeding to a scene where those commanding talents and statesman-like virtues, which in this country have won for him universal approbation and esteem, will have still more ample room for development. His long experience in Indian affairs eminently fits him for those duties to which he is now called; and we trust that he is destined to confer great and lasting benefit upon the portion of the British empire which will fall under his administration.

SIR WM. CASEMENT.

A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House on the 7th Nov., when Maj-gen. Sir William Casement, K. C. B., was appointed provisionally member of the Council of India; to take his seat therein on the 16th of June 1839, when the term of Colonel Morison's service in the Council will expire, or upon the death, resignation, or coming away of Colonel Morison, should either of these contingencies occur previously to that date.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES
IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). Cornet J. A. Cameron to be lieut. by purch., v. Stewart prom. in 80th F.; M. Kirwan to be cornet by purch., v. Cameron (both 23d Nov.)

2d Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Thomas Powell, from h.p. 14th F., to be lieut., replacing diff., v. Moore app. paymaster 57th F. (24th Sept. 38); Ens. H. W. Stisted to be lieut. by purch., v. Powell who retires; and Fred. Connor to be Ens. by purch., v. Stisted (24th do.)

3d Foot (in Bengal). Ens. W. J. Dorchill to be lieut., v. Whitworth dec. (10th March); Ens. R. H. Gall to be lieut. by purch., v. Dorchill, whose prom. by purch. has not taken place; Ens. W. D. Hilton, from 9th F., to be ens., v. Gall (both 9th Nov.)

4th Foot (at Madras). Capt. C. J. F. Denishire, from 97th F., to be capt., v. Espinasse who exch. (5th Oct. 38).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. E. J. Blanckley to be lieut., v. English dec. (17th Jan. 38); Ens. G. Finlay, from 39th F., to be ens., v. Blanckley (9th Nov.); Lieut. Col. Thomas Powell, from 40th F., to be lieut. col., v. Fearon who exch. (23d Nov.)

9th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. F. Lushington to be capt. by purch., v. Haron who retires; Ens. Wm. Skelton, from 44th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Lushington (both 30th Oct. 38).—C. S. Gaynor to

be ens. without purch., v. Hilton app. to 3d F. (9th Nov.)

17th Foot (at Bombay). Staff Assist Surg. A. S. Thomson to be assist. surg., v. Barnes dec. (23d Nov.)

18th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. John Grattan, from a particular service, to be capt., v. Richard Dume, who retires upon h.p. unattached; Serj. Maj. D. Edwards to be ens., v. Caulfield dec. (both 23d Nov.)

26th Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. W. G. Baer, M.D., from 45th F., to be assist. surg., v. Baird who exch. (23d Nov.)

38th Foot (at Madras). O. W. Gray to be ens. without purch., v. Finlay app. to 6th F. (9th Nov.)

40th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. C. M. Wilson, from 15th F., to be lieut., v. Bowen who exch. (9th Nov.); Brev. Col. R. B. Fearon, from 6th F., to be lieut. col., v. Powell who exch. (23d Nov.)

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. F. J. C. Fortye, from 45th F., to be ens., v. Sheltao prom. in 9th F. (18th Nov.); S. Swinton to be ens. by purch., v. Mitchell app. to 98th F. (9th do.)

49th Foot (in Bengal). R. H. Garrett, M.D., to be assist. surg., v. Robertson dec. (23d Nov.)

51st Foot (on way to V.D. Land). Ens. C. S. Dickson to be lieut. by purch., v. Paget whose prom. has not taken place; Ens. G. E. E. Warburton, from 11st F., to be ens., v. Paget dec. (2d Nov. 38.)

54th Foot (at Madras). Ens. J. A. Skurray, from 80th F., to be ens., v. Hollingsworth who exch. (2d Nov.)

55th Foot (at Madras). Ens. A. H. Harris to be lieut. by purch., v. Bayly who retires; George King to be ens. by purch., v. Hanis (both 19th Oct.)

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. G. H. Hunt to be lieut. by purch., v. Darling prom.; L. Cassidy to be ens. by purch., v. Hunt (both 9th Nov.)

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. Richard Denny to be lieut. by purch., v. Ferrar who retires; and J. A. C. Petley to be ens. by purch., v. Denny (both 12th Oct.)

63d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. J. Fowle, from 96th F., to be lieut., v. Ramsbottom who exch. (5th Oct. 38.)

80th Foot (in N.S. Wales). Ens. G. D. Pack to be lieut. by purch., v. North who retires; C. H. Maxwell to be ens. by purch., v. Pack (both 19th Oct.); Ens. H. A. Hollingsworth, from 54th F., to be ens., v. Skurray who exch. (1st Nov.); Ens. W. H. Hopper, from 38th F., to be ens., v. Maxwell who exch. (2d do.); Capt. W. H. Christie to be major by purch., v. Bowler who retires; Lieut. C. Stuart, from 17th L. Drags, to be capt. by purch., v. Christie (both 9th Nov.)

91st Foot (at St. Helena). Cadet F. J. Bayly to be ens. without purch. (30th Oct. 38.)

Ceylon Rifle Regt. R. B. Gwillt to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Underwood app. to 95th F. (30th Oct. 38.); 2d Lieut. N. Fenwick to be 1st lieut., v. Percy dec. (8th May); Wm. Bagenell to be 2d lieut., v. Fenwick (2d Nov.); Capt. Thos. Bonnor, from h.p. unattached, to be capt., v. M. Conrady who exch., rec. diff. (20th Nov.); 2d Lieut. Wm. Price to be lieut., v. Fenwick whose prom., without purch., has not taken place (8th May); 2d Lieut. H. C. Bird to be lieut., v. Mylius prom. (22d May); 2d Lieut. N. Fenwick to be 1st Lieut. by purch., v. Bird, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled (6th July); 2d Lieut. J. U. Vigors to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Smith who retires (20th Nov.); Geo. Dorchill to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Vigors (20th do.)

Brevet.—Capt. Thomas Bonnor, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be major in army (28th June 38.)

The date of Lieut. J. H. Shadforth's commission in the 57th F. is 14th Feb. 1838, and not 1st Aug. 1835.

The date of Capt. Minton's commission in the 5th Foot has been altered to 4th Dec. 1834.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 27. *Indiana*, Gillett, from Bengal 23d Sept., and Mauritius 26th June; at Dec.—29. *Monarch*,

Booth, from Bombay 23d June; in the Clyde.—30. *Calcutta*, Bentley, from Bengal 5th June; *India*, Vis, from Batavia 2d July; and *Tory*, Ross, from South Seas; all at Deal.—H.M.S. *Alma*, from Ascension 18th Aug.; at Portsmouth.—31. *Sarah Barry*, Evans, from China 10th May, and Batavia 24th June; *Thomas Lowrey*, Bulley, from China 6th July; *Tweed*, Lawson, from Manila 5th March, Mauritius 23d April, and Cape 28th Aug.; and *Hope*, Riley, from South Seas; all at Deal.—*Jean Graham*, Thornton, from Mauritius 15th July; off Portsmouth.—Nov. 1. *Giraffe*, Burn, from V.D.Land 4th July, and Pernambuco 21st Sept.; at Deal.—*Thalia*, Graham, from Bengal 13th June; off Liverpool.—*Hoghtly*, Bayly, from Bombay 26th June; off Portland.—*Phoenix*, Eeljes, from Batavia 11th July; at Flushing.—2. *Margaret Connel*, Morris, from Bengal; in the Clyde.—*Pearl*, Stark, from Bengal 9th June; at Bristol.—H.N.M. S. *Diana*, Koopman, from Batavia 5th Aug.; in the Texel.—3. *Alfred*, Jameson, from Bengal 9th June; and *Kyle*, Fletcher, from Bengal 2d July; both at Deal.—5. *Jawa*, Todd, from Bombay 12th July; at Deal.—7. *Enterprise*, Fearon, from Cape 4th Sept.; off Dover.—10. *Clarinia*, Hawks, from Batavia 13th June; and Mauritius 20th July; at Cowes.—*Crusader*, Wickman, from Bombay 27th July; off Liverpool.—21. *Clanline*, Kemp, from Madras 20th July, and Cape 16th Sept.; off Portsmouth.—*Larkin*, Lugan, from Bengal 9th July, and Cape 14th Sept.; off Penzance.—23. *Piglit*, Morphey, from New Zealand 23d April; off Plymouth.—24. *Pokoe*, Gillies, from Manila. 30th May; off Plymouth.—*Morning Star*, Linton, from Ceylon 3d June, and Mauritius 10th July; off Plymouth.—25. *New Greece*, Johnston, from Bengal 5th June; off Plymouth.—*Popley*, Mallory, from China 10th June; off Penzance.—*Justina*, Young, from Bengal 23th June; off ditto.—27. *Victoria*, Blackley, from Bengal 13th July; off Cape.—H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, from India; at Plymouth.

Departures.

Oct. 4. *Juliana*, Parker, for Mauritius; from Llanelli.—7. *Mercury*, Boag, for Batavia and Singapore; from the Clyde.—Nov. 3. *Royalist*, Brooke, for Singapore (on survey and discovery); from Deal.—*Kates*, Paul, for China; and *Garron*, Henderson, for New South Wales; both from Liverpool.—5. *Cherub*, Matthews, for Ceylon; from Deal.—*Spencer*, Spencer, for Cape; and *Copeland*, Crawford, for China; both from Liverpool.—*Cassandra*, Greig, for Bombay; from the Clyde.—6. *Vixen*, Palmer, for Cape; from Deal.—7. *Christina*, Bell, for V.D.Land and N.S. Wales; from the Clyde.—8. *Plenter*, Manning, for N.S.Wales (with convicts); from Deal.—*William*, Hamlin, for Bombay; from the Clyde.—10. H.M.S. *Idly*, Reeve, for Cape; from Plymouth.—*Hebe*, Anderson, for Ascension; from Deal.—*Europa*, Brown, for Cape; from Swansea.—11. *Orient*, Wales, for N.S.Wales; from Plymouth.—*Lord William Bentinck*, Doutty, and *Palestine*, Sim, both for N.S.Wales; from Portsmouth.—*Goleunda*, Bell, for Bombay; *Cheriat*, Nicholls, and *Appoline*, Rogers, both for Hobart Town; *Antigua Packet*, Macknight, for Mauritius; *Perzia*, Stevens, for Cape, Ceylon, and Malabar Coast; *Indemnity*, Roberts, for N.S. Wales; and *Prince Regent*, Thompson, for ditto; all from Deal.—*Duchess of Kent*, Newby, for N.S. Wales; from Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.—*Lavarence*, Shaw, for Bengal; and *Robert Spers*, Loney, for Batavia; both from Liverpool.—13. *Roberts*, Elder, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Thomas Harrison*, Smith, for South Australia; from Plymouth.—14. *Orator*, Terry, for Mauritius.—*Frances*, Johnston, for Bengal; *Fabrick*, Abbott, for South Australia; *Abbotsford*, Broadfoot, for Bombay; and *Higgins*, Heath, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—15. *Eliza Heywood*, Heywood, for Ascension and Mauritius; from Portsmouth.—*John Barry*, Robson, for N.S. Wales (with convicts); from Sheerness.—*Alphus*, Gill, for N.S.Wales; from Liverpool.—16. *D. Avorgne*, Huguet, for South Australia; from Plymouth.—*Augustus Caesar*, Lacey, for N.S.Wales; from Deal.—18. *Tyrannus*, Livesey, for Hobart Town and Port Arthur (with convicts); from Sheerness.—*Hindon*, McGill, for Bengal; and *Trinculo*, Rae, for Singapore; both from Liverpool.—19. *Lisely*, Parker, for Algoa Bay; from Deal.—*Fama*, Purvis, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—20. *Royal Season*, Towns, for N.S.Wales; *The Packet*, Schirling, for Cape; and *Royal William*, Irvin, for Bengal; all from Deal.—*Hero of Malouin*, Grundy,

for N.S.Wales; *Lady Paget*, Allen, for Batavia; *Trafalgar*, Baxter, for N.S.Wales; and *Hindoo*, Zuilecom, for V.D.Land; all from Liverpool.—*Holbar*, Brown, for Rotterdam and Cape; from Gravesend.—21. *Ariel*, Strickland, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Gulnare*, Williams, for Penang and Singapore; from Liverpool.—22. *Mary Imrie*, Boyd, for Cape and Mauritius; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Larkins, from Bengal and Cape: Mrs. Bryant; Mrs. and Miss Mackay; Miss Tucker; Miss Harwood; Rev. George Pearce; Major Mackinnon, 42d Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Bryant, 68th do.; Ens. Walsh, 14th do.; G. Watermeyer, Esq.; H. Maling, Esq.; J. Whiser, Esq.; Master C. Farquharson; A. Mackay, Esq.; Capt. Stockenström, lieutenant-governor of Cape of Good Hope; Dr. Stephenson, H.M. 54th regt. (passenger from the *Duke of Northumberland*); Lieut. Wood, 29th Madras N.I. (ditto); Lieut. Rattray, H.M. 73d regt.—(J. Staniforth, Esq., C.S., was landed at the Cape).

Per Claudius, from Madras and Cape: (see our last number, p. 240)—additional: Mrs. Mackinnon, wife of Dr. Mackinnon, B.M.S.; two Misses Gordon; Master and Miss Nisbet, children of H. Nisbet, Esq., B.C.S.; also the following passengers from the *Duke of Northumberland*: Mr. Conway; Mrs. Busby; Mrs. Parr and four children; R. H. Sewell, Esq., M.C. S.; Lieut. Parr, H.M. 54th regt.; an orphan child of Lieut. Corfield's.—(Col. and Mrs. West, and Capt. C. B. Lindsay, were landed at the Cape).—Capt. C. Dalrymple and Mr. Ritchie died at sea.

Per Giraffe, from V.D.Land: Mrs. Burn and child; Mr. and Mrs. James Corbett; two Misses Powell; Mr. Powell; Mr. Bell; Dr. Kocir.

Per Pokoe, from Manila: John Wise, Esq., merchant; Miss Lanroy. (Mrs. Lanroy died at sea.)

Expected.

Per Achilles, from Ceylon: Capt. Egerton, 80th regt.; Capt. Enson; Lieut. Fenwick, 61st regt.; Dr. Blake; Mr. Wenham.

Per Aberton, from Bengal (additional): Mrs. Trotter and child; — Trotter, Esq., C.S.

Per Isabella, from Bengal: L. Carmichael, Esq.

Per Ariadne, from Bengal: Capt. Colclington; Lieut. Carter.

Per Malcolm, from Bengal: Mrs. Liddle; R. Richardson, Esq., C.S.; Col. Tuite, 3d L.Drags.; Dr. Langstaff, Senior Member of the Medical Board; Lieuts. Grant and Richardson, 62d N.I.

Per Upton Castle, from Bengal: Capt. Buchan, R.N.; Messrs. R. and E. Edwards.

Per Childs Harolt, from Bombay: The Lord Bishop of Madras, for Cannanore; Mrs. Borradaile and 3 children; Mrs. Eckford and 3 ditto; Mrs. Sproule and two ditto; Mrs. Blowers and four ditto; Capt. Grant, 4th L. Drags.; J. Buchanan, Esq., C.S.; Lieuts. Hogg and Wansle; Lieut. Weimys, engineers; H. Borradaile, Esq., for the Mauritius; Lieut. Jacob, engineers, for the Cape.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Rolarts, for Cape, Madras, &c. (additional): Miss Entoff and governess.

Per Lord Louthery, for Madras and Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple; Capt. and Mrs. White; Capt. and Mrs. Harvey; Dr. and Mrs. Hamlyn; Mrs. Col. Colebrooke; Misses Earle, Kingston, and Shute; Capts. Colton and Beane; Lieuts. Sent, Wheatfield, Swinton, and Margory; Messrs. Taylor, Trevor, Crew, C. Williams, A. Williams, Pogson, McDowell, Simpson, Gerrard, Rawson, Gamble, McCoy, Walsh, Sadler, Strabensee, Nickle, Hobhouse, Anursley, and Wilde.

Per Ruphrates, for Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Freeman; Maj. Parly and family; two Mrs. Steins.—For Bombay: Mrs. Armstrong and niece; Capts. Fisher and Gidley; Mr. Farquharson; Misses Pilkington and Sprey.

Per Eleanora, for Bengal: Mr. Campbell; Mr. and Mrs. Penkith; Mr. and Mrs. Smithers; Mr. J. Smithers.

Per Andromache, for N.S.Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Rodd; Mr. and Mrs. White; Mr., Mrs., and Miss McIntosh; Mrs. Glasson and two daughters; Mr. and Mrs. Rowley; Dr. and Mrs. Buchanan; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Street; Capts. Hollingsworth and

Oldery, R.N.; Mr. and Miss Hollingworth; Dr. J. Douglas; Messrs. G. and T. Alsop, Bowling, Murray, Cook, Moon, Gadsden, Haley, Walker, and Jewson; Master White.

Per Juliet, for V.D. Land and N.S. Wales; Mr. and Mrs. Selomons; Messrs. Lester, Brown, Lee, Williams, Dwyer, Rea, Harper, Turney, and Day.

Per Orient, for N.S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker and two children; Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker; Mr. and Mrs. Williams; Mrs. Hearn; Mrs. Green and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Welch; Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and six children; Mr. and Mrs. Heather; Messrs. Jones, Cobham, Skeete, Cotton, Ford, Pearce, Kennedy, Sherriff, Phillott, Thain, Grant, White, Vaughan, and Shepherd.

Per Royal George, for N.S. Wales: Mr. McArthur and party.

Per Appoline, for V.D. Land: Mrs. Bryan; Mrs. Fortescue; Dr. and Mrs. Hobson; two Messrs. Campbell; two Messrs. Steiglitz; Mr. Macready; Mr. Kinncar.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Abgarria*, from Muscat to Java, was totally destroyed by fire 2d Sept: 14 of the crew saved, and arrived at Bombay; the remainder and 50 passengers burnt.

The *Blake*, from China, is detained at the Cape of Good Hope, and the captain and officers committed (for cruelty to the crew) to be sent home for trial.

The *Regina*, Kruse, from Gothenburg to the East-Indies, has put back leaky, with considerable damage, and part of the cargo thrown overboard, and must discharge the remainder, having been on shore in the Channel.

Falmouth, 20th Nov.—“The *Larkins*, Ingram, from Calcutta to London, which put into this port yesterday leaky, was surveyed this morning, and commenced discharging her cargo: two lighter loads have been taken out, and notwithstanding four pumps are kept going, the water in the hold has not lessened. She has been in consequence run on the ground above Green Bank and Flushing Quays.”

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 26. At Chatham, the lady of E. Tritton, Esq., Bengal medical service, of a daughter.

Nov. 10. At Boulogne, the lady of Major A. Champain, of a son.

13. At Pittchet Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Money of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 27. In London, E. C. Hobson, M.D., of Hobart Town, V.D. Land, to Margaret, second daughter of J. Adamson, Esq., of Wairarook.

Oct. 18. At Kenilworth, Robert Gouger, Esq., of Adelaide, South Australia, to Sarah, eldest daughter of James Whitem, Esq., of the former place.

30. At St. Mary's, Islington, Joseph Woodman, Esq., of Leighton, Bedfordshire, to Mary Hope, elder daughter of John Cowie, Esq., of Iffsbury Place.

31. At Edinburgh, William Lavie, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Elizabeth Ancram, second daughter of John Hay, Esq., late a member of the Medical Board, Madras.

Nov. 2. At Glasgow, John C. Rowlett, Esq., of Queen's College, Cambridge, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. Brooke Sanson, Hon. E.I. Company's service, of Dibun, Hants.

5. Capt. P. D. Bingham, R.N., to Jane, widow of the late Capt. Howard, of the Hon. Company's European Regiment, Bengal.

6. George Williams Bishop, Esq., 71st regt., Bengal army, to Mary Ann Romer, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Meadows, of H.M. 18th regt.

12. At Plymouth, James Hamlyn, Esq., Madras medical establishment, to Charlotte Helling, eldest daughter of the late Capt. W. Bennett, Hon. E.I. Company's service.

— At Brighton, Colonel Creagh, c.n., to Maria Elizabeth, relict of the late James Vaughan, Esq., Madras civil service.

15. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, Major Cruikshank, Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Eliza King Josephine, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Bothamley, Esq., of Camberwell.

20. At St. Peter's Church, Walworth, L. Winkley, Esq., of Birchington and Camberwell, to Julia Mary, daughter of William Corbett, Esq., of Grosvenor-street, formerly of Brixton.

Lately, At Muff Church, county Donegal, Ireland, A. Grant, Esq., of Calcutta, to Eliza, eldest daughter of F. Hamilton, Esq., of Londonderry.

— At Cheltenham, David Robertson, Esq., of the Hon. E.I. Company's civil service, eldest son of Maj. Robertson, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John C. Hickson, Esq., of Gardiners'-place, Dublin.

— At Liverpool, S. R. Pasley, Esq., merchant, of Dublin, to Amelia Anastasia, only daughter of of the late Gen. Freer, of Fort William, Bengal.

DEATHS.

June 1. Aged 26, on board the *Colombo*, on the passage to Bengal, E. S. Northmore, Esq., only surviving son of Thomas Northmore, Esq., of Cleve.

Aug. 1. Drowned, at the entrance of the river Hooghly, in the ship *Ruf Ronce*, on his return from India, Mr. Edward Parbury, youngest son of the late Charles Parbury, Esq., of Seymour-place, in his 18th year.

2. Ernestine, wife of C. B. Rodwell, Esq., on her passage to Adelaide.

10. At sea, on board the *Duke of Northumberland*, on the passage from Madras, Lieut. Corfield, H.M. 63d regt.; also, on the 23d, Mrs. Corfield and her infant child.

Sept. 2. At sea, on board the *Claudine*, on the passage to the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. W. H. C. Dalrymple, master attendant and marine store-keeper at Madras.

Oct. 20. At Hereford, in his 22d year, J. L. Taylor, Esq., of the 7th Bombay N.I., and third son of the late Chancellor of that Diocese.

22. At sea, on board the *Claudine*, on the passage from India, Mr. Ritchie.

23. At Garlinge, near Margate, Harriet Clementina, daughter of Capt. Alex. A. Younge, of the East-India Company's late St. Helena regiment, aged 11.

30. After a long and protracted illness, at his house in Duke-street, Portland-place, Maj. Gen. William Brooks, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

Nov. 4. In St James's-street, Lieut. Col. John Gillespie, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, in his 86th year.

— At Abbey Foregate, Shrewsbury, in his 89th year, General Robert Phillips, of the Hon. E.I. Company's Bengal army. He was senior officer of the Company's service, and distinguished himself in several actions in India.

5. At Tonbridge Wells, Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., in his 78th year.

8. In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged 76, Mary, widow of John Cotton, Esq., of Devonshire-street, and of Welwyn, Herts.

14. At Mauchline Manse, Gavin Hamilton, Esq., late of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— Capt. Walter Williams Rees, late of the Bengal army.

16. At Paris, the Right Hon. Robert Cutlar Ferguson, her Majesty's Judge Advocate General, and M.P. for the Stewartry of Kirkcubright, North Britain.

17. At Stonehouse, aged 26, of consumption, M. D. C. Boden, Esq., son of the late Maj. Boden, and nephew to the late Col. Boden.

18. At Hammersmith, of apoplexy, Woodward Bidwell, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, aged 53.

22. At Cleasby, near Darlington, Capt. Wray, of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal army, aged 53.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 69 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mda. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mda.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30, 1838.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	10 8 @	19 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 5 @	5 8
Bottles 100	12 0	12 4	— flat do.	5 6	5 9
Coals B. md.	0 6½	0 11	— English, sq. do.	3 1	3 4
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	34 4	34 12	— flat do.	3 0	3 3
— Brasers' do.	35 3	35 12	— Bolt do.	2 13	2 15
— Ingot do.	32 4	32 8	— Sheet do.	5 2	6 0
— Old Gross do.	33 5	33 11	— Nails cwt.	9 8	14 8
— Bolt do.	48 0	53 0	— Hoops F. md.	4 14	5 7
— Tile do.	31 8	32 8	— Kentledge cwt.	1 0	1 4
— Nails, assort. do.	31 0	38 4	— Lead, Pig F. md.	7 9	7 11
— Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.	31 0	33 9	— unstamped do.	7 6	7 7
— Russia Sn. Rs. do.	—	—	— Millinery do.	15 D.	25 D.
Copperas do.	2 5	2 7	— Shot, patent bag	3 8	4 8
Cottons, chintz pce.	3 0	9 0	— Spelter Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 5	6 7
— Muslins do.	1 0	2 14	— Stationery do.	30 D.	40 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170 mos.	0 4	0 6	— Steel, English Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 12	6 0
Cutlery, fine 15D.	—	20D.	— Swedish do.	6 3	6 9
Glass 20 to 30D. to P.C.	—	—	— Tin Plates Sa. Rs. boxes	16 0	17 0
Ironmongery 30D.	—	35D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4 12	11 8
Hosiery, cotton 14D.	—	25D.	— coarse and middling do.	0 14	4 4
Ditto, silk 25D.	—	45D.	— Flannel fine do.	1 0	1 7

BOMBAY, September 8, 1838.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	10 @	14	Iron, Swedish St. candy	58 @	—
Bottles, quart. doz.	1	1.3	— English do.	40	41
Coals ton	6	12	— Hoops cwt.	10	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .. cwt.	60.8	—	— Nails do.	10	12
— Thick sheets or Brazer's .. do.	61	—	— Sheet do.	10.8	—
— Plate bottoms do.	64	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	40	41
— Tile do.	48	—	— do. for nails do.	55	—
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	— Lead, Pig cwt.	11	11.8
— Longcloths do.	—	—	— Sheet do.	12	—
— Muslins do.	—	—	— Millinery do.	25D.	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 lb.	0.7	0.13	— Shot, patent cwt.	13	14
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0.11	1.1	— Spelter do.	12	—
Cutlery, table P.C.	—	—	— Stationery do.	40D.	—
Earthenware 60 A.	—	—	— Steel, Swedish tub	10	11
Glass Ware 40 B.	—	—	— Tin Plates box	16	—
Hardware P.C.	—	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4	—
Hosiery, half hose P.C.	—	—	— coarse do.	2	—
			— Flannel, fine do.	1.8	—

CANTON, June 26, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. piece	3 @	6	Smalts pecul	45 @	55
— Longcloths do.	4	5½	— Steel, Swedish tub	3.7	—
— Muslins, 20 yds. do.	—	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth yd.	1.10	1.35
— Cambric, 40 yds. do.	5	9	— do. ex super do.	2.5	—
— Handkerchiefs do.	13	2	— Camlets, at Whampoa pce.	20	29
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50 pecul	36	42	— Do. at Lintin do.	26	27
Iron, Bar do.	3	—	— Long Kils do.	94	11
— Rod do.	5	—	— Tin, Straits pecul	17	17½
Lead, Pig do.	6	6½	— Tin Plates box	8	9

SINGAPORE, July 19, 1838.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	7½ @	9	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. .. corgie	4 @	5½
Bottles 100	3½	3½	— do. do. Pullicat doz.	13	3
Copper Nails and Sheathing pecul	34	35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 60 .. pecul	43	58
Cottons, Madapolams, 24yd. ... 33-36 pce.	2	2½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. .. do.	—	—
— Ditto 34	40-44 do.	2½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50. .. do.	115	137
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	3½	6	Cutlery do.	40	per cent. disc.
— do. do. 40-43 do.	4½	5	Iron, Swedish pecul	4½	5
— do. do. 45-50 do.	5	8	— English do.	3½	4½
— Grey Shirting do. do. 35-36 do.	3½	4½	— Nail, rod do.	4	—
— Prints, 7-8, & 9-8, single colours do.	2	3½	— Lead, Pig do.	6	—
— two colours do.	2½	3	— Sheet do.	7	8
— Turkey reds do.	6	8½	— Spelter pecul	6½	—
— fancies do.	3	5	— Steel tub	44	5
— Cambric, 18 yds. by 48 to 44 .. pce.	1½	2½	— Woollens, Long Ellis pce.	6	8½
— Jaconet, 20 48 - 45 do.	1½	4	— Camlets do.	20	26
— Lappet, 10 40 - 49 do.	1½	1½	— Bombasetta do.	5	5½

Calcutta, Aug. 30, 1838.—Sales of *Jaconets, Long-cloths, Cambrics, Lappets, and Lappet Scarfs*, have been made to considerable extent during the week, without, however, any alteration in prices. *Mulls and Book Muslins* are in little or no enquiry. *Turkey Red Cloth and Chintzes* continue in steady demand in this market. There are accounts in town from *Mirzapore*, that all kinds of *Chintzes*, and in fact most kinds of *Coloured Goods*, had risen considerably, but this will not at present materially affect this market, as there is just now no way of transmitting them to *Mirzapore* in any quantity. A fair business in *White Mule Twist* has been done at unaltered prices. *Orange Yarn* is rather advancing, but other colours are without change. *Woolens*: very little doing in this staple, and we cannot expect a revival of demand to any extent until after the holidays. The price of *Old and Tile Copper* has advanced about 4 to 6 ans. per md., but in the latter there have been no transactions, as holders are demanding a further advance. *Spelter* has again advanced 2 ans. per md. Considerable transactions have been made in *Iron*, but at prices which shew no alteration in previous rates. *Bottles* have fallen considerably, and there is no demand for them.

Madras, July 4, 1838.—The only wholesales of *Europe articles* reported, are of two small invoices, one of *Oilman's* at prime cost, and the other of *French Millinery* at 15 per cent. advance. In *Beer* and other articles there has been little or nothing done. *Metals*: except a few candelis of *Iron Rose Nails*, of 1½ to 3 inches, which were sold at 93 and 105 Rs. per catty, we have not heard of any other wholesale, though *Iron, Spelter, &c.* are in fair request. *Cotton Piece Goods*, the stock increasing. *Twist*, abundant. *Woolens and Hosiery* selling from prime cost to 10 advance. *Saddlery* unsaleable. *Stationery* at a discount. *Cutlery and Ironmongery* from 5 to 10 and 15 per cent. advance. *Flannel* selling at 7 to 12 annas per yard. *Earthenware* at prime cost.

Bombay, Sept. 8, 1838.—*Metals*: the importations of *English Bar Iron* this season have been moderate. The stocks of *Nail Rods* in first hands are small, but the consumption is limited. *Sheet Iron* of good

sizes enquired for, at Rs. 10½ per cwt., and at present the bazaar is but rather barely supplied. The stock of *Hoop Iron* is estimated at about 60 tons. *Importations of Spelter* from *England* have been very short, but the high prices have attracted the notice of speculators at *Calcutta*. Stocks of *Steel*, both *faggot* and *tub*, are moderate. Prices of *Pig Lead* have been maintained, and the article is in fair demand for the *Arabian Coast*. *Sheet Lead* is in no demand, and is at all times but in very limited use. Prices of *Red Lead* are advancing; the stock is small. The demand for *Copper* is inactive, particularly for the unmanufactured kinds, which are in no enquiry.

Singapore, July 19, 1838.—No importations of *Plain, Printed, and Coloured Cotton Goods* since our last. The demand for these articles continues rather dull, and the transactions during the week have not been extensive. *Cambrics* are still enquired for, and about 20 cases have been sold at dols. 22 to 24½ per case: middling and fine qualities are in no demand. *Longcloths* have been in rather better demand this week. *Grey Shirtings* also continue in demand, but at low prices. *Jaconets* in no demand. *Prints*, suitable styles, continue to be much wanted. *Twist, Grey Mule*, in more demand, chiefly owing to the advance in *Opium*, which induces the *packets* now leaving to take less *Opium* and more *Twist* and *Cotton Goods* than they have done in any previous trip this year. *Coloured Goods* also in better request. *Woolens* continue without enquiry. *Metals*: *English Flat Bar Iron*, no importations since our last; stock moderate. *Nail-rod*, saleable at quotations. *Swedish Flat Bar*, none, and a small supply wanted at quotations. *Pig Lead*, none, and 400 to 500 peculs wanted at quotations. *Spelter*, none, and wanted at 6½ dols. per pecul. *Steel*, the market well supplied, and retailing at quotations. *Tin Plates*, seldom wanted. *Copper Nails and Sheathing*, the market supplied. *Cutlery and Hardware*, the market overstocked. *Earthenware* without enquiry, and stock large.

Canton, June 26, 1838.—*White and Grey Longcloths* continue in good demand, but most other articles of *British Manufacture* have a tendency to decline in prices, and little business is going on.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Sept. 22, 1838.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock { Transfer Loan of } Sa. Rs.		
Paper { 1835-36 interest payable in England .. }	prem. 15	0 14 0
		per cent.
Second { From Nos. 1, 200 } to buy do. 0 0 3 0		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- } to sell.... par 2 8		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. prem. 2 12 2 4		
4 per cent. disc. Co's Rs. 3 0 4 0		

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.-	3,195 a	3,100
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) { Old 210 a 200		
	New 110 a	100

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d.; to sell, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d. per Sa. Rupee.

Madras, July 4, 1838.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1836, five per cent.—1 to 6 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—6½ prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—1 disc.
Tanjore Bonds—4 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—to buy, 2s. 1d.; to sell, 1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Sept. 8, 1838.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 100.12 to 101.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.12 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Bom. Rs.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111.5 per ditto—scarcely in the market.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.12 to 112 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 106 to 106.4 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 90.8 to 93.12 do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 115 to 115.8 Bom. Rs.—none for sale.

Singapore, July 19, 1838.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 39 days' sight, 4s. 3½d. to 4s. 4d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 6½d. per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4s. 4d. per do.

Canton, June 26, 1838.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 7d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 210 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols. — Private Bills, 30 days. — Co.'s Rs. per ditto, none.
On Bombay, Private Bills—no transactions.
Sybee Silver at Lintin, 6½ to 7 per cent. prem.

The E.I. Company Agents have altered their condition for advances on consignments, making the exchange at 4s. 7½d. per dollar, and paying half in cash and half in bills on the Supreme Government.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Indiana</i>	400 tons.	Gillett	Dec. 6, 1838.
<i>Rosalind</i>	350	Fonrose	Dec. 6.
<i>Thomas Lowry</i>	410	Bulley	Dec. 10.
<i>Kyle</i>	331	Fletcher	Dec. 15.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Severn</i>	600	Wake	Dec. 8.
<i>Larkins</i>	700	Ingram	Jan. 10, 1839.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, AND CHINA.

<i>Lord Lowther</i>	1424	Marquis	Dec. 1, 1838.
<i>Abercrombie Robinson</i>	1400	Scott	Jan. 20, 1839. Gravesend.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Claudine</i>	500	Kemp	Jan. 20. Portsmouth.
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FOR MADRAS, STRAITS, AND CHINA.

<i>Marquis Camden</i>	1400	Gribble	Feb. 15.
<i>General Kyd</i>	1400	Jones	March 1.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Euphrates*</i>	650	Buckham	Dec. 1, 1838. Portsmouth.
<i>Triumph*</i>	600	Green	Dec. 10. Portsmouth.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.

<i>Maria</i> (steam)	460	Black	Dec. 1.
<i>Ann</i>	800	Griffith	Dec. 23.
<i>Thomas Coutts</i>	1365	Warner	Jan. 15, 1839.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Agrippina</i>	350	Rodgers	Dec. 10, 1838.
<i>Tigris</i>	550	Symons	Jan. 10, 1839.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

<i>Mary Ann</i> (Gov. stores) ...	350	Marshall	Dec. 5, 1838.
<i>Vibika</i>	360	Terry	Dec. 15.

FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Susan</i>	597	Neatby	Dec. 3. Plymouth.
<i>Tropic</i>	382	King	Dec. 5.
<i>Mellish</i>	424	Jones	Dec. 8.
<i>Argyle</i>	570	Gatenby	Dec. 10. Plymouth.
<i>Ann</i>	650	Murray	Dec. 15.
<i>Hondurus</i>	380	Weller	Dec. 20.

FOR CAPE AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

<i>Roxburgh Castle</i>	600	Cumberland ...	Jan. 7, 1839. Plymouth.
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FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

<i>William Bryan</i>	312	Roman	Dec. 1, 1838.
<i>Buckinghamshire</i> (H.M. Coms.)	1400	Moore	Dec. 2. Gravesend.
<i>Ganges</i>	430	MacConnell ...	Dec. 3.
<i>City of Adelaide</i>	350	Chesser	Dec. 15.
<i>William Harris</i>	342	Terry	Dec. 15.

FOR SWAN RIVER.

<i>Montreal</i>	308	Stewart	Dec. 7. Plymouth.
<i>Eleanor</i>	400	Holderness	Dec. 24.

* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS FOR INDIA.

The next mails for Egypt and India will be despatched from the General-Post-Office on Saturday, the 22d of December.

Tea.—The public sales were brought to a conclusion on the 26th Oct. The quantity amounted to 16,500,000 lbs., being larger than was ever before offered at one time, and, compared with the July sale, it shows an increase of 3,000,000 lbs. Previous to the commencement of these sales it was generally supposed that prices would rule very moderate, which drew a large attendance of buyers, but at the opening it was evident that importers would not meet the trade at prices which so large a declaration would warrant; the consequence of which was, that the biddings were very languid during the three first days, prices ruling 1½d. to 3d. under July rates for Congou, Twankay, Hyson, Pekoe, and Caper, whilst Gunpowder and Imperial maintained their greater currency; but on the fourth day buyers finding that the merchants would not submit to a further reduction, and the stocks held by them getting low, and no other sale taking place until January next, caused them to come forward more freely, and the demand since then has been extensive for Congou, Twankay, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin, for actual consumption, which improved 1d., so that the rates of those, when compared with the last sale, exhibit a fall of only 1d. to 1½d.; a speculative demand during the last few days sprung up for common Congou; Gunpowder and Imperial have sold briskly; the high rates at which Bohea was taxed, and the competition it met with from common Congou, checked the demand, and very little was sold; Black Leaf, Orange and Flowery Pekoe of ord. to mid. descriptions were taken very sparingly, although offered at moderate rates, the better kinds sold well at good prices; Campoi, Pouchong, Souchong, Hung Muey, and Caper, met with a dull sale at low prices.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Putry and Pasteur's report of the result of the October public sales, which commenced on the 2d, and closed on the 24th.

"The quantity declared for sale was 11,664 chests. Previous to, and during the sales, 1,754 chests were withdrawn. The declaration of so large a sale produced at first an unfavourable impression on the market, and it was the general

opinion that to keep prices up to the July rates, proprietors would have to buy in a very large proportion of the quantity put up. Subsequently orders for immediate shipment to Russia having been received, several parcels suitable for that market were disposed of at very full market prices. Importers showed their determination to support prices by buying in freely, and after some reluctance on the part of the buyers, the July prices were generally realized, especially for middling and good sorts, which in many instances brought an advance of 2d per lb., whilst ordinary and defective qualities were heavy at from last sale's prices to 3d. discount. The sale proceeded with considerable spirit at about those rates during the four days, which in the first fortnight were not interfered with by the Jews' holidays; and during this interruption a considerable proportion of the quantity bought in by the proprietors was eagerly taken by private contract.

"Previous to the re-opening of the sale, accounts from Calcutta of the 17th July reached us, representing the crop as being in a precarious state, and several importers were induced to withdraw some of their markets, and to give additional support to the others; buyers, however, appeared unwilling to pay higher prices, except for middling and good sorts for shipping, which were becoming rather scarce, and which in many instances brought an advance of ½d. on the July prices, or 3d. on the rates established in the first part of the sale. Consuming qualities have, throughout the sale, been in good demand from last sale's prices to 3d. advance.

"Madras were neglected, and the few lots of good quality went at 3d. to 6d. advance on the last sale; the remainder was bought in at about 2d. to 3d. above the July rates. Oudes were chiefly bought in at about 3d. advance.

"Of the quantity withdrawn, about 850 chests remain in the hands of the proprietors. About 2,000 chests have been bought in, leaving 9,000 chests actually disposed of."

The deliveries from the 1st January have exceeded those of last year by 6,000 chests.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from October 25 to November 24, 1838.

Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
25	203 203½	93 93½	93½	100 100½	101 101½	15 15½	—	93½ 93½	63 65p	64 66p
26	—	93½ 93½	93½ 94½	100 100½	101 101½	14½ 15	262½	94½	63 66p	63 66p
27	203½	93½ 93½	94 94½	100 100½	101 101½	14½ 15	261 2	94 94½	63 65p	64 66p
29	—	93½ 93½	93½ 94	100 100½	101 101½	14½	—	93½ 94	62 64p	66 68p
30	203	93 93½	93½ 93½	100 100½	101 101½	14½	259½	93½ 94	62 64p	66 68p
31	202 202½	93½ 93½	93½ 94	100 100½	101 101½	15 15½	—	93½	—	66 68p
Nov.										
2	202½ 202½	93 93½	93½ 93½	100 100½	101 101½	15 15½	259½ 10½	93½	66 68p	66 68p
3	202	93 93½	93½ 94	100 100½	101 101½	—	259½	93½ 94	60 64p	66 68p
5	—	93½ 93½	93½ 94	100 100½	101 101½	51 15½	—	93½ 94	—	66 68p
6	201	93 93½	93½ 94	100 100½	101 101½	15	260	93½ 94	—	66 68p
7	—	93½ 93½	93½ 94	100 100½	101 101½	—	—	93½ 94	60 64p	66 68p
8	202	93½ 93½	94 94½	100 100½	101 101½	14½ 15	260	94 94½	60 64p	66 68p
9	202½	93½ 93½	94 94½	100 100½	101 101½	—	—	94½	63 65p	68 70p
10	202½ 3	93½ 93½	94½ 94½	100 100½	101 101½	14½ 15	261	94½ 94½	63p	68 70p
12	203 203½	93½ 93½	94½ 94½	100 100½	102 102½	14½ 15	261	94½	—	68 70p
13	203 203½	93½ 93½	94½ 94½	100 100½	102 102½	14½ 15	262	94½	—	68 70p
14	203 203½	93½ 93½	94½ 94½	100 100½	102 102½	15 15½	—	94½	65p	68 70p
15	203 203½	93½ 93½	94 94½	100 100½	102 102½	14½	261	84 94½	63 65p	68 70p
16	203 203½	93½ 93½	94 94½	100 100½	101 101½	14½	261	94½	63 65p	68 70p
17	204	93½ 93½	94½ 94½	100 100½	102 102½	14½ 15½	—	94½	66p	68 70p
19	204	93½ 93½	94 94½	100 100½	102 102½	14½ 15	261 2	91½	63 65p	69 70p
20	204½	93½ 93½	94 94½	100 100½	102 102½	14½ 15	261 1½	94½	64p	67 69p
21	203½ 203½	93½ 93½	93½ 94½	100 100½	101 101½	14½ 15	261	93½ 94½	—	67 69p
22	203½ 203½	93 93½	93½ 94	100 100½	101 101½	15	261 2	93½ 94	—	67 69p
23	203	93½ 93½	93½ 94	100 100½	101 101½	—	—	93½ 94	62 64p	68 70p
24	203 203½	93½ 93½	94 94½	100 100½	101 101½	14½ 15	—	94 94½	62 64p	68 70p

FREDERICK BAREY, Stock and Share Broker,
7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

INDEX TO VOL. XXVII.

PART I.—ORIGINAL AND SELECT PAPERS, &c.

- Aborigines*, incorrect report on, 268.
Abors, a hill tribe in Assam, 111.
Abu Soffian, a Koreish chief, 10—his conversion by Mohammed, 15.
Acca, battle between the Romans and Moslems in the sea of, 321.
Adam (Mr.) and native education, 181.
Affghanistan, sketch of the political state of, 177, 300—characters of its rulers, 309—see also *Cabul*, &c.
Agra, famine at, 2.
Agriculture in Assam, 107.
ANALYSES OF EASTERN WORKS:—The Darrat al Mokallalah, 10—the Story of Tamim Ansari, 134—the Beharistan of Jami, 214—the Book of Victories, 316.
Anecdotes, Persian, 214.
Antar, the romance of, 57—his life, 58—poetry from, 59.
Antiochus, the Greek, allusions made to, in the inscriptions of India, 92, 209, 271.
Antiquities at Goa, 30—in Assam, 108.
Appa Saheb, Raja of Nagpore, treacherous conduct of, 48.
Arabic, romances from the, 57—first translation of the Bible into, 61.
Arcot, origin of, 22.
Арма, Indian, gallantry displayed by a portion of, at the battle of Seetabuldee, 48—native banks and swindlers in, 94—force from, ordered against Cabul, 265.
Asia, Central, route from, to British India, 28—the great Dooranee monarchy in, 300—states of, 305.
Asiatic Society of Bengal, papers read before, 92, 206, 271.
Asoka, edicts promulgated by the Buddhist monarch, 92, 207, 272.
Assam, epitome of Dr. McCosh's description of, 104—tea, 325.
Assault, new law relating to, 159.
Australasia, affairs in, 4, 89.
Balkh, description of, 315.
Bank of India, the projected, 268.
Banks and Swindlers of India, 94.
Barukzyes, a powerful family, in Cabulistan, 300.
Batteries, cloth, in Japan, 149.
Beharistan, the, of Jami, 214.
Bentinck (Lord Wm.), 325.
Bible, first Arabic translation of the, 61.
Biography:—Antar, the Arabian poet, 57—Baron Silvestre de Sacy, 115, 182—Sheikh Dullo, the Pindarry, 286.
Boota, description of, 110—mission, 267.
Bor Kangtis, a hill tribe, 111.
Buckingham (Mr. J. S.), lines by, 130.
Buddhist tooth relic, 90—inscriptions at Girnar and Dhauri, 92, 206, 271.
Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27. No. 108.
Burdwan, the claimant of the raj of, 180, 265, 267.
Burmah, affairs in, 3, 180—wars between, and China, 62.
Burnes (Capt.), 309, 310.
Burney (Col.), his account of the wars between Burmah and China, 62.
Cabo, monastery at, 38.
Cabul, route from Delhi to, 28—political state of, 177, 300—character of the chief of, 179, 310—proposed re-establishment of Shah Shooja in, 178, 179, 265—British force ordered against, 265—the seat of war in, 300—statistics of, 305—character of its inhabitants, 306—different states of, 309—city of, *ib.*
Cachar, account of, 113.
Candahar, route from Delhi to, 28—character of the present ruler of, 179, 312—expedition to, 265—description of, 313.
Cape of Good Hope, affairs of, 4, 90.
Cawnpore, famine at, 2.
Ceylon, the tooth relic of, 90.
China, affairs in, 4—review of works on, 40—sketch of some of the most important features of its people, 43—wars between Burmah and, 62—the great wall of, 103—Christianity in, 268.
Chinese tale of "the Moon light Old Man," 25—sentiment, 129—work of P. Ferrarius, 235—tea-labourers in Assam, 325.
Christa Sangita, the, 9.
Christianity in India, 3, 9—in Assam, 106—in China, 268.
Churches at Goa, 32, 35—erection of a new, at Calcutta, 181.
COIN, Penal, of British India:—Of offences relating to coin, 72, 85—of offences relating to weights and measures, 75—of offences affecting the public health, safety, and convenience, *ib.*—of offences relating to religion and caste, 77, 87—of illegal entrance into and residence in the territories of the East-India Company, 78, 88—of offences relating to the press, 79, 88—of offences affecting the human body, 151, 162—of offences against property, 240, 255—of offences relating to documents, 329—of offences relating to property-marks, 332—of the illegal pursuit of legal rights, 333, 339—of the criminal breach of contracts of service, 333, 340—of offences relating to marriage, 334, 341—of defamation, 334, 344—of criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance, 338—explanatory notes, 79, 162, 255, 339.
 (2 Y)

Coin, new law relative to, 72, 85.

Come back! Come back! 269.

Confucius, the Chinese philosopher, 43.

Conscience, scruples of, 267.

Contracts, new law of, 333, 340.

Coolies, Indian, 4, 89—kidnapping of, 180, 267.

Criminal law of India, new—see *Code*.

CRITICAL NOTICES, 70, 237, 326—see also *Review of Books*.

Cutna, disturbance at, 180, 265.

Dacoity in India, illustrations of, 225.

Darrat al Mokallalah, analyses of the, 10.

Davis (Mr. J. F.), notice of his work entitled "The Chinese," 41.

Defamation, new law of, 334, 344.

Delhi, route from, to Lahore, Cabul, and Candahar, 28.

Dhauhi, in Cuttaek, rock-inscriptions at, 92, 207, 271.

Documents, of offences relating to, 329.

Dooranee monarchy in Affghauistan, account of the, 300.

Dost Mahommet Khan, chief of Cabul, character of, 179, 310.

Drama, the modern Hindu, 5.

Dulloo, Sheikh, the Pindarry, 286.

Eastern news, review of, 1, 89, 177, 265.—works, analyses of, 10, 134, 214, 316.

East-India Company and steam-communication, 89.

Edicts, Buddhist, 272.

Education, religious, in India, 3—state of, in Assam, 106.

Egypt, the overland route through, 4, 267—allusion to one of the Ptolemies of, in the rock-inscriptions of India, 92, 271.

Fable, Turkish, 198.

Famine in India, 2, 180—its unexampled severity, 2—means of preventing, 69.

Ferrarius (P.), Chinese work of, 235.

Forgery, Indian law against, 329.

Fortis, portable, in Japan, 149.

Garrows, a hill tribe, in Assam, 114.

Ghauts on the Sutlej, 29.

Ghijee country, account of the, 309.

Ghuzni, character of its ruler, 310.

Girnar, in Guzerat, rock-inscriptions at, 92, 206, 271.

Goa, description of, 30—vast extent of the ancient city, 30, 36—its ruinous state, 30, 36—wars, 31—population, 31, 36—inquisition, 31, 33—trade, 32, 35—unhealthiness, 32, 35—new town of Pangi, 32, 37—palaces, 32—religious edifices, 32, 34, 38—monuments, *ib.*, 34—priesthood, 35—villages in the suburbs, 36, 38—mango fruit, 36—moral character of the inhabitants, *ib.*—seat of government, *ib.*—state of crime, 37—disease, *ib.*—shipping, 38—dress of the people, 38, 39—learning, 39—poverty, *ib.*

Grant (Sir Robert), death of, 181, 268.

Greece, connexion between the ancient sovereigns of, and those of India, 91, 206, 271.

Gutzlaff (Rev. C.), notice of his work entitled "China Opened," 42.

Herat, operations of the Persians before, 1, 89, 178—political state of, 177—character of its chief, 179, 314—description of, 314.

Hindus, religious grievances of the, 3—their modern stage, 5.

Hospital for animals, 213.

Idolatry, Mohamedan reproof of, 199.

Inambarah at Hooghly, 267.

India, British, steam-communication with, 4, 89, 267—route from Central Asia to, 28—trade with, 68—means of preventing famine in, 69—penal code of, 72, 151, 240, 329—proposed law relative to illegal entrance into, and residence in, 78, 88—important historical discoveries in the inscriptions of, 91, 206, 271—native society in, 94, 225—expedition from, against Cabul and Candahar, 178, 265—inundations in, 180, 258—designs of Russia upon England and, 180, 283—the medical service of, 297.

—, Portuguese, 30.

Inscriptions of India, important historical discoveries in the, 91, 206, 271.

Intimidation, criminal, law of, 338.

Inundations in Assam, 109—in Bengal, 180, 258.

Jami, the Beharistan of, 214.

Japan, visit of the ship *Morrison* to, 144—attempt to open an intercourse with, 145—description of the bay of Yedo in, *ib.*—general rebellion in, 149—cloth batteries in, *ib.*—shipwrecked sailors belonging to, 149, 150.

Jenkins (Sir Richard), eminent services rendered by, at the battle of Seetabuldee, 48, 56.

— (Capt.), letter from, relative to tea-cultivation in Assam, 325.

Junks, Japanese, 144, 145.

Kangtis, a hill tribe in Assam, 111.

Kassys, account of the tribe of, 113.

Kharak, or *Charrack*, account of the island of, 23—its occupation by the British, 89.

Khyber Pass, account of the, 312.

Kidnapping, new Indian code of punishments for, 161—of Coolies, 180, 267.

Kittos (Lieut.), discoveries of, 90, 207, 271.

Koreish, operations of Mohammed against the tribes of, 11.

Lahore, route from Delhi to, 28.

Law, new criminal, for British India, 72, 151, 240, 329.

Life, of offences affecting, 151.

Literary Intelligence, 71.

Loo-choo, visit to, 144.

McCosh (Dr. J.), review of his "Topography of Assam," 104.

McNeil (Mr.), negotiations of, 1.

Manuscripts, the Mackenzie, 22.

Marriage, of offences relating to, 334, 341.

Mattucks, a hill tribe in Assam, 112.

Mecca, the taking of, by Mohammed, 10.

Medhurst (Rev. W. H.), notice of his "China, its State and Prospects," 42.

Medical Service of India, exclusion of the, from the "boon," 297.

Memoir of Baron de Sacy, 115, 182.

Mill (Dr.), his "Christa Sangita," 9.

Minerals of Assam, 106.

Mishmis, a hill tribe in Assam, 111.

Missionaries in India, 3—native ridicule of the, *ib.*

Mohammed, his conquest of Mecca, 10—new fact regarding, 61—reproof of idolatry by a follower of, 199—history of the Khalifate, from the death of, to the reign of Moaviah, 316.

Monasteries at Goa, 32, 34, 38.

Monuments at Goa, 33, 34.

Moon-light Old Man, the, 25.

Morrison, voyage of the ship, to Loo-choo and Japan, 144.

Munnipore, description of, 113.

Musulman history, 10, 316.

Nagas, hill tribes of the, 113.

Nagpore, the attack upon the residency at, 48—eminent services rendered by Sir Richard Jenkins at, 48, 56.

Natives of India, state of feeling amongst the, 3—theatrical performances of, 5.

NATIVE SOCIETY in India:—Bánkas and Swindlers, 94—Dacoity, 225.

Neigherries, observations on the, 70.

Nepaul, affairs in, 180, 265.

News, Eastern, review of, 1, 89, 177, 265.

New South Wales, affairs in, 4.

New Zealand, poetry of, 131.

Niagara, lines to, 130.

Ogilvie (Mr.), trial of, 180, 265.

Omar, Khalif, his conquest of Persia, 316—assassination of, 319.

Opium trade in China, 4—ships, *ib.*

Othman, history of the Khalif, 320.

Palce, origin of the plague at, 299.

Pangi, or new town of Goa, description of, 32, 38.

Parker (Dr.); notice of his journal of an expedition to Japan, 144.

Parliament, explanations in, 1—incorrect colonial extracts supplied to, 268.

Patna, bánkas and swindlers at, 97.

Pauthier (M.), notice of his History of China, 41—of his translations of the Ta-heo and the Taou-tih-king, *ib.*

Penal Code of India, 72, 151, 240, 329.

Persia, present state of affairs, 1, 89—expedition from, against Herat, 1, 89,

178—expedition from Bombay to the Gulf of, 1, 89—early conquest of, by the Musulmans, under Omar, 316.

Persian story, 134—*anecdotes*, 214.

Pertaub Chund, soi-disant Rajah of Burdwan, 180, 265, 267.

Peshawur, character of the chief of, 179, 310—description of, 311.

Pindarry, exploits of Sheikh Dulloo, the celebrated, 286.

Plague at Palee, 299.

POETRY:—From Antar, 59—To Niagara, 130—Turkish Song, 234—Come back! Come back! 269.

—of the New Zealanders, 131.

Population of Goa, 31, 36—of Afghanistan, 305, 311, 313, 315.

Portuguese, the, at Goa, 30.

Press, proposed law relative to the, in India, 79, 88.

Prinsep (Mr.), important historical discoveries made by, in the inscriptions of India, 91, 206, 271.

Property, new law relative to, 240.

Ptolemies, allusion made to one of the, in the inscriptions of India, 92, 271.

Rampoorra, the Raos of, 224.

Reissand (M.), memoir of the Baron de Sacy by, 115, 182.

Religion and Caste, new law relative to, in India, 77, 87.

REVIEW of Books and Critical Notices:

—Pauthier's History of China, 40—Pauthier's Ta-heo of Confucius, and Taou-tih-king of Laou-tsze, *ib.*—Davis's Description of China, *ib.*—Gutzlaff's China Opened, *ib.*—Medhurst's China, its State and Prospects, *ib.*—Baikie's Observations on the Neigherries, 70—Clarkson's Strictures on the Life of Wilberforce, *ib.*—Refutation of Mis-statements in Lockhart's Life of Scott, *ib.*—Lives of Eminent Literary and Scientific Men in France, 71—Loudon's Suburban Gardener, *ib.*—Ince's Wonders of the World, *ib.*—Memoranda for Travellers *viâ* Egypt from India to England, *ib.*—McCosh's Topography of Assam, 104—Parker's Journal of an Expedition to Japan, 144—Williams's Narrative of a Voyage to Lew-chew and Japan, *ib.*—Waghorn's Egypt as it is in 1838, 237—India, Great Britain, and Russia, *ib.*—Brydges's Letter on the Present State of British Interests in Persia, 238—Lives of the most Eminent Literary Men of Great Britain, *ib.*—De Morgan's Essay on Probabilities, *ib.*—The Zoological Gardens, *ib.*—The Village Magazine, *ib.*—Jones's General Outline of the Animal Kingdom, *ib.*—Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, 239—History of Samuel Terry, *ib.*—The Diadem, 1839, *ib.*—The Oriental Annual, 1839, *ib.*—The Forget-Me-Not, 1839, *ib.*—Friendship's Offering,

- 1839, *ib.*—Forster's Lives of Eminent British Statesmen, 326—Willmott's Lives of Sacred Poets, *ib.*—Loudon's Architectural Magazine, *ib.*—Morrison's Series of Improved Mercantile Forms, &c., *ib.*—Beale's Natural History of the Sperm Whale, &c., 327—Bowring on the Oriental Plague, *ib.*—Caulfield's Letter to the President of the Board of Control, *ib.*—Hazlitt's Sketches and Essays, *ib.*—Burr's Elements of Practical Geology, *ib.*—Hare's Observations on Curvatures of the Spine, *ib.*—Wilson's Brief History of Christ's Hospital, *ib.*—Fergusson's *Decerptu ex P. Ovidii Nasonis Metamorphoseon Libris*, *ib.*—The Keepsake, 1839, 328—Heath's Book of Beauty, 1839, *ib.*—Heath's Picturesque Annual, 1839, *ib.*—Gems of Beauty, 1839, *ib.*—The Children of the Nobility, 1839, *ib.*
- REVIEW of Eastern News, 1, 89, 177, 265.
- Rihunder*, village of, 36.
- Robbers, Indian, exploits of, 225.
- Romance of Antar, 57.
- Rough (Sir Wm.), death of, 181.
- Rumgeet Singh, affairs of, 178, 265—his expulsion of the Affghans from the Punjab, 304.
- Russia, affairs of, in the East, 1, 89, 178—supposed designs of, upon India and England, 200, 283.
- Sacy (Baron de), memoir of, 115, 182.
- Scott (Sir Walter), his pecuniary transactions with the Messrs. Ballantyne, 70.
- Sea-fight between the Romans and Moslems, 320, 321.
- Seetabuldee, battle of, 48.
- Sentiment, Chinese, 129.
- Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, ex-king of Cabul, 177, 179, 265, 301.
- Ships, opium, for China, 4—British, employed in the trade with India, 68.
- Sinde, affairs in, 179.
- Singphos, a hill tribe in Assam, 112.
- Slavery in Assam, 106—in Ava, 112.
- SOCIETIES, Proceedings of:—Christian Knowledge Society, 5—Asiatic Society of Bengal, 92, 206, 271.
- Society, native, in India, 94, 225.
- Song, Turkish, 234.
- Stuge, the modern Hindu, 5.
- Steam-communication with India, 4, 89, 267—irregularities in the, 268.
- Story of Tamim Ansari, 134—various, selected from the Beharistan, 214.
- Sufyism, illustrations of the peculiar doctrines of, 214.
- Sutlej, ghauts on the, 29.
- Swan River, affairs at, 4.
- Swindlers of India described, 94.
- Tale, Chinese, 25.
- Tamim Ansari, the story of, 134.
- Tea, Assam, 107, 325.
- Theatrical performances, native, 5.
- Temples, ancient, in Assam, 108.
- Thieves, Indian, exploits of, 100, 225.
- Tooth relic of Ceylon, 90.
- Trade, opium, in China, 4—of Goa, 32, 35—
—with India, 68—of Assam, 108, 325.
- Tribes of Assam, account of the, 110.
- Turkish fable, 198—song, 234.
- Turnour (Mr.), his account of the tooth relic of Ceylon, 90—researches of, 206, 211.
- Uzbeks, description of the, 316.
- Van Diemen's Land, affairs in, 4.
- Wall, the great, of China, 103.
- Wars of the Musulmans, 10, 316—
—between Burmah and China, 62—in
—Afghanistan, 300.
- Weights and Measures, new penal code relative to, in India, 75.
- Whale-fishery, Southern, neglect of, 4.
- Williams (Mr. S. W.), narrative of a voyage to Lew-chew and Japan by, 144.
- Wilson (Dr.), bishop of Calcutta, 9.
— (Rev. Dr.), discoveries of, 92, 207, 271.
- Women of Japan, 147—Afghan, 306.
- Works, analyses of Eastern, 10, 134, 214, 316—Chinese, of P. Ferrarius, 235.
- Xavier, monument of, at Goa, 33.
- Yedo, in Japan, description of the bay of, 145.
- Yue-laou, or 'The Moon-light Old Man,' a Chinese tale, 25.
- Zoology of Assam, 107.

PART II.—ASIATIC AND HOME INTELLIGENCE.

- Aborigines, murders by, in Australasia, 99, 102, 103, 216, 219, 220—German mission to, 214, 216—atrocities perpetrated upon, at Port Macquarie, 215.
- Acts of Council, Indian:—Rents in P'enang, Singapore, and Malacca, 150—various, 282.
- Adam (Mr. W.), third report of, on education in Bengal, 136—departure of, from India, 223.
- Addiscombe, military seminary at, 170.
- Aden, occupation of, 228, 293.
- Affghans—see Cabul.
- AGRA, press libels at, 129, 154—mortality and dearth at, 148, 154, 280, 281, 327—suspension of Mr. J. Neave at,

- 153—heir to the late Prince Sooleeman Shakoh at, 154—earthquake at, *ib.*—weather at, 228, 280—charges against Capt. Wilson at, 276—Russian spy at, 281—investigation into manfee tenures at, *ib.*—Bank of, 307.
- Agri-Horticultural Society of Bengal*, 6—state of its nursery, 224, 272, 329.
- Akhal-ood-Dowlah* (Prince), 120.
- Akolah*, disturbance at, 160.
- Alexander and Co.*, estate of, 279.
- Allahabad*, whirlwind at, 155—rains, 281.
- Allowances*, deputation and absentee, of civil servants, 35—house and tent, of staff officers, 197—military command, 198—medical, 313—commissariat, 318.
- Americans*, trade of the, between India and China, 22—missionaries at Moulmein, 99.
- Amos* (Mr.), 329.
- Annuities*, unaccepted civil, 303.
- Antiquities*, discovery of, 90.
- Anundpore*, quarrels at, 93.
- Apples* at Calcutta, 82.
- Aqueducts*, bathing in, at Calcutta, 94.
- Arbutnot* (Maj. Gen. Sir R.), 121.
- Archer* (Major), 142, 143.
- Aristocracy*, native landed, 85.
- ARMY* (Company's, in India):—Badge of the Order of British India, 6, 285—purchasing out, of senior officers, 13, 93, 151, 158, 161, 196, 278—military items, 14, 151, 276—rations to European troops, 34—artillery at Delhi, *ib.* infantry lines at Hansi, *ib.*—saddles, harness, &c. 38—occupation of grounds or buildings in cantonments, 39—present stations of the regiments, 43—promotion of majors, 66—temperance societies, 84—medical committee, 94—uniforms of staff and regimental officers, *ib.*—salutes at religious ceremonies, 95—additional advantages to European soldiers, 109—meritorious conduct of a havildar, 113—instructions in the event of troops being attacked by cholera, *ib.*—examination of junior officers in the oriental languages, 115, 210, 310, 313, 317—pensioners proceeding to stations, 116—fees for certificates of officers returning to India, 120—eligibility of artillery officers for the staff, 158—Europe accoutrements, 159—insubordination of sepoys at Saugor, *ib.*—loss by exchange, 160—post-masters at military stations, 196—monthly reports from officers, *ib.*—the retirement oath, *ib.*—retirement of officers upon half-pay, 197, 319—house-rent and tentage, 197—command allowances, 198—colonels succeeding to off-reckonings, *ib.*—augmentation to the regiments, 199, 228, 230, 234, 328—local corps for Darjeeling, 199, 307—Shah Shooja's contingent, 223, 230, 281, 328, 330—expedition against Cabul, 223, 228, 229, 330, 332—additions and reductions in the Bengal establishments from 1828 to 1837, 275—free resort to Europe of sick officers for health, 294—net pay of military officers in civil situations, 304—the European Regiments, 305—Mr. Curdin's scheme of a Retiring Fund, *ib.*—cancellation of the leave of absence to military officers, 306—Madras Native Veterans, 312—pensions to widows from Lord Clive's Fund, *ib.*—medical aid to officers, *ib.*—subaltern officers for the Horse Artillery, *ib.*—allowances to medical officers, *ib.*—the troops at Bangalore, *ib.*—salaries of absent general staff officers, 314—commissariat allowances, 318—soldiers' wills, 320—relief of troops in Bengal, 332—at Madras, 335—officers withdrawn from staff employ, 332—officers arriving from England, *ib.*—see also *General Orders*, *Courts Martial*, &c.
- ARMY* (Queen's, serving in the East):—Present stations of the regiments, 43—recruiting, 66—brevet promotions, *ib.*—temperance societies, 84, 139—additional advantages to soldiers, 109—services of Col. Walker, 116—the rotatory system, 121—relief of corps, *ib.*—new mode of slinging the knapsack, *ib.*—mess contributions for the provisional battalion, 198—deserters to the Burmese, 296—effects of deceased officers and soldiers, 303—soldiers' wills, 304—reinforcements from England, 331—courts-martial, 34, 112, 151, 152, 201, 307—promotions and changes, 41, 66, 113, 205, 310, 338—furloughs, 113, 205, 310.
- Arrest*, illegal, at Calcutta, 150.
- Artillery* at Delhi, 34—eligibility of officers of, for the staff, 158—subaltern officers for the horse, 313.
- Asiatic Society of Bengal*, its journal, 14—busts for, *ib.*—grant to, 223, 279.
- Assam*, caoutchouc from, 13—tea manufactures for, 83—character of the tea from, 120—coal in, 139—augmentation to the Sebundy corps in, 152—present state of affairs in, 158—report on the tea-plant of, 267—bitumen of, 284.
- Association*, Madras Philanthropic, 14—Patriotic, at Sydney, 25—Australian, at Calcutta, 61, 138, 148—Landholders', in Bengal, 144—Bonded Warehouse, at Calcutta, 148.
- Astrologer* of Runjeet Singh, 98.
- Attorneys*, colonial-bred, at Sydney, 215.
- Auckland* (Lord), affairs of, at Simlah, 155, 222, 223—intended interview between, and Runjeet Singh, 155, 330—visit of Runjeet's nephew to, 155—mission from, to Lahore, 156, 222—preparations of, for invading Cabul, 223, 227, 327, 330—his dismissal of Ramchunder Surmona from the Sanscrit College, 225, 269.
- AUSTRALIA*, South, squabbles in, 27, 218—joint-stock sheep and cattle compa-

- nies in, 28, 102—new church in, 28—
grand lottery scheme in, 102—dilato-
riness in the survey of lands in, *ib.*—
accession to the stock of sheep in, *ib.*
—murder at, *ib.*—overland route from
Sydney to, 102, 220—new judge of,
120, 239—police for, 120—emigration
fund at, 218—new newspaper at, *ib.*—
arrival of emigrants at, *ib.*—first execu-
tion at, *ib.*
—, trade between Calcutta and, 148.
— See also *New South Wales, Van
Diemen's Land, &c.*
Australian Association, Calcutta, 61, 138
—its progress, 148.
Ava prize-money, 114—see also *Burmah.*
- Bahawalpur*, account of, 1.
Bulhetchet (Mr.), assault on, 164.
Ball at Hobart Town, 217.
Bangalore, efficiency of troops at, 313.
Banghy Mails, cases for, 158.
Bank of Bengal, value of its shares, 89,
330—dividend of, 147—case of *Rada-
kissen Mitter v.*, 248—statement of its
transactions for the last twelve months,
272—sale of its untaken-up shares, *ib.*
—reduced rates of its discount and in-
terest on loans, 283, 330—augmenta-
tion of its capital, 330.
—, Union, of Calcutta, value of its
shares, 89, 146—report of its opera-
tions, 146—dividends, &c., *ib.*—inte-
rest on loans, 283.
— of India, 89, 145, 223, 330.
—, another, at Calcutta, 330.
—, Agra, promissory notes of, 307.
— of Bombay, its opening, 98.
—, Union, in V. D. Land, 217.
—, Branch, in V. D. Land, 220.
— of Mauritius, 167.
Barber (Capt.), 238.
Barlow (Mr.), 150.
Barnes (Sir Edw.), monument to, 164.
Barr (Col.), his arrangements in Egypt,
for Indian passengers, 15.
Barrackpore, escape of a tiger at, 13—
fracas at, 151.
Barristers in Australia, 25.
Bateman (Rev. Mr.), 3.
Beerbhoom, commotion in, 83—schools, 137.
Behar, South, schools in, 137.
Belgaum, commission of inquiry at, 17.
Belouches, operations of the, against the
Sindeans, 157.
Benares, accident during the Baronee
festival at, 60—inundations in the dis-
trict of, 281, 331—lavish expenditure
of a native at, 282.
Bengales, use of, in the various courts in
Bengal, 80.
Benson (Col.), resident at Ava, 167, 201,
222, 224, 296, 328, 331.
Bhotan, mission to, 12, 151, 277, 327.
Bills, Government advances upon, in
India, 34—in England, on India, 65.
—, Parliamentary:—Coolies, or In-
dia labourers, 45, 62—China Courts, 63.
Biographical Sketches:—Mr. David Hare,
9—Dr. John Tytler, *ib.*—Dr. Robert
Tytler, 84—Maj. Gen. C. Brown, 139.
Bird (Mr. W. Wilberforce), 65.
Board of Control, memorial to, 89.
Bokhara, aid to Herat from, 157—prof-
ferred aid from, to Cabul, 330.
BOMBAY INTELLIGENCE:—The overland
route, 15—Col. Barr's proceedings in
Egypt, *ib.*—steam committee, 17, 293
—commission of inquiry at Belgaum,
17—the Mohurrun, *ib.*—trade on the
Indus, 18, 162—the General Assem-
bly's Institution, 18—experiments at
the Botanic Garden, *ib.*—revision of
the maritime laws, *ib.*—the Comman-
der-in-chief, 65, 319, 331—native fe-
male education, 96—encouragement of
idolatry, 97—Joint-stock Bank, *ib.*—
overland letters, 98—astrologer of
Runjeet Singh, *ib.*—taxes, *ib.*—Capt.
Paul, 99, 234—rifle battalion, 99—
expedition to the Persian Gulf, 108,
220, 224, 228, 293, 331—death of
Sir Robert Grant, 161, 229, 286—the
Indian Navy, 162, 163, 320—source
of the river Oxus, 162—operation of
lithotomy on a native, *ib.*—Parsee ship
commander, 163—vexatious exactions
at Rewas, *ib.*—construction of war
ships, *ib.*—launch of a steamer, *ib.*—
severe weather at Secunderabad, *ib.*—
execution of Thugs at Mangalore, *ib.*
—fall of an immense block of ice, *ib.*—
letter from Newrojee Furdoonjee, *ib.*
—Goa, *ib.*—expense of passages to the
Red Sea in the steamers, *ib.*—troops
for Scinde, 228, 331—Aden, 228, 293
—meeting to preserve the memory of
the late Governor, 229, 286—unsuc-
cessful essay of the *Semiramis* to pro-
ceed with the mails, 224, 294—trade
of the presidency, 292—award to Mr.
Waghorn, 293—the Island of Kharak,
293, 331—Sir Charles Malcolm, 293
—Governor Duncan and Sir R. Grant,
ib.—free resort of sick officers to Eu-
rope, *ib.*—public mails on horses, *ib.*—
registry-office for European and native
seamen, *ib.*—plunder of overland pac-
kets by the Arabs, *ib.*—war in Syria,
295—revolt of the coolies, *ib.*—drunken
sailors, *ib.*—re-enlistment of sepoys, *ib.*
—force for Cabul, 331—arrest of two
Armenians as spies, *ib.*—squadron of
observation, *ib.*—new Bishop of Ma-
dras, *ib.*—prices of European goods,
70, 124, 242, 341—securities and ex-
changes, 71, 125, 243, 342—shipping,
births, marriages, and deaths, 40, 116,
211, 237, 322, 337.
— Government Orders:—Export
duty on goods, 38—relative intrinsic
value of the local currencies, *ib.*—mer-
cantile ports in Guzerat, *ib.*—occu-
pation of grounds or buildings in military
cantonnments, 39—Company's troops,
115—military pensioners, 116—

- superintendence of the Indian Navy, 233
 —Capt. Oliver, *ib.* — Sir C. Malcolm, *ib.*—acting governor, 234—augmentation to the army, *ib.*—new member of Council, *ib.*—commissariat allowances, 318—the Commander-in-chief, 319—charges against Ens. Steer, *ib.*—assessment of lands cultivated with cotton and sugar-cane, *ib.*—retirement upon half-pay, *ib.*—soldiers' wills, 320—substitution of steam for sailing-vessels in the Indian Navy, *ib.*—favours from native chiefs, 321—cash deposits from the Supreme Court, *ib.*—services of Col. Frederick, *ib.*—court-martial, 234—appointments, 210, 235, 321, 337.
- BOMBAY Supreme Court:**—Case of Malcolm v. McCallum, 286—cash deposits, 321.
- Bonded Warehouses** at Calcutta, 148, 282.
- Bonus System** in the army, 151, 278.
- Booth** (Capt.), services of, at Port Arthur, 102—sufferings of, in the bush, 218, 299.
- Boring** experiment at Calcutta, 12, 158.
- Bourke** (Sir Richard), 217.
- Boy**, extraordinary, 93.
- Bramley** (Dr.) on native education, 77.
- Brazil**, consul-general of, 197.
- Brevet**, promotions by, 66, 118, 204, 205.
- Brine**, spontaneous heat of, 87.
- Brucks** (Capt.), fines demanded from, at the Cape, whilst in command of the *Semiramis*, 105.
- Burdwan**, refusal of the magistrates of, to execute a commission from the Supreme Court, 60, 83, 326—disturbance created by the *soi-disant* raja of, at Culma, 83, 149, 222, 224, 249, 325—schools in, 137—failure of the Ranees of, to pay the Government revenue, 150, 325—trial of the *soi-disant* raja of, 222, 266, 328, 331—of Mr. Ogilvie for homicide in, 224, 247, 248, 249, 325, 330—inundations in, 281.
- Burmah**, state of affairs in, and real views of the new king, 19, 106, 222, 296—mission to Nepal from, 19—preparations for a war with, 87—occupation of the pass between, and Nepal, 166—execution of the heir-apparent of, *ib.*—Col. Benson's appointment to the court of, 167, 201, 222—his reception at Rangoon, 224, 296, 328, 331—the white elephant intended for the late king of, 296—British deserters in, *ib.*
- Burnes** (Capt.), coins collected by, 13—knighted, 65—his description of articles found in the bazaar of Cabul, 73—negotiations of, at Cabul, 93, 156, 221, 282—visit of, to Runjeet Singh, 229—his unfavourable opinion of Shah Shooja, 330.
- Burnett** (Mr.), case of, 26.
- Burney** (Col.), negotiation of, at Ava, 19.
- Burr** (Capt. T. S.), discoveries of, 90.
- Bushby** (Mr.), death of, 161.
- Bushire**, affairs at, 108, 220, 228.
- Bushrangers**, fatal collision with, in V.D. Land, 101, 217—daring, at Port Phillip, 103—capture of, 217—murders by, 101, 299—execution of, 299.
- Cabul**, description of articles, mostly Russian, found in the bazaar of, 73—Capt. Burnes' mission to, 93, 156, 221, 282—Russian influence at the court of, 156, 221, 328—anxiety of the chief of, to form an alliance with the Persians, 156, 221, 223, 282—projected restoration of Shah Shooja ool Moolk to the throne of, 157, 222, 223, 227, 330—arrest of a mission on its way from Nepal to, 154, 222, 223, 281—preparations of the British and Sikhs to invade, 223, 227, 228, 229, 327, 330, 332—warlike preparations of Dost Mahomed at, 228, 330—army intended for the expedition to, 228, 229, 332—views of the chief of Herat on, 228, 328—proffered aid from Bokhara to, 330.
- Caffers**, encounters between the Dutch farmers and the, at Port Natal, 31, 61, 103, 106, 302—plunder of Mr. Carpenter by, 32—allegations against Capt. Stockenstrom in regard to the death of a, 33, 61, 106—depredations by, on the Cape frontier, 32, 104, 106—war amongst the, 302.
- Cairo**, conveyance of passengers between Suez and, 15.
- CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE:**—Bahawalpur, 1—Female Orphan Refuge, 2—missionaries and natives, 3—the Dhurma Subha, 4—Dorjeling, 5, 158, 160, 327—the Munneepoories, 5—Cossyah, 6—Order of British India, *ib.*—the penal code, *ib.*—Agricultural and Horticultural Society, 6, 224, 272, 329—opium, 6—Christianity in India, 7—the Hindu College, 8, 89, 14, 278—case of Mr. Pringle, 10—the domestic cat, 11—the proboscis of the elephant, *ib.*—expedition to Bootan and Tibet, 12, 151, 277, 327—boring experiment, 12, 158—the Nerbudda fossil field, 12—Bactrian coins, 13—purchasing-out system in the army, 13, 93, 151, 158, 278—native debating societies, 13, 159—cautehouc, 13—re-marriage of native females, *ib.*—escape of a tiger, *ib.*—reunions, *ib.*—tiger-shooting, *ib.*—execution of a dacoit, *ib.*—mortality among the civil engineers, *ib.*—troops for the Sylhet frontier, 14—Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, *ib.*—busts of Colebrooke, Jones, and Mill, *ib.*—the Himalayan vulture eagle, *ib.*—serious accident at Benares, 60—Mr. Ogilvie, 60, 83, 149, 222, 224, 249—the Burdwan raj, 60, 150—Committee of Public Instruction, 61, 77, 270—Australian Association, 61, 138—trade of Cabul, 73—education of the natives, 77—Christian Instruction Society, 80—use of Bengalee in the courts, *ib.*—

Mofussil police *ib.*—the Hindu character, 81—the Churruck Poojah, *ib.*—apples, 82—disturbance at Culna, occasioned by the *soi-disant* Pertaub Chund, 83, 149, 222, 224, 249, 325, 328, 330, 331—native reporters, 83—the tea manufacturers, *ib.*—coal fields, 83, 139—military temperance societies, 84, 139—Dr. Robert Tytler, 84—native landed aristocracy, 85—Baboo Deb Narayun Deb, 86—the Military Orphan Institution, 86, 159, 269—Is ours a Christian Government? 86—the Eastern frontier, 87—native feeling, *ib.*—spontaneous heat of brine, *ib.*—the famine in the West, 88, 149, 158, 271, 281, 327—steam-communication, 89, 147, 276, 283, 328—antiquities, 90—Order of the Fish, *ib.*—the Pali plague, 91—affairs of native states, 92, 155, 281, 328, 330, 331—the Commander-in-chief, 92, 139, 327—intoxicating drugs, 93—dacoity, 93, 150—Ochterlony monument, 93—Sir W. Jones's monument, *ib.*—a white crow, *ib.*—beggars at Delhi, *ib.*—native medical students, *ib.*—Municipal Committee, *ib.*—an extraordinary boy, *ib.*—salubrity of the jail, 94—natives bathing in the aqueducts, *ib.*—armed steamers to ply between Suez and Calcutta, *ib.*—cholera, 94, 139, 281—tapioca, 94—Begum Sombre's Fund, *ib.*—new hospital at the Medical College, *ib.*—quick intelligence from England, *ib.*—case of the murderers in the *Sumatra*, *ib.*—Medical Allowance Committee, *ib.*—construction of roads upon the Eastern frontier, *ib.*—late River Insurance Company, *ib.*—uniforms of staff officers, *ib.*—kidnapping and exportation of Coolies, 103, 135, 141, 144, 222, 273, 329—Mr. Adams' report on education, 136—Hindu Useful Knowledge Society, 138—indigo culture, 139—General Brown, *ib.*—new church, 140, 278—proselytism, 140, 278—Landholder's Society, 144—ex-Rajah of Munnypore, *ib.*—trade of Calcutta, 145—Bank of India, 89, 145, 223, 330—Union Bank, 89, 146, 283—Bank of Bengal, 89, 147, 272, 283, 330—the English language, *ib.*—trade with Australia, 148—Bonded Warehouse Association, 148, 282—Mr. Mitford's bequest to Dacca, 149—rents in the Eastern settlements, 150—case of violence, *ib.*—Military Bonus Fund, 151, 158, 278—military items, 151, 276—execution of a prince of the house of Timour, 152—Mofussil news, 153, 280—affairs at Agra, 153, 280—at Cawnpore, 154—at Futtchgurh, 155—at Allahabad, 155, 281—at Simla, 155, 222, 323—eligibility of artillery officers for the staff, 156—affairs in Assam, *ib.*—section writers, *ib.*—Blangy mails, *ib.*—dismissal of young writers, *ib.*—

letters for England, 158, 283, 328—watering the Chitpore road, 158—medical lecture by a Hindu, *ib.*—new Oriental Life Insurance Company, 159—toll upon baskets, *ib.*—dewanship of the presidency pay-office, *ib.*—disturbance at Canouj, *ib.*—use of iodine in leprosy, *ib.*—military accoutrements, *ib.*—new Shabbas, 159, 283—Hindu Juvenile Institution, 159—opium sale, 159, 222—receipts for goods, 159—tonnage of the Company's steamers, 159, 283, 329—debtors in the jail, 159—immense skeleton, *ib.*—bridge of boats at Rajehat, *ib.*—thunderstorm, *ib.*—launch of a steamer, *ib.*—insubordination of sepoys at Saugor, *ib.*—embarkation of the bishop, 160—defalcation in the Calcutta collectorate, *ib.*—pilgrims at Juggurnauth, 160, 267—affairs of Persia and Cabul, 221, 223, 228, 282, 330—projected restoration of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk to the throne of Cabul, 222, 223, 227—treaty with Runjeet Singh, 222, 223, 228, 282—arrest of a Nepaulese embassy on its way to Cabul and Herat, 222, 223, 281—Company's grant to the Asiatic Society, 223—completion of Government steamers, *ib.*—preparations for a war with Cabul, 223, 228, 327, 330, 331, 332—Shah Shooja's contingent, 223, 228, 229, 328, 330—Nepaulese demonstration, 224, 282, 328, 331—affairs in Burnah, 224, 296, 328, 331—Dr. Griffiths and the Agricultural Society, 224, 272, 329—repairs of the Hooghly Emambarah, 225, 269—dismissal of Ramchunder Surmona from his situation in the Sanscrit College, 225, 269—failures at Calcutta, 226—coal-laden vessels, *ib.*—new political paper, 226, 327—pamphleteering, 227—case of Mr. Smith and Mr. Abbott, *ib.*—libel against civil servants in the *Sporting Magazine*, *ib.*—rain and crops, 228—inundations, 229, 281, 329, 331—tea-plant of Assam, 267—a travelled native, 268—resumption of alluvial lands, *ib.*—gold mines in the Himalayas, *ib.*—ice, 269—conscientious scruples, *ib.*—secretary to the Education Committee, 270—vaccine small-pox, *ib.*—Famine Relief Fund, 271—provision against famine, *ib.*—carcasses in the Hooghly, *ib.*—Medical and Physical Society, 272—Bengal military establishment, 275—the romanizing system, *ib.*—Brett's hospital, 276—the late Mr. Halhed, *ib.*—India: *Materia Medica*, 223, 279—cool in Merga, 279—estate of Mackintosh and Co., *ib.*—of Alexander and Co., *ib.*—of Burgess and Co., 280—of Christy and Mackillop, and Co., *ib.*—new canal, *ib.*—horses and carriages, *ib.*—military expenditure of India, 280—attempt to cannell, *ib.*—seizure of Thugs, 283—Washington

testimonial, *ib.*—special committee, *ib.*—recall of Dr. St. Leger, *ib.*—foreign physicians prosecuting scientific researches, *ib.*—fate of Mr. Moorcroft, *ib.*—medical men as assistant magistrates, *ib.*—new Bengali newspaper, *ib.*—periodical examinations of native youths, *ib.*—vines, *ib.*—racing stud of Brig. Showers, *ib.*—the April hurricane, *ib.*—Goojur Sing, the Sikh chief, 283—shell-lac and lac-dye, 284—bitumen of Assam, *ib.*—postings of young officers, *ib.*—the government advances on goods, 327—second augmentation of the army, 328—new members of Council, 329—Mr. Amos and the law commission, *ib.*—indigo crops, *ib.*—another bank, 330—troops from Ceylon, 331—prices of European goods, 70, 124, 242, 341—securities and exchanges, 71, 125, 243, 342—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 35, 113, 205, 231, 310, 335.

CALCUTTA Government Orders:—Rations to European troops, 34—artillery at Delhi, *ib.*—removal of dead bodies, *ib.*—infantry lines at Hansi, *ib.*—reduction of tolls, *ib.*—government advances upon goods, 34, 198—additional advantages to European soldiers, 109—Madras rupees, 111—appointment of post masters, 196—monthly reports of officers absent from their corps, *ib.*—treaty between the Raja of Kotah and his minister, *ib.*—purchasing-out in the army; the retirement oath, *ib.*—rupees for recoinage, 111, 197—retirement of officers upon half-pay, 197—second grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, *ib.*—Brazilian consul-general, *ib.*—house-rent and tentage, *ib.*—mess contributions for the provisional battalion, H. M. service, 198—command allowances, *ib.*—colonels succeeding to off-reckonings, *ib.*—augmentation to the army, 199, 230—local corps for Darjeeling, 199, 307—Shah Shooja's contingent, 230—effects of deceased officers and soldiers, H. M. service, 303—unaccepted annuities of the civil service retiring funds, *ib.*—dead letters, *ib.*—franking letters, *ib.*—soldiers' wills, 304—practice of courts-martial, *ib.*—net pay of military officers in civil situations, *ib.*—the European regiments, 305—the Retiring Fund; Mr. Curmin's scheme, *ib.*—cancellation of the leave of absence to military officers, 306—rules for granting leave of absence to civil subordinates, *ib.*—chaplains' fees upon interments, *ib.*—the Agra Bank; stamp duty, 307—relief of troops, 334—officers withdrawn from staff employ, *ib.*—officers arriving from England, *ib.*—force for Cabul, *ib.*—courts-martial, 34, 112, 199, 307—appointments and furloughs, 112, 201, 230, 233, 335—H. M. forces, 113, 205, 310.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 27. No. 108.

CALCUTTA Supreme Court:—Refusal of the Burdwan magistrates to execute a commission, 60, 83—case of Jaun Bibee, involving a point of Mohamedan law, 73—*Macnaghten v. Tandy*, 129—indorsement receipts for goods sold, 159—*Hough v. Skinner*, 245—*Oldfield v. Stocqueler*, 246—charge to the grand jury at the commencement of the sessions, 247—*Radakissen Mitter v. the Bank of Bengal*, 248—counsel for paupers, *ib.*—trial of Mr. J. B. Ogilvie, 224, 247, 248, 249.

—Police Office:—Kidnapping of Coolies, 135—the Culna affair, 149.

Campbell (Colonel), 15.

Canals, reduction of tolls upon the Calcutta, 34—new, at Calcutta, 280.

Candahar, projected expedition against, 223, 227—decision of the three sirdars of, 228.

Cannibalism of the Feejee Islanders, 103.

Canouj, disturbance at, 159.

Cantonments, military, occupation of grounds or buildings in, 39.

Caoutchouc, specimens of Indian, 13.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE INTELLIGENCE:—

Encounters between the emigrant farmers and the Zoolas at Port Natal, 31, 61, 103, 106, 302—plunder of Mr. Carpenter by the Chief Macomo, 32—Lieut.-governor Stockenstrom, 33, 61, 106, 302—reported removal of the seat of government, 61, 105—sickness at Delagoa Bay, 104—state of the Eastern province, *ib.*—importation of Indian labourers, 105—Capt. Brucks and the *Semiramis*, *ib.*—acting lieut.-governor, 106—tour of the Governor, 107, 302—camp of Col. Somerset, 107—intercourse with the native tribes, 300—documentary evidence, *ib.*—libel on the Hon. Mr. Eldon, 302—affairs in Cafferland, *ib.*—appointments, 213, 325—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 41, 118, 213, 325.

Carcases in the Hooghly, 271.

Carnac (Sir J. R.), 338.

Carnatic, voyage of the nawab of the, 161.

Carpenter (Mr.), plunder of, 33.

Carriages sold at Calcutta, 280.

Casement (Sir Wm.), 338.

Cat, the domestic, 11.

Catholics, expulsion of, from the Sandwich Islands, 29, 107—vicar apostolic of Bengal, 283.

Caucasus, operations in the, 29.

Causey Chitty, release of, 161.

Cawnpore, removal of dead bodies at, 34.

89—famine and disease at, 89, 154—

quarrel at, 154—amateur theatre at, 155.

Ceremonies, religious, at Madras, 95.

Ceylon Intelligence:—Apostasy, 18

—the Governor, 99—mail-coach, *ib.*—

services of Col. Walker, 116—new

Commander-in-chief, 121—death of Sir

Wm. Rough, 163, 211—arrears in the

several courts, 163—litigation, *ib.*—

(2 Z)

- monument to Sir Edward Barnes, 194
 —Legislative Council, *ib.*—surplus revenue, and suspension of public works, *ib.*—appointments in the Supreme Court, 211—new chief justice, 239—manumission of slaves by a Candian chief, 295—troops for India, 331—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 40, 116, 211, 323.
- Chamber of Commerce*, Madras, 14.
- Chaplains*, fees to, upon interments at Calcutta, 306—claims of, and their widows, on Lord Clive's Fund, 312.
- Chiefs*, native, favours from, 321.
- CHINA INTELLIGENCE**:—Opium trade, 6, 24, 167—the deified Lewmang, 21—the Ma-king rebellion, *ib.*—the Horsburgh memorial, 22—Christianity in China, 22, 237—American trade between India and China, 22—the Emperor, *ib.*—the hong-merchants and their debts, 23, 167, 298—foreigners, 23—receiving-ships, 24—decked passage-boats, *ib.*—registration of vessels at Macao, 167—outside merchants, *ib.*—creditors of the Hing-tai hong, 167, 298—persecution of native Christians, 297—insurrection of the Meaou-tsze, 298—Kinqua's debts, *ib.*—prices of European goods at Canton, 70, 124, 242, 341—exchanges, 71, 125, 243, 342—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 40, 117, 212, 323.
- China Courts Bill*, 63.
- Chinese* tea manufacturers for Assam, 83—labourers for N.S. Wales, 217—traders expected at Moulmein, 295.
- Chintzes*, Russian, in Cabul, 76.
- Chitpore Road*, watering the, 158.
- Cholera*, success of native students in the treatment of, 93—at Calcutta, 94, 139—instructions in the event of troops being attacked by, 113—at Mussoorie, 281—at Yarkund, 282—at Cuddalore, 286.
- Christianity* in India, 7, 80, 86, 140, 278—an apostate from, 18—in China, 22, 297—in the Sandwich Islands, 29—an object of ridicule at the Churruck Poojah at Calcutta, 81—doubtful conduct of our Indian Government as regards, 86—conversion to, 140, 278.
- Chundoo Lall*, oppressions of, 93.
- Church*, Presbyterian, in N.S. Wales, 25, 217—Vepery, 120—objections to the proposed site of a new, at Calcutta, 140, 278—new, at East Maitland, 216.
- Churruck Poojah*, ridicule of the Christian religion by the natives at the late, 81—disgusting exhibition at, 82.
- Cinnamon* from Cossyah, 6.
- Circassia*, military operations in, 29.
- Civil Servants*, Indians, charge against a, for trading in horses, 10—absentee rules respecting, at Madras, 35—rules for regulating the grant of deputation and absentee allowances to, 37—examination of juniors, in the native languages, 112, 158, 200, 307—suspension of a, at Agra, 153—extension of the time allowed for the qualification of juniors, 158—grant to the estate of a murdered, 170, 191—new grade of appointments amongst, 197—accidental death of a, 208—trial of a, for homicide, 224, 249—death of old, 285—unaccepted annuities of, 303—pay of military officers acting as, 304—rules for granting leave of absence to subordinates, 306.
- Cloth*, Russian broad, at Cabul, 76.
- Clubs*, debating, in India, 13, 159, 283—at Sydney, 25.
- Coal* in Cuttack, 83—in Assam, 139—at Moreton Bay, 217—arrival of English, at Calcutta, 226—in Mergui, 279.
- Code*, Criminal, of India, remarks on, 6.
- Coins*, Bactrian, 13—intrinsic value of the local, at Bombay, 38.
- Colebrooke* (Mr.), bust of, 14.
- Collectorate*, Calcutta, defalcation in, 160.
- Collectors*, deputy, new grade of, 197.
- College*, Hindi, at Calcutta, 8, 89—proposed new church opposite to it, 140, 278—General Assembly's, at Bombay, 18—Medical, at Calcutta, 94, 140, 278—Haileybury, 170—at Maitland, 216—Sanskrit, at Calcutta, 225, 269.
- Commissionariat*, allowances in, 318.
- Commissions*, purchase of, 13.
- Committee*, Bombay Steam, 17, 293—of of Public Instruction, at Calcutta, 61, 77, 270—Calcutta Municipal, 93—Medical, at Calcutta, 94—Materia Medica, 223, 279—Coolie, 273, 329.
- Company*, East-India Inland Steam-Navigation, 119—Bengal Oriental Life Insurance, 159.
- Converts* to Mohamedanism, 18—to Christianity, 140.
- Convicts*, female, at Sydney, 100—run-away, *ib.*—number of, in V.D. Land, 101—transfer of, 102, 168—transportation system of, 168—discipline in N.S. Wales, 215.
- Coolies* Indian, debates at the East-India House respecting the shipment of, 45, 169—bill for their protection, 48—debate in Parliament respecting, 62—Company's order for preventing the further emigration of, 65—conduct of, in N.S. Wales, 100—wanted at the Cape of Good Hope, 105—true character of those at the Mauritius, 107, 143, 273 kidnapping of, at Calcutta, 130, 136, 144, 222, 273, 329—meeting at Calcutta respecting the exportation of, 241—further arrivals of, at the Mauritius, 167—committee for investigation of the question, 273, 329—ships sailed from Calcutta with, since 1st June 1837, 274—advance of wages to, *ib.*—disproportion of females to males among those transported, 275—revolt of the, at Bombay, 296.
- Conseil*, communication between, and Thebes, 16.

- Cossyah Hills*, resources of the, 6.
Councils, Indian, new members of, 65, 234, 229, 338.
Court of Nizamut Adawlut, Bengal:—
 Trial of Soobul Ghanta, for murder, 129—case of dacoity, Ukul Gwallah v. Heyman Gwallah, 130.
 —, Foujdarry, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs:—Kidnapping of Coolies, 130, 273.
Courts-MARTIAL on Major Urquhart, 199—Serjeants Mummery and Goodwin, 200—Major Paul, 234—Lieut. Hartman, 307—Capt. Wootton, *ib.*—privates, 34, 112, 201—practice of, 304.
Crim. Con., case of, at Dinapore, 245.
Crops, failure of, in India, 149, 329.
Crow, white, at Calcutta, 93.
Crutenden and Co., estate of, 280.
Cuba, disturbance at, 83, 149, 222, 325, 328—trial of Mr. Ogilvie for homicide at, 224, 247, 248, 249, 325, 330.
Curnin (Mr.), 158, 305.
Currencies, local, at Bombay, 38, 115.
Cuttack, coal-fields in, 83.
Dacca, debating societies at, 13—Mr. Mitford's bequest to, 149—new Shabha at, 159.
Dacoits, execution of, 13—robberies by, near Calcutta, 93, 150—trial of, 130—murders by, 150.
Dak, acceleration of the Madras, 14.
Darjeeling, government report on, 5—alleged irruption of Ghoorkas near, 155—bungalows at, 158—hotel at, 160—local corps for, 199, 307—sanatorium at, 326.
Dead bodies at Cawnpore, 34, 89.
Dearth in India—see *Famine*.
Deb Narayan Deb (Baboo), 86.
DEBATES at the East-India House on the 13th July, 26th Sept., and 17th Oct. 1838:—India Labourers' Protection Bill, 45, 169—official papers, 169—superannuations, 170—Haileybury and Addiscombe, *ib.*—grant to the estate of the late Mr. Wm. Fraser, 170, 191—pilgrim-tax, 184—idolatry in India, *ib.*—famine in India, 190, 195—land-revenues of India, 190—death of Sir Robert Grant, 195.
Debating Society at Dacca, 13, 159—at Sydney, 25—at Calcutta, 159—at Simlah, 283.
Debtors at Calcutta, 159.
Deccan prize-money, 130.
Delhi, artillery at, 34—presentation of Sir Henry Fane to the king of, 92—starving natives at, 93—execution of a prince of the house of Timour at, 152—weather at, 280.
Demerara, Indian Coolies for, 46, 62.
Dharma Subha at Calcutta, disaffection in the, 4—proposed new, *ib.*
Dick (Maj. Gen. Sir R. H.), 121.
Dingam, a Caffre chief, encounters between the Dutch farmers and, 31, 61, 103, 106, 302.
Dost Mahomed Khan—see *Cabul*.
Dress of Indian officers, 94.
Druses, operations against the, 30.
Ducats, Venetian, in Cabul, 73.
Dummoodor, overflow of the, 281.
Duncan (Governor) and Sir Robert Grant, parallel between, 293.
Dunlop (Mr. J. A.), 224.
Dutch farmers, massacre of, 31, 61, 103, 106, 302—traders at Sydney, 100—see also *India* (*Netherlands*).
Duties, export, at Bombay, 38—Dutch and British, 100.
Dwarkanath Tajore (Baboo), 80.
Eagle, vulture, of the Himalaya, 14.
Ears of aborigines, rewards for, 215.
East-India Company, bills of, on India, 65—instructions by the, relative to Indian labourers, 65—reply of the, in answer to the claims of Prince Akbal-ood-Dowlah of Oude, 120—grant by, to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 223.
East-India House, abolition of fees at, 120—see also *Debates*.
Eating, exploits in, 285.
Ecbal-ood-Dowlah (Nawah), 120.
Education of natives in India, 13, 18, 136—Dr. Bramley's observations on its importance, 77—difficulties and prospects of native female, 96—Mr. Adam's third report on, 136—Committee, secretary to the, 270.
Egypt, Col. Barr's arrangements in, for conveyance of Indian passengers, 15—operations of the troops of, against the Druses, 30.
Elephant, the proboscis of the, 11—use of the, for draft carriages, 285—white, destined for Ava, 296.
Elphinstone (Lord), 160.
Emambarah, Hooghly, 225, 269.
Emerald Isle, the ship, 61, 138, 148.
Emigrants, Dutch, at Port Natal, 31, 61, 103, 106, 302—for Australia, 167, 298—arrival of, in South Australia, 218.
Engineers, civil, mortality among, 13.
English language in India, 147.
Englishman, apostasy of an, 18.
Euphrates, navigation of the, 108.
European Regiments, Company's, 305.
Examination of junior civil servants, 112, 158, 202, 307—of military officers in the oriental languages, 116, 210, 310, 313, 317.
Exchanges, rate of Company's, 34, 65—in India and China, 71, 125, 243, 342—loss by, 160.
Execution of a notorious dacoit, 13—of a prince of the house of Timour, 152—military, at Saugor, 159—of Thugs, 163—of the heir-apparent to the Burmese throne, 166—first, in South Australia, 218—of bushrangers, 299.
Faithful (Mr.), murder of his servants on their way to Port Phillip, 103, 219.
Famine in Upper India, 88, 93, 148, 184,

- 190, 196, 280, 281, 327—Relief Fund, 168, 271—provisions against, 271.
- Fane* (Gen. Sir Henry), visit of, to the King of Delhi, 92—reported resignation of, 139—appointed to command the expedition against Cabul, 228, 327, 330.
- Farish* (Hon. Mr. J.), 234.
- Farm*, experimental, at Madras, 14.
- Farmers*, Dutch, encounters between the Zoolas and, 31, 61, 103, 106, 302.
- Fees* for certificates of officers permitted to return to India, 120.
- Fejee Islands*, cannibalism at the, 103.
- Females*, refuge for orphan, at Angripatta, 2—education of native, 96—convict, at Sydney, 100.
- Fergusson and Co.*, estate of, 280.
- Ferrar* (Mrs.), on native female education in India, 96.
- Festival*, serious accident at Benares during the Baronee, 60—atrocities of the Churruck Poojah, 81—salutes at native, 95.
- Fever* at Madras, 15.
- Field* (Mr. W.), wealth of, 26, 217.
- Firezapore*, the late nuwab of, 172, 174—force ordered to assemble at, 330, 332.
- Fish*, the Order of the, 90.
- Fossils* in the Nerbudda, 12.
- Foster, Chapman, and Co.*, failure of, 226.
- Franklin* (Sir John), remarks on his government of V. D. Land, 100—ball given by, 217.
- Fraser* (Mr. Wm.), grant to the estate of the late, 170, 191.
- Frazer* (Mrs.), the subscription for, 25.
- Frederick* (Col.), services of, 321.
- French* whalers in the South Seas, 26.
- Friend v. Goodwin*, case of, 26, 102.
- Fund*, the Begum Sombre's, 94—meetings for the projection of a military, prohibited at Madras, 96—New Bengal Steam, 147, 276—proposed Bonus, for purchasing retirements in the army, 151, 278—Famine Relief, 158, 271—Calcutta Old Steam, 283—Civil Service Retiring, 303—Mr. Curnin's scheme for a Retiring, 158, 305—claims on Lord Clive's, 312.
- Futtehgurh*, mortality at, 155.
- Gahan* (Mr. T. B.), specimens of his Calcutta *Weekly Political Register*, 226, 327.
- Gambier's Island*, Catholics in, 29.
- Garrow* (Mr.), charges against, 161.
- Gelibrand and Hesse* (Messrs.), 217.
- GENERAL ORDERS**—see *Calcutta, &c.*
- German* mission to Australia, 124, 216.
- Goa*, expected revolution at, 163.
- Gold* mines in the Himalayas, 268.
- Goody, government* advances on, in India, 34, 198, 327—export duty on, at Bombay, 38—ports in Guzerat allowed to land and ship, *ib.*—advances on, consigned to Liverpool and Glasgow, 198—prices of European, in the East, 70, 124, 240, 341.
- Goodwin*, case of *Friend v.*, 26, 102.
- Googur Singh*, a Sikh, death of, 283.
- Goorkhas*—see *Nepaul*.
- Grant* (Sir Robert), death of, 161, 195—meeting at Bombay to preserve his memory, 229, 286—parallel between Governor Duncan and, 293.
- Grierson* (Dr.) and the Bengal Military Orphan Institution, 86.
- Griffith* (Mr.), his dispute with the Calcutta Agricultural Society, 224, 272, 329—on the tea-plant of Assam, 267.
- Grindlay* (Capt.), 14.
- Guzerat*, mercantile ports in, 38.
- Gwalior*, paupers at, 157.
- Haileybury*, college at, 170.
- Halket* (Mr. N. J.), death of, 276.
- Hamilton* (Mr. R. N. C.), insinuations against, by the *Agra Ukhbar*, 154.
- Hansi*, infantry lines at, 34.
- Hare* (Mr. David), sketch of, 9.
- Hartman* (Lieut.), court martial on, 307.
- Havildar*, meritorious conduct of a, 113.
- Herat*, operations of the Persians before, 33, 93, 108, 157, 228, 328, 331—arrest of a mission on its way from Nepaul to, 155, 222, 223, 281—troops sent from Bokhara to aid, 157—views of Shah Kamran, the chief of, on Candahar and Cabul, 228, 328.
- Himalayas*, large skeleton found near the, 159—gold mines in the, 268.
- Hindus*, missionaries and, 3, 81—decay of their Dharma Sabha Society, 4—conversion of, 7—College, 8, 89, 140, 278—re-marriage of widows, 13—exempted from the Statute of Limitations, 61, 95—character, 81—festival of the Churruck Poojah, *ib.*—extraordinary boy, 93—Useful Knowledge Society, 138—proselytism of, 140, 278—Juvenile Institution, 159—destruction of temples, 160—questions of law, 225—see also *Natives*.
- Hodgkinson and Co.*, failure of, 226.
- HOME INTELLIGENCE**:—Debates at the East-India House, 45, 119, 169, 191—Imperial Parliament, 61—new commander-in-chief at Madras, 65—Council of India, 65, 338—Sir John Keane, 65—Capt. Burnes, *ib.*—bills on India, *ib.*—Indian labourers, *ib.*—steamers between England and India, *ib.*—additional promotion in the army, 66—recruiting of regiments for India, *ib.*—East-India inland steam-navigation, 119—Deccan prize-money, 120—envoy from Muscat, *ib.*—Vepery Church, *ib.*—chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta, *ib.*—Assamese tea, *ib.*—teak timber for the navy, *ib.*—abolition of fees, *ib.*—police of South Australia, *ib.*—ruff of V. D. Land, *ib.*—the Prince of Oude, *ib.*—the army, 121—steam communication with India, 238—judge of South Australia, 229—chief justice of Ceylon, *ib.*—Sir J. R. Colman, 208.

- Sir Wm. Casement, *ib.* — promotions and changes in H. M. forces serving in the East, 41, 66, 118, 338—India shipping arriving and departures, and passengers, 66, 121, 239, 338—births, marriages, and deaths, 68, 123, 241, 340—see also *Shipping, Markets, &c.*
- Hong-merchants*, debts of the, 23, 167, 298.
- Hooghly*, repair of the imambarah at, 225, 269—carcases in the river, 271.
- Hornsby* (Capt.), conviction of, 164.
- Horsburgh* (Capt.), memorial to, 22.
- Horses* sold by auction at Calcutta, 280.
- Hospital*, new, at Calcutta, 94—Brett's, at Calcutta, 276.
- Hough v. Skinner*, case of, 245.
- House-rent* of staff officers, 197.
- Hunter* (Mr. Wm.), death of, 208.
- Hunting*, mode of, at Bahawalpur, 1.
- Hutton* (Lieut.), 14, 268.
- Hyderabad*, oppressive career of Chundoo Ioll at, 93—destruction of Hindu temples by the Government of, 160.
- Ice*, house for, at Madras, 96, 161—fall of a block of, 163—difficulty of importing it from America to India, 269.
- Idolatry* in India, 7, 95—debate on, in Parliament, 61—government encouragement of, 97, 267—debate on, at the East-India House, 184.
- Imambarah*, the Hooghly, 225, 269.
- INDIA (British)—see *Calcutta, Madras, &c.*
- (Foreign and Protected States):
- Affairs at Herat, 33, 93, 108, 157, 228, 328—at Delhi, 92, 152, 280—in Cabul, 93, 156, 221, 223, 228, 282—at Lahore, 93, 156, 228, 282—at Hyderabad, 93—at Anundpore, *ib.*—in Nepaul, 155, 222, 224, 281, 328—in the Punjab, 155—at Bokhara, 157, 330—in Scinde, 157, 228, 331—in Oude, 157—at Gwalior, *ib.*—at Joudpore, 157, 282—at Jey-pore, 158—at Kotah, 158, 196—at Ulwar, 158, 283—in Candahar, 228—in Peshawur, 228—in Kurdistan, *ib.*—in Yarkund, 282.
- (Dutch):—Commerce and navigation, 21, 297—war in Sumatra, 21—present state of Java, 296—shipping, 40, 117, 212, 323.
- (Portuguese):—Expected revolution at Goa, 163—new ship-regulations at Macao, 167.
- Indigo* sales in London, 69, 344—culture, 139—crops in Bengal, 329.
- India*, trade on the, 18, 162.
- Inscriptions*, discovery of new, 90.
- Intoxicating* drugs, administration of, 93.
- Inundations*, dreadful, in Bengal, 229, 281, 329, 331.
- Ledies*, use of, in leprosy, 159.
- Island*, discovery of a new, 102.
- Jaquesment* (M.), discoveries of, 268.
- Jail*, Calcutta, salubrity of the, 94.
- Jamshedpore*, case of, 73.
- Jeypore*, death of Berse Sal at, 158.
- Joudpore*, contumacy of the raja of, 157—death of Nathjee, the ex-guru of Maun Sing of, 282.
- Jubbulpore*, charity of a native at, 88.
- Juggurnauth*, visit of pilgrims to the Ruth-Jatra at, 160, 267.
- Junna*, rise of the river, 159.
- Justices* of the Peace, native, 15.
- Juvenile Institution*, Hindu, 159.
- Keane* (Sir John), 65, 319, 331.
- Kharrah*, occupation of the Island of, by the British, 108, 220, 224, 331—account of the new post at, 293.
- Kidderpore*, launch of a steamer at, 159.
- Kidnapping* of Coolies at Calcutta, 130, 135, 141, 144, 222, 273, 329.
- Kishna Mohana Banerjee* (Rev.), 140.
- Kittoe* (Mr.), explorations of, 83, 90.
- Knives*, English and Russian, in Cabul, 74.
- Kotah*, treaty between the raja of, and his minister, 158, 196.
- Kurdistan*, affairs in, 228.
- Labourers*, Indian—see *Coolies*.
- Lahore*, affairs at—see *Runjeet Singh*.
- Lands*, dilatoriness in the survey of, in South Australia, 102—Bengal Association for protecting the interests in, 144—case of Ranny Kattamy respecting, *ib.*—crown, in N S. Wales, 168—revenues from, in India, 190—resumption of alluvial, 268—assessment of, cultivated with cotton and Mauritius sugar-cane, 319.
- Language*, use of the Bengalee, in the Indian courts, 80—encouragement to the use of the English, in India, 147—Romanizing system of Oriental, 275.
- Launch* of steamers, 159, 163.
- Law Commission*, Indian, 329.
- Laws*, new code of, for India, 6—new, at the Mauritius, 21—interesting case involving a point of Mohamedan, 73—insolvent, in V. D. Land, 218—exposition of two questions of Hindu, by Ramchunder Surmona, 225.
- Lecture*, medical, by a native, 158.
- Letters*, overland, 89, 98, 158, 283, 328—dead, 303—franking of, *ib.*
- Lewis* (Mr. T.), award to, 217.
- Libel*, case of, at Sydney, 24—in Van Diemen's Land, 26, 102—at Agra, 129, 154—at Madras, 160—in the *Bengal Sporting Magazine*, 227, 246—action for, at the Cape, 302.
- Limitations*, exemption of Hindus from the English Statute of, 61, 95.
- Lithotomy*, operation of, on a native, 162.
- Litigation* amongst natives, 160.
- Little* (Capt.) at Culna, 250, 326.
- Lottery* scheme in South Australia, 102.
- Lucknow*—see *Oude*.
- Luzor*, proposed buildings at, 17.
- Macao*, new ship-regulations at, 167.
- McCallum*, case of Malcolm v., 286.
- Mackason* (Lieut.), 1.

Machintosh and Co., estate of, 279.

Macnaghten (Mr.), mission of, to Runjeet Singh, 156, 222, 282—visit of, to Shah Shooja, 281—to proceed with the Cabul force, 328.

Macnaghten v. Tandy, case of, 129.

McNeil (Mr.), political negotiations of, in Persia, 33, 223, 331.

Macomo, a Caffre chief, 32.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE:—Chamber of Commerce, 14—acceleration of the dak, *ib.*—experimental farm, *ib.*—military items, 14, 161—salubrity of the Secunderabad barracks, 15—native justices of the peace, *ib.*—transport-vessel between Madras and Moulmein, *ib.*—feverish epidemic, *ib.*—Statute of Limitations, 61, 95—Sir Jasper Nicolls, 65—religious ceremonies, 95—accident at Government-house, *ib.*—ice-house, 96, 161—Retiring Fund, 96, 161—the Governor, 160—loss by exchange, *ib.*—disturbance at Akolah, *ib.*—litigation amongst natives, *ib.*—Wesleyan missionaries in Mysore, *ib.*—the Nawab of the Carnatic, 161—new public building, *ib.*—races, *ib.*—Mr. Bushby, *ib.*—Mr. Garrow, *ib.*—relief of Nizam's corps, *ib.*—purchasing-out in the army, *ib.*—release of Causey Chitty, *ib.*—the Commander-in-chief, 229, 284—the Nizam's army, 284—Travancore ephemeris, *ib.*—Mr. Rhenius and the Tinnevely mission, 284—the Order of British India, 285—inquiry into the late decrease of the revenue, *ib.*—death from the sting of a scorpion, *ib.*—death of civil servants, *ib.*—absurd report, *ib.*—draft-elephants, *ib.*—eating exploit, *ib.*—clock punkahs, 286—cholera at Cuddalore, *ib.*—the troops at Moulmein, 327—new French journal at Pondicherry, *ib.*—the new bishop, 331—markets for European goods, 125, 342—securities and exchanges, 125, 243, 342—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 38, 115, 209, 233, 317, 336.

—**Government Orders**:—Absentee rules, 35—deputation and absentee allowance, *ib.*—saddles, harness, &c., 38—title bestowed upon a native, 113—meritorious conduct of a havildar, *ib.*—instructions in the event of troops being attacked by cholera, *ib.*—rank of veterinary surgeons, 114—Ava prize-money, *ib.*—the Madras Native Veterans, 312—pensions to widows from Lord Clive's Fund, *ib.*—claims of chaplains and their widows on Lord Clive's Fund, *ib.*—case of Major Watkins, 313—examination of officers, *ib.*—medical aid to officers on sick certificate, *ib.*—passage-money certificates, *ib.*—allowances to medical officers, *ib.*—the troops at Bangalore, *ib.*—salaries of absent general staff officers, 314—assistant to the master-attendant, *ib.*—relief of

troops, 335—appointments and furloughs, 114, 208, 232, 314, 336.

MADRAS Supreme Court:—Meenaschayer Braminy v. Arnachella Chitty and Namasevy Chitty, 95—Arnoogum Moodelly v. the *Examiner* newspaper, 160.

Magistrates, Burdwan, and the Supreme Court, 60, 83, 326—assault on a, at Penang, 164—second grade of joint, in Bengal, 197—trial of a, for homicide, 224, 247, 248, 249, 325—appointment of medical officers as assistant, 283.

Mahomedanism, conversion of an Englishman to, 18.

Mails, overland, for India, 72, 126, 244, 343—their rapidity, 94—letter by, from India *via* Marseilles, 98, 158, 283—cases for banghy, 158—seized by the Arabs on the Euphrates route, 159, 294—on horses between Aurungabad and Nagpore, 294—delays in forwarding the, 328—see also *Letters*.

Mail-coach in Ceylon, 99.

Maitland (Sir Perigrine), 229, 284.

Molucca, rents in, 150—births and deaths at, 116, 323.

Malcolm (Sir C.), services of, 233—case of, v. McCallum, 286—testimonial to, 293.

Manfee teneures at Agra, 281.

Mangalore, execution of Thugs at, 163.

Maritime Laws, revision of the, 18.

Markets in India and China, 71, 125, 243, 342—London, 69, 128, 344.

Marnell (Mr.), sudden death of, 248.

Martabhar Singh (Gen.), mission of, 155, 222, 223, 281.

Master-attendant at Madras, 314, 340.

Materia Medica, India, 223, 279.

MAURITIUS INTELLIGENCE:—New laws, 21—prizes in the academies, *ib.*—Indian labourers, 47, 167, 273—their true character, 107—attempt to form a new bank, 167—Society of Emulation, *ib.*—shipping, 41, 117, 213, 325—birth and death, 118, 325.

Mechanics' Institution in V. D. Land, 102.

Medical officers, report on the present distribution and allowances of, 94, 313—lecture by a native, 158—and Physical Society of Calcutta, 272—men to be assistant magistrates, 283—aid to officers on sick certificate, 313.

Mergui, coal in, 279.

Mess contributions, 198.

Midnapore, schools at, 136.

Military retirements, purchase of, in India, 13, 93, 151, 158, 161, 196, 278, 305, 319—items, 14, 151—temperance societies, 84, 139—Orphan Institution, Bengal, 86, 159, 269—Board, its circumscribed sphere, 151—accoutrements, 159.

Mill (Dr.), proposed bust of, 14.

Minerva, mortality on board the, 25.

Mission, Capt. Wade's, &c.—Rev. J. A. Schürman's, 3—to Bhotan and Tibet, 12, 151, 277, 327—Burmese, to Na-

- paul, 19—Nepaulese, to Candahar and Herat, 154, 155, 222, 223.
- Missionaries**, their method of discoursing to the natives, 3—ridiculed at the late Churruck Poojah, 81—American, at Moulmein, 99—Wesleyan, in Mysore, 160—German, in N. S. Wales, 214, 216—in Tinnevely, 284.
- Mitchell v. Thompson**, case of, 24.
- Mitford** (Mr.), bequest of, 149.
- Mohurram**, disturbances at the, 17.
- Monument**, Ochterlony, at Calcutta, 93—of Sir Wm. Jones, *ib.*
- Moorcroft** (Mr.), fate of, 283.
- Moorshedabad**, schools at, 137.
- Mortality** on board the *Minerva*, 25—in India, 34, 89, 155, 190, 195, 281, 288, 327.
- Moulmein**, transport-vessel between Madras and, 15—Burmese newspaper at, 99—increasing trade of, 99, 327—American missionaries at, 99—the non-arrival of Chinese traders at, 295—arrival of troops at, 327.
- Munnipore**, account of the inhabitants of, 5, 145—execution of the ex-rajah of, 144.
- Murders** by the aborigines in Australia, 99, 102, 103, 219—by bushrangers, 101, 299—trial of Soobul Ghanta for, 129—by dacoits, 150—of a princess, at Delhi, 152—of the heir-apparent of Ava, 166.
- Muscat**, envoy from, 120.
- Mysore**, successful efforts of the Wesleyan missionaries in, 160.
- Napier** (Maj. Gen.), 107, 302.
- Natal**—see *Port Natal*.
- Natives of India**, Orphan Refuge for female, 2—the Rev. Mr. Schürman's method of discoursing to the, 3—education of, 13, 18, 77, 96, 136—justices of the peace, 15—charges against, for fraud, 17—serious accident to, at Benares, 60—police, 80—ridicule of the missionaries by, 81—reporters, 83—landed aristocracy, 85—aspirants to get into society, 86—feeling, 87—dislike of, to sugar manufactured by Europeans, *ib.*—charitable conduct of a, at Jubbulpore, 88—bathing in aqueducts by, 94—salutes at religious ceremonies of the, 95—encouragement of idolatry amongst the, 97—title bestowed upon a, 113—trial of, for murder, 129—kidnapping of, 130, 135—litigation amongst, 160—operation of lithotomy on a, 162—travelled, 268—lavish expenditure of, 282—examination of youths, 283—glutton, 285—grants of land from, 321—see also *Hindus* and *Mohomedans*.
- Navigation**, inland steam, in India, 119—see also *Steam-communication*.
- Navy**, British, teak timber for, 120.—Indian, new pay of, 162—new superintendent of, 163, 233—appointments and promotions in, 210, 237—services of the late superintendent of, 233, 293—substitution of steam for sailing-vessels in the, 320—formation of a squadron of observation by, 331.
- Neal v. Solomon**, case of, 213.
- Neave** (Mr. J.), suspension of, 153.
- Nepaul**, mission from the Burmese to, 19, 166—warlike attitude of, 152, 155, 222, 224, 281, 328, 338—arrest of a mission on its way from, to Cabul and Herat, 154, 155, 222, 223, 281.
- Nerbudda** fossil-fields, 12.
- NEW SOUTH WALES INTELLIGENCE**:—Case of Mitchell v. Thompson, 24—the bar, 25—mortality on board the *Minerva*, *ib.*—writs of execution, *ib.*—Patriotic Association, *ib.*—Presbyterian church, 25, 217—conduct of Mrs. Fraser, 25—debating and literary society, *ib.*—the theatre, *ib.*—state of feeling in the colony, *ib.*—murders by the aborigines, 99, 216—female convicts, 100—fracas between Col. Wilson and Mr. Ryan, *ib.*—publicity, 100, 167—Dutch traders, 100—Indian Coolies, *ib.*—runaway convicts, *ib.*—murder of Mr. Faithful's men on their way to Port Phillip, 103—operations of the Legislative Council, 167—immigration, 167, 298—bush-ranging act, 168—crown lands, *ib.*—precedence, *ib.*—transportation and assignment system, 168, 298—case of Neal v. Solomon, 213—trial of Mr Edward Palmer for murder, 214—German mission to the aborigines, 214, 216—colonial-bred attorneys, 215—atrocious treatment of natives at Port Macquarie, *ib.*—perjury, *ib.*—convict discipline, *ib.*—temperance societies, 216—squattling act, *ib.*—college at Maitland, *ib.*—grammar-school at Sydney, *ib.*—payment of wages in liquors, *ib.*—church at Maitland, *ib.*—error in the Convict Act, *ib.*—new commission of the peace, 217—coal at Moreton Bay, *ib.*—statue of Sir R. Bourke, *ib.*—Chinese labourers, *ib.*—Camerford, the murderer, 299—use of spirits, *ib.*—appointments, births, marriages, and deaths, 40, 117, 212, 324.
- Newspaper**, libel in, at V. D. Land, 26, 102—Burmese, at Moulmein, 99—libel in, at Agra, 129, 154—libel in, at Madras, 160—new, at Penang, 165—in South Australia, 218—at Port Philip, *ib.*—new weekly political, at Calcutta, 226, 327—new Bengali and English, 283—libel in, at Bombay, 286—libel in, at the Cape, 302—new, at Pondicherry, 327.
- New Zealand**, serious native disturbance in, 29—jurisdiction over offences committed in, 214—attack upon the ship *Ann* at, 221.
- Nicolls** (Lieut. Gen. Sir Jasper), 66.
- Nile**, steamers on the, 17.
- Nizam's army**, loss by exchanges in the, 160—relief of, 161—its efficiency, 284.
- Nizamut Adawlut**—see *Court of*.

- Oath*, the military retirement, 196.
Ochterlony (Gen.), monument to, 93.
Odeypore, death of the Rana of, 331.
Off-Reckonings to colonels, 198.
Ogilvie (Mr. J. B.), magistrate of Burdwan, refusal of, to execute a commission from the Supreme Court, 60, 83—indictment of, in relation to the Culna disturbance, 149, 222—trial of, for wilful homicide, 224, 247, 249, 249, 325, 330—further indictments against, 266.
Oldfield v. Stocqueler, case of, 246.
Oliver (Capt.), 163, 233.
Opium trade in China, 6, 24, 167—sale at Calcutta, 159, 222.
Orange (Prince Wm. II. of), visit of, to St. Helena, 221.
Order of British India, badge of, 6, 285—of the Fish, 90.
Oriental Life Insurance Company, Bengal new, 159.
Orphan Refuge, Female, at Angripatta, 2—Institution, Military, in Bengal, 86, 159, 269.
Oude, debate in Parliament respecting, 62—reply of the Court of Directors to an application of the Prince Akbal-ood Dowlah of, 120—rains in, 157—rejoicings at Lucknow on the anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne of, *ib.*—travels of Eusoph Khan of, 268.
Oude Auxiliary Force, appointments in, 113, 205, 231—reported disbanding of the, 157.
Overland communication, Col. Barr's arrangements in Egypt for furthering, 15 postage of letters by, 89, 303—extension of the route along the Nerhudda to the Ganges, 90—rapidity of the, 94, 328—letters forwarded by, 98, 158, 283, 328.
Oxus, source of the river, 162.
Padlocks, Russian, in Cabul, 74.
Pali, the plague at, 91.
Palmer (Edward), trial of, 214.
Pamphleteering at Calcutta, 227.
PARLIAMENT, petition to, from Bombay, respecting the maritime laws, 18—petition to, respecting idolatry in India, 61—petitions to, from India, respecting steam-communication, 65—prorogation of, *ib.*
 —, debates in:—Idolatry in India, 61—Hill-Coolies, 62—kingdom of Oude, *ib.*—expedition to the Persian Gulf, 63—St. Helena servants, *ib.*—China Courts' Bill, *ib.*—steam-communication with India, 65.
Parsees, ship commanded by, 162.
Passage-money of Bombay steamers, 163—certificates, 313.
Passengers of ships, 67, 122, 240, 339.
Paul (Major), court-martial on, 234.
Pemberton (Capt.), mission of, 277, 327.
PENANG INTELLIGENCE:—Auxiliary Bible Society, 18—circulation of the Scriptures, 19—conviction of Capt. Hornsby for an assault on Mr. Balhetchet, 164—destruction of pirate prahus, *ib.*—the *Penang Gazette*, 165—want of surveys, *ib.*—rents, 150—births, marriages, and death, 212, 323.
Persia, operations of the Shah of, against Herat, 33, 93, 108, 157, 228, 328, 331—commerce in, 33—Russian influence in, *ib.*—withdrawal of the British ambassador from the court of, 33, 223, 331—expedition from Bombay to the Gulf of, 61, 63, 108, 220, 224, 228, 331—affairs of, at Bushire, 108, 220—reported revolt against the Shah in, 108, 224—order of the Lion and Sun, 91—alliance of, with Cabul, 156, 221, 282—arrival of Prince Timour Mirza in, 224.
Persian Gulf, British expedition to the, 61, 63, 108, 220, 224, 228, 331.
Pertaub Chaud, soi-disant rajah of Burdwan, disturbance created by, at Culna, 83, 149, 222, 224, 247, 249, 325—trial of, at Hooghly, 266, 328, 331.
Peshawar, affairs of, 228.
Petitions to Parliament, 18, 61, 65.
Physicians, foreign, in India, 283.
Pilgrims, tax on, in India, 7, 97, 184—visit of, to Juggurnanth, 160, 267.
Pirates, Illanoon, capture of, in the Indian Archipelago, 164, 165.
Pistols, Russian, in Cabul, 74.
Plague at Pali, report on the, 91.
Plants, experiments on, at Dapoorce, 18.
Police, corrupt state of the Mofussil, 80—for South Australia, 120—at Port Phillip, 219.
Pondicherry, new journal at, 327.
Population of Van Diemen's Land, 101.
Porcelain, Russian, in Cabul, 75.
Port Arthur, services of Capt. Booth at, 102—his sufferings in the bush, 218, 299.
Port Macquarie, atrocities perpetrated on the aborigines at, 215.
Port Natal, encounters between the Dutch farmers and the Zoolas at, 31, 61, 103, 106, 302—plunder of, 32, 104.
Port Phillip, murder of Mr. Faithful's men, by the natives on their route to, 103, 219, 220—bushrangers at, 103—Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse, 217—first newspaper at, 218—progress of the colony, 219—want of a criminal court at, *ib.*—races at, *ib.*—police of, *ib.*—destruction of the jail at, by fire, 220—the overland route from Sydney to, *ib.*—bank at, *ib.*
Ports, mercantile, in Guzerat, 38.
Postage on overland letters, 89, 303.
Post-masters at military stations, 196.
Powell (Lieut. Col.), memorial of, 197.
Precedence in Australia, 168.
Presbyterians in N. S. Wales, 25, 217.
Press—see *Newspapers*.
Prices Current, India and China, 79, 194—London, 127.
Pringle (Mr. Wm.), case of, 19.
Prize-money, Ava, 114—Decan, 120.
Promotion, by purchasing out in the In-

- dian army, 13, 93, 151, 158, 161, 196, 278, 305.
- Proselytism* at Calcutta, 140, 278.
- Punkahs*, clock, 286.
- Punjab*, state of affairs in the, 155.
- Queen Charlotte's Sound*, native disturbance at, 28.
- Races*, Madras, 161—at Port Phillip, 219—stud of Brigadier Showers, 283.
- Radakissen Mitter v. the Bank of Bengal*, case of, 248.
- Rajpootana*, the plague in, 91—condition of the people of, 92.
- Ramchunder Surmona*, dismissal of, from the Sanscrit College, 225, 269.
- Rangoon*—see *Burmah*.
- Ranken* (Dr.) on the Pali plague, 91.
- Red Sea*, overland route to India, *viâ*—see *Steam-communication*, &c.
- Relief* in the Nizam's army, 161—of troops in Bengal, 332—at Madras, 335.
- Rents* in the Eastern settlements, 150.
- Reporters*, native, 83.
- Reports*, monthly, by officers, 196.
- Retirements*, military, in India, 13, 93, 196—proposed fund for purchasing, 151, 158, 161, 305—suspension of the oath required upon, 196—upon half-pay, 197, 319.
- Re-Union* at Calcutta, 13.
- Revenue*, decrease in the Madras, 285.
- Rewas*, exactions on trade at, 163.
- Rhenius* (Rev. Mr.), death of, 284.
- Rifle Battalion* at Bombay, 99.
- River Insurance Company*, Bengal, 94.
- Roads*, construction of, in Bengal, 94.
- Romanizing System*, the, 275.
- Rough* (Sir Wm.), death of, 163.
- Runjeet Singh*, affairs at the Court of, 93, 156—European officers of, 93, 228—astrologer of, 98—intended interview between, and Lord Auckland, 155, 330—his deputation to Simla, 155—deputation to, from the Governor-general, 156, 222—alleged umbrage taken by, at some proposition on the part of our mission, 156, 282—reported death of, 156—his views with respect to Cabool, 156, 157, 229, 282—trade of, on the Indus, 162—British alliance with, 222, 228, 282—alleged duplicity of, 222—preparations of, to restore Shah Shooja to the throne of Cabul, 157, 222, 223, 229, 282—visit of Capt. Burnes to the court of, 229—death of Goojur Singh, one of his chiefs, 283.
- Rupees*, Calcutta, circulation of, in V. D. Land, 26—Madras, for recoinage, 111—circulation of the Company's, at Bombay, 115—Bombay and Furruckabad, for recoinage, 197.
- Russia*, operations of, against the Circassians, 20—struggles of, in the Persian camp before Herat, 33, 328—articles from, found in the bazaar of Cabul, 73—incident of, at Cabul, 166, 221, 328.
- Shah Shooja*, N. B. Vol. 27, No. 108.
- 331—spies of, in India, 229, 281, 321—force from, advancing to Khiva, 321.
- St. Helena*, claims of the Company's late servants at, 63—visit of Prince William Henry of Orange to, 221—death at, 213.
- Sanatorium* at Darjeeling, 5, 158, 160, 326.
- Sandwich Islands*, expulsion of Catholic priests from, 29, 107—trade of, 29.
- Sanscrit College*, Calcutta, dismissal of Ramchunder Surmona from, 225, 269.
- Saugor*, insubordination at, 159.
- Schools*, English, in India, 13, 97, 147—General Assembly's, at Bombay, 18—Mr. Adam's report on the various, in Bengal, 136—new grammar, at Sydney, 216—new, in V. D. Land, 217.
- Schurman* (Rev. J. A.), his method of discoursing to the natives, 3.
- Scorpion*, death from the sting of a, 285.
- Scriptures*, circulation of the, 19.
- Seamen*, registry for, at Bombay, 294—drunken, at Bombay, 295.
- Section-writers*, remuneration to, 158.
- Secunderabad*, affairs at, 15, 163.
- Securities*, Indian, 71, 125, 243, 342.
- Semiramis*, case of Capt. Brucks and the, at the Cape, 105.
- Shah Shooja ool Moolk*, projected restoration of, to the throne of Cabul, 157, 222, 223, 227, 282, 330—force to be raised for, and commanded by British officers, 223, 228, 229, 230, 281, 328, 330—visit of Mr. Macnaghten to, 281—Capt. Burnes' opinion of, 330.
- Shares*, prices of, 127, 344.
- Shaw* (Mr. W. D.), arrest of, at Culna, 83, 150, 250, 266, 326.
- Shell-lac and lac-dye*, unhealthiness of the manufacture of, 284.
- SHIPPING**, Miscellaneous Notices of:—Mortality on board the *Minerva*, 25—French Whalers in the South Seas, 26—allegations in regard to the supply of food, &c. on board the *Emerald Isle*, 61, 138—case of the *Semiramis* steamer at the Cape, 105—accidents to the *Roxburgh Castle*, *Emerald Isle*, *Carnatic*, and *Diana*, 123—condemnation of the *Aline*, *ib.*—launch of the *Enterprize* steamer, 159, 223—ship commanded by Parsees, 163—new arrangement of Indian Navy, 162, 320—construction of war ships at Bombay, 163—launch of the *Victoria* steamer, 163, 223—operations of H. M. S. *Wolf* and the *Diana* steamer against pirates in the Indian Archipelago, 164, 165—attack upon the *Ann* at New Zealand, 221—unsuccessful essay of the *Semiramis* steamer at Bombay, 224, 294—condemnation of the *Liberty*, 241—losses of the *Gaspar*, *Raj Rangee*, *Sir Herbert Taylor*, *Africa*, *Ruby*, *Dari*, and *Duke of Northumberland*, 241, 283—accident to the *Emma Eugenia*, 241—capture of the *Maria Frederica*, *ib.*—loss of the (3 A)

- Abgaris*, 340—detention of the *Blake*, *ib.*—leaky state of the *Regina* and *Larkins*, *ib.*
- SHIPPING**, passengers by, 67, 122, 240, 339—traders announced for India, 72, 126, 244, 343—freights in India, 113, 116, 117, 206, 211, 212, 213.
- Shumsodeen Khan* (Nuwab), 172, 174.
- Sickness* at Madras, 15—in the Doab, 229—see also *Mortality*.
- Simlah*, the Governor-general at, 155, 222, 223—debating club at, 283.
- Sinde*, fights between the troops of, and the Belouches, 157—proposed introduction of Company's troops into, 228—treaty with, 331.
- SINGAPORE INTELLIGENCE**:—Captive pirates, 165—Illanoon prahus, *ib.*—imports and exports, 166—rents, 150—prices of European goods, 70, 124, 242, 341—exchanges, 71, 125, 243, 342—shipping, births, marriages, and deaths, 40, 116, 211, 323, 337.
- Skeleton*, large, 159.
- Skinner*, case of Hough v., 245.
- Slaves*, manumission of, by a Candian chief, 295.
- Small-pox*, vaccine, 270—ravages of the, throughout India, 271.
- Smith* (Mr. A. F.) and the Archdeacon of Calcutta, 227.
- Societies**, Proceedings of:—Dhurma Sabha, at Calcutta, 4—Agri-Horticultural Society of Calcutta, 6, 224, 272, 329—Christian Knowledge Society, 7—Debating, in India, 13, 283—Asiatic Society of Bengal, 14, 223, 279—Auxiliary Bible Society at Penang, 19—Debating and Literary Society, at Sydney, 25—Bengal Christian Instruction Society, 80—Military Temperance Societies in Bengal, 84, 139—Hindu Useful Knowledge Society, 138—Landholders' Society of Bengal, 144—Society of Emulation, of Mauritius, 167—Temperance Societies in N.S. Wales, 216—Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, 272.
- Solomon*, case of Neal v., 213.
- Somerset* (Col.), 107.
- Soobul Ghanta*, trial of, 129.
- South Australia*—see *Australia*.
- South Seas*, French whalers in the, 26.
- Spies*, Russian, in India, 229, 281—alleged, at Bombay, 331.
- Squatting* in N.S. Wales, 216.
- Staff salaries*, 314—withdrawal of officers from the, 332—of the force ordered to Cabul, 333.
- Steam-communication**, Indian Col. Barr's arrangements in Egypt for furthering, 15—petitions to Parliament respecting, 65—with India, by way of the Cape, *ib.*—Bengal memorial to the Board of Control respecting, 89—internal, in Bengal, 119, 329—Capt. Grindlay's advocacy of, 147—meeting in London respecting, 238—at Calcutta, on 19th Aug., respecting, 276—Bengal Funds for, 147, 276, 283—meeting at Bombay respecting, 293—see also *Mails*.
- Steamers** in Egypt, 17—between England and India, 65—between Calcutta and Suez, 94—case of the *Semiramis* at the Cape, 105—freight of Company's inland, in Bengal, 159, 283, 329—launch of the *Enterprize* at Kidderpore, 159, 223—launch of the *Victoria* at Bombay, 163, 223—expense of passages to the Red Sea by the Bombay, 163—in V. D. Land, 218—failure of the *Semiramis* at Bombay, 224, 294—Indian Navy, 320.
- Steer* (Ens.), charges against, 319.
- Stockenstrom* (Capt.), allegations against, in respect to the death of a Caffre boy, 33, 61, 106—about to proceed to England, 106—dinner to, 302.
- Stocks*, daily prices of, 128.
- Stocqueler* (Mr.), his scheme for a military bonus fund, 151—case of Oldfield v., 246.
- Storm*, thunder, at Hooghly, 159.
- Suez*, conveyance of passengers between Cairo and, 15.
- Sugar*, alleged mixture of cow-bones with, in India, 87—case of violence at a factory, 150—assessment of lands cultivated with the Mauritius cane at Bombay, 319.
- Sumatra*, war in, 21—the murderers on board the bark, 94.
- Surgeons*, rank of veterinary, 114.
- Sutees* in Ulwur, 158—at Amritsur, 283 at Odeypore, 331.
- SWAN RIVER**, present state of the colony at, 26—case of Tompkins v. Arnott at, 27—high prices of articles at, *ib.*
- Sylhet*, inundation in, 281.
- Syria*, warlike operations in, 30, 295.
- Tandy*, case of Macnaghten v., 129.
- Tapioca*, manufacture of, 94.
- Tax* on pilgrims, 7, 97, 184, 267—house, in the Concan, 98—in behalf of the Abyssinian chief of Rajpooree, *ib.*—at Rewas, 163.
- Tea*, public sales of, in London, 69, 344—Russian, imported into Cabul, 75—manufacturers for Assam, 83—character of the Assamese, 120—identity of the Assamese and the *Camellia*, 267.
- Teak* timber for the navy, 120.
- Temperance Societies*, military, in India, 84, 139—in Australia, 216.
- Temples*, Hindu, destruction of, 160.
- Tentage* of staff officers, 197.
- Theatre* at Sydney, 25.
- Thebes*, communication between Cosseir and, 16.
- Thompson*, case of Mitchell v., 24.
- Thugs*, execution of, 163—in Ulwur, 283.
- Tibet*, expedition to, 12, 151, 277, 327.
- Tiger*, escape of a, at Barrackpore, 13—numerous, killed by Lieut. Butler, *ib.*

Timour, execution of a prince of the house of, at Delhi, 152.
Tinnevely mission, 284.
Tirhoot, schools in, 137.
Tolls, reduction of, upon the Calcutta canals, 34—upon baskets, 159.
Trade, opium, in China, 6, 24, 167, 220—on the Indus, 18, 162—of Dutch India, 21, 297—American, between India and China, 22—of the Sandwich Islands, 29—tea, in London, 69, 344—indigo, in London, 69, 344—of Caubul, 73—of Moulmein, 99—Dutch, with N. S. Wales, 100—of Calcutta, 145—Calcutta with Australia, 148—exactions on, at Rewas, 163—of Singapore, 166—of Bombay, 292—Chinese, with Moulmein, 295.
Transportation system, 168, 298—error in the punishment act for attempting to escape from, 217.
Travincore, astronomical ephemeris calculated at, 284.
Trevelyan (Mr. C. E.), remarks by, on inland steam-navigation in India, 119.
Troops, rations to European, in India, 34—present distribution of, at the three presidencies, 43—ordered to form an expedition against Cabul, 223—relief of, 332, 335.
Tytler (Dr. John), sketch of, 9.
 ——— (Dr. Robert), sketch of, 84.
Uhur, cruelty of the rajah of, 158—his encouragement of suttees, *ib.*—Thugs in, 283.
Uniforms of staff officers, 94.
Urquhart (Maj.), court-martial on, 199.
Vaccine small-pox, 270.
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND INTELLIGENCE :—
 Whale-fishery, 26—French whalers in South Seas, *ib.*—property of Mr. Wm. Field, 26, 217—Calcutta rupee, 26—the Clapperton affair, *ib.*—libel on Capt. Friend, 26, 102—resident magistracy, 26—Mr. Burnett's case, *ib.*—military items, *ib.*—legislative council, 26, 100, 217—Sir John Franklin's government, 100—visitation of the Bishop, 101—

religious census, *ib.*—convicts, 101, 102—bushrangers, 101—*Mechanics' Institution*, 102—newly-discovered island, *ib.*—services of Capt. Booth at Port Arthur, *ib.*—transfer of convicts, *ib.*—sheriff of the colony, 120—award to Mr. T. Lewis, 217—Grammar School, *ib.*—specie for the Union Bank, *ib.*—bushrangers, 217, 299—ball, 217—legislation by representation, *ib.*—Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse, *ib.*—insolvent laws, 218—steamer to Port Phillip, *ib.*—dogs, *ib.*—sufferings of Capt. Booth, 218, 299—appointments, births, marriages, and deaths, 40, 117, 213, 324.
Veterinary Surgeons, rank of, 114.
Vines at Calcutta, 283.
Vulture Eagle, Himalayan, 14.

Wade (Capt.), mission of, 1.
Wayhorn (Mr.), award to, 293.
Walker (Col.), services of, 116.
Warehouses, bonded, 148, 282.
Warrior, deified, 21.
War-ships, construction of, 163.
Watkins (Maj.), case of, 313.
Weather in India, 228, 280, 281.
Wellington testimonial, amount of, 283.
Wesleyan mission in Mysore, 160.
Whale-fishery at V. D. Land, 26.
Whalers, French, in the South Seas, 26.
Whirlwind at Allahabad, 155.
Widows, re-marriage of Hindu, 13—pension to, from Lord Clive's Fund, 312—of chaplains', claims of, *ib.*
Wills, soldiers', 304, 320.
Wilson (Right Rev. D.), bishop of Calcutta, 2, 7, 141—chaplain to, 120—visitation of, to the eastward, 160.
 ——— (Rev. Dr.), 18.
 ——— (Capt.), charges against, 276.
Wootton (Capt.), court-martial on, 307.
Writers, qualification of young, 158.

Yarkund, cholera at, 282.

Zemindars, association of, 144.
Zoolus, encounters between the Dutch farmers and the, 31, 61, 103, 106, 302—plunder of Port Natal by, 32, 104.

